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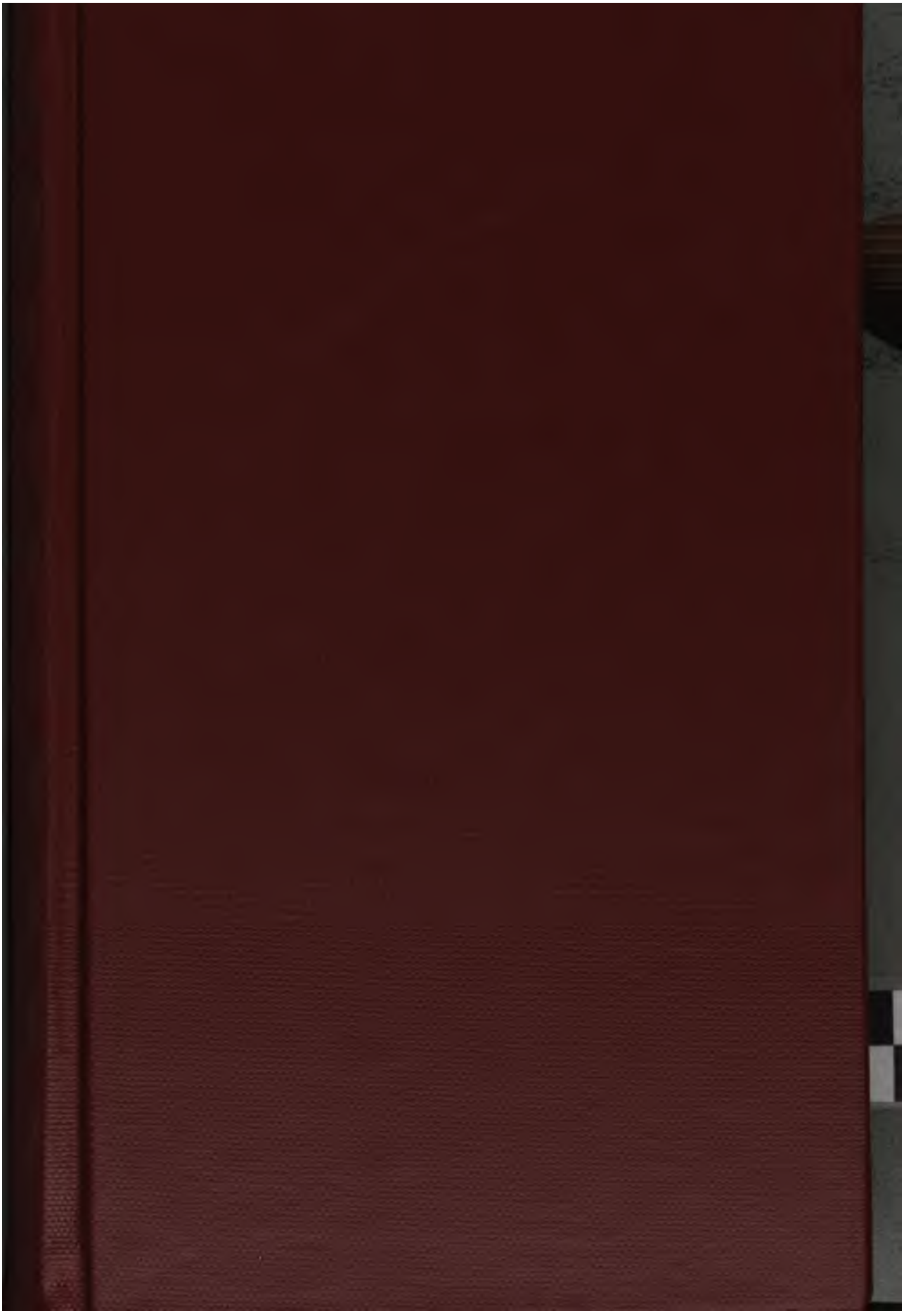

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THE BEAUTIES of Scotland

VOL. IV.

London: Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe
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Forsyth, Robert

THE

BEAUTIES

OF

SCOTLAND:

CONTAINING

A CLEAR AND FULL ACCOUNT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MINES,

AND

MANUFACTURES;

OF THE

POPULATION, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c.

OF EACH COUNTY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. IV.

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Edinburgh:
Printed by John Brown.

TO THE

HONOURABLE

WILLIAM RAMSAY MAULE

OF PANMURE.

SIR,

THIS Volume is respectfully addressed to you, as a testimony of that esteem which has been universally excited by the independence, public spirit, and attachment to the best interests of your native country, which at all times you have displayed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient

And most humble Servant,

RO. FORSYTH.

THE

BEAUTIES

OF

SCOTLAND.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, CONTINUED.

Agriculture.

Farm-houses.

NOTHING occurs specially deserving notice concerning the agriculture of this district. A considerable quantity of wheat is sown upon the earse lands; and potatoes and oats are much cultivated. The farm-houses are of late considerably improved; but still, on account of the smallness of the farms, they possess no great degree of accommodation. The house, for the most part, fronts the south, and consists but of one story. Most of them have now what the country-people call a loft; *i. e.* a garret-story. The barn, which is generally about sixteen feet wide, and from thirty to thirty-five feet long within walls, is commonly placed on the west side, in order to have the barn or stack-yard open to that quarter from whence the wind generally blows; and the cart-shade is at the end of the barn, with the end of it open to the south, which enables the farmer to put larger things under it than he could do if it was open to the side; for the walls of the barn, stables, and byres (*i. e.* cow-houses), are seldom above seven or eight feet high. The stables and

Agriculture.

cow-houses are placed opposite to the barn, and the dung is thrown into the space between the barn and the stables. There are few of the small farmers who have any foddering yards. The farm-houses and offices were formerly covered with an alternate layer of thatch and turf, called divot. Of late they are generally covered with pan-tiles. They have a more agreeable appearance than the old thatch-roofs; but there are many inconveniences attending them, especially in a county subject to high winds, which often uncover large spaces of the roof, and break a great quantity of tiles. They are extremely cold in winter, and excessively warm in summer. In short, they make an unpleasant and expensive covering for any kind of buildings; but as the first cost of them is considerably less than a slate roof, tiles are come into general use. An attempt has been made to mingle tiles with thatch of wheat-straw, to prevent their being broken by the winds, and to save, at the same time, the expence of pointing the tiles with lime; but the effect of the contrivance is not yet known. In a severe climate like that of Scotland, it seems probable that, where a slated roof cannot be afforded, no covering will be found more unexceptionable than that which we formerly mentioned as used in some quarters of Airshire, consisting of a mixture of straw and lime, by which a sort of tarras is formed of a durable nature, and preserving that degree of warmth which is so requisite in our unsteady climate. The old custom of paring the surface of the moors to produce turf for covering the cottages is most truly barbarous, as it leaves the land, during a long period, in a state of absolute barenness.

Inclosures.

There are some fields of the Carse inclosed with hedge and ditch; but this does not, in the general opinion, add to their value, as the hedges, in some measure, obstruct the free circulation of air; a matter of the

greatest consequence in the harvest-time, the grounds lying very low; and as now most of the farmers feed their cows and horses on cut clover in the house, the inclosures are of little use. The farmers, therefore, give as much rent for the uninclosed lands as for those that are inclosed. In those parts of the district where the grounds are alternately tilled and laid down for pasture, the farmers are very willing to pay well for the inclosing. Some pay from seven one-half to ten *per cent.* for the money laid out on the fences. Of late years a great quantity of such lands has been inclosed. Indeed it is a little surprising that there has not been still more done, as the encouragement is so great. Dry stone walls are frequently used, but hedges and ditches are most common. The men who are employed in building walls for inclosing fields are called here, and in the northern parts of the country, *cowans*, to distinguish them from the regular masons. Agriculture.

This district cannot be said to be well wooded. It is supposed by many that the name Ochils is a corruption of the word Oakhills; and that these mountains, which form the northern district of the country, were once covered with oak. Upwards of forty years ago, Lord Alva, one of the lords of session, who was then proprietor of the barony of Alva, attempted to plant a part of a very steep and rocky hill which rises to a great height immediately at the back of the house. For a considerable time the trees made but little progress. Their growth was either retarded from the height of the mountain, and its being much exposed to the south-west wind, and the thinness of the soil; or, what is more probable, the young trees were often damaged by the sheep, which constantly trespassed on the plantation whenever the snow had covered the fence made to protect it from their depredations. However, of late years, the trees make a Woods.

Agriculture.

better appearance. But although the gentleman who purchased the estate from Lord Alva made additions annually to the plantations, yet he did not pay that constant attention to them that such an undertaking requires; so that as yet there is no appearance of trees near the summit of of the hill. His son, who succeeded him in his estate, has, however, been more attentive, and has annually replaced such plants as failed; and it is hoped that, by perseverance, the very summit may in time be covered with fine trees. When that period arrives, a great extent of country will enjoy the beauty they must give to the rest of the hills. The natural woods of the county are few in number, and of no great extent, altogether not exceeding 400 or 500 Scottish acres. There is nothing remarkable in the management of them, but that they are too much neglected after they are cut; for they are at the very first but ill fenced, and scarcely any attention paid to them afterwards. Notwithstanding of this neglect, there are in some of the woods standards of a tolerable age and size. There is a barony in this county that still bears the name of the Forest of Clackmannan. There is nothing upon it now, excepting a copse of about fifteen Scottish acres. At the beginning of the late century, the last Earl of Marr was industrious in ornamenting his seat at Alloa with plantations; but having engaged in the rebellion of 1715, the misfortunes of his family prevented their being thinned in proper time. During the American war, however, they were thinned a second time, and oaks of six or seven feet in circumference were sold. Before the middle of the late century, also, 158 acres of poor land, which was then rented at L. 40 Scots, equal to L. 3 : 6 : 8 Sterling, were planted at Tullibodie mostly with firs. Within the forty years, the son of the proprietor began to cut them; they brought at an average L. 50 Sterling *per* acre, being

undoubtedly both the least troublesome and the most profitable mode of employing the land. Agriculture.

We shall here, to avoid repetition, take notice of a practice which takes place in all the best agricultural districts in Scotland, and is found highly beneficial; that is, the principal farmers of a certain district form themselves into a club, which meets periodically, for communicating professional information; and one of their efforts has of late years been directed towards the improvement of the important art of ploughing, by instituting trials of skill, and small premiums for excellence. There is a club of farmers who meet four times a-year in Alloa, at which some of the proprietors of land in the neighbouring parishes, who are members of the club, attend. About eighteen years ago the club established ploughing matches, with moderate premiums for the best ploughmen. Some weeks before the ploughing matches took place, advertisements were put up in all the parishes included in the district of the club, on the church-doors and market-places, inviting every farmer to make his appearance on a particular day, and requesting him to send an account to the secretary of the club, three days before the time appointed for the trial, of the number of ploughs that he intended to send. At the first trial there were twenty-eight ploughs that appeared in the field: each ploughman was to plough two ridges; and a ridge was left unploughed between the several divisions, in order that the judges might more readily distinguish each man's work. Stakes were set upon each lot, and small pieces of board, on which the numbers were painted, tied to the top of the stakes. Similar numbers were put into a hat by the secretary, and the ploughmen drew them, and each ploughed the number he had drawn, the secretary having taken down the ploughmen's names, and the number that each

Farmers club.

Ploughing matches.

Agriculture.

of them had drawn. The judges were farmers in the neighbourhood; but none of the judges were allowed to have any ploughmen as competitors for the prizes. They were not allowed to come near the field until every ploughman had left it; nor to see either the ploughmen or their masters until they had formed their opinion, and made their report to the club, who were assembled at a public house in the neighbourhood. When the judges had given their report, the secretary examined his list, in order to find out the ploughmens names who had ploughed the numbers that were entitled to the premiums. The first premium was 15s. and a silver medal, which cost the club 15s. The second best ploughman was entitled to 15s. in money; the third got 10s.; and the fourth and fifth got 5s. each. A good dinner was provided for the ploughmen in a neighbouring public house; but their keenness for priority made them inclined to disputes, and therefore this practice was altered; and now each ploughman, as soon as he has finished his two ridges, gets a good mutton-pie and a dram, and takes his horses home without delay. The gainer of the first premium is debarred from ploughing again in competition until such time as there shall have been as many silver medals given as to make up a number sufficient for having a ploughing match on purpose for the victors. The club object to no kind of ploughs, or any number of horses, as they are fully persuaded that those with four or three horses have little chance against the two-horse ploughs. At the first ploughing match, one of the members of the club had a good servant, who was however prepossessed in favour of three horses in the plough with a driver. The master sent him to make the trial, in hopes of convincing him and his other servants of their inferiority, and it succeeded; the whole of them being so ashamed of this man's

work as to make them ever since reject and give up asking for a third horse or a driver. The club are anxious to procure farmers not concerned with the society as judges, in order to avoid giving the ploughmen any ground for suspecting partiality. The benefit which has accrued here, and every where else, was beyond the expectation of the most zealous promoters of the measure; and the ploughmen of this district in particular, from being notoriously unskilful in tillage, were speedily accounted equal to any in Scotland. When the measure was first proposed, it was objected, in some counties, that it had a tendency to exalt the successful ploughmen too highly in their own eyes, and to induce them to demand a greater rate of wages than could be afforded. The objection was evidently groundless; because, if the superior skill of the individual did not render his labour deserving of an unusual reward, nobody would give that reward; whereas, if particular farmers thought fit to give extraordinary wages for the sake of obtaining ploughmen of unusual skill, they would only do so because the measure seemed profitable to themselves; in which case they would undoubtedly suffer no damage. In truth, however, none of these consequences followed from the ploughing matches; the only effect of them was to introduce a general emulation to excel in this art, in consequence of which the whole ploughmen of the district became more skilful than the gainers of the first prizes. Agriculture.

This county contains two principal roads. The one proceeds along the foot of the mountains by Alva, Tillycoultry, and Dollar; and the other, which is the chief, leading from Stirling to Dunfermline and Queensferry, proceeds along the Forth. On account of the vicinity of the best materials and firmness of the soil, the former of these roads has long been good; but the other, pro- Roads.

Agriculture.

ceeding along the Carse of Stirling, was always deep and of difficult passage: but in 1794 a turnpike act was obtained, and it has now been finished in the best manner. Some experiments were made, before making this road, of which an account has been given by John Francis Erskine, Esq. representative of the family of Marr, in his "View of the Agriculture of the County of Clackmannan," which are worthy of notice. "In order to assist the commissioners in judging of the contracts given in to them for making the several parts of the roads, by ascertaining the weight of stones (or *metals*, as they are generally termed by the Scottish road-makers), and the number of cart-loads it takes to finish a lineal yard of a given breadth, some yards of a road were made at a villa near Edinburgh. As the account may prove useful to others, I venture to give it as warranted by practice. The cart used was a common Midlothian cart, or such as coals are generally carried in about Edinburgh. The length was four feet five inches, the breadth three feet, and the depth of it was nine inches; so that it contained about ten cubical feet, and weighed (the axle was iron) six hundred weight and a half. The road was metalled the breadth of sixteen feet; and the depth of metal, that is, of broken stone, was one foot in the centre, tapering gently down to nine inches on the sides. Nine cart-loads weighed five tons forty-nine pounds (which is very near twelve hundred weight eighteen pounds *per* cart). This quantity just finished three lineal yards of road, of the breadth and depth before-mentioned. The stones were taken from the heap of whinstones at Leith Walk, where they are daily broken for repairing that road; and they were as small as to pass through an oval ring of one inch and a half in its smallest diameter. The nine cart-loads cost nine shillings, which is nearly one shilling and ninepence-halfpenny

per ton; so that the materials ready broken cost three shillings *per* lineal yard, which is equal to L.264 *per* mile. The expence of carriage varies according to the distance of the pits or quarries from the roads, and the price of the hire of a cart *per* day. According to a paper in the second volume of the Museum Rusticum, a loaded cart moves at the rate of two miles and a half *per* hour. The empty cart should return in a shorter space of time. If eight hours are reckoned the time of a day's work, a cart can travel twenty miles, which is equal to 35,200 yards *per* day; but if allowance is made for filling and emptying the carts, no more than eighteen miles, which is equal to 31,680 yards, can be reckoned on for the day's work. The following Table, showing the number of times that a cart can go and return from the pits of gravel, or quarries of stone, according to the several distances, is found from experience to be tolerably exact. It likewise shows the number of lineal yards of road covered in a day. Agriculture.

Distance from the Pits. Yards.	Miles.	Number of Times that a Cart can go and return in a Day.	Number of Lineal Yards of Road covered by a Cart.
440	$\frac{1}{4}$	36	12
880	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	6
1320	$\frac{3}{4}$	32	4
1760	1	9	3
2200	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7	$2\frac{1}{3}$
2640	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	2
3080	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5	$1\frac{3}{7}$
3520	2	4 one day, 5 the next	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3960	$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$
4400	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 and 4	$1\frac{1}{3}$."

Minerals. This district is extremely rich in minerals. South from the great ridge of the Ochils, the whole country seems to be a great field of coal, with its concomitant minerals, ironstone and lime. The mountains themselves also contain some of the most precious minerals. The rocks in the Ochils are composed of red and grey granite whinstone, and different kinds of schist; but among them veins have been found of copper and lead. In the western part of the district, on the estate of Airthrey, in the years 1761, 62, 63, and 64, an attempt was made to work a silver mine. About fifty barrels of ore were obtained; four barrels were valued in London at L. 60 Sterling; but the work was abandoned as unprofitable. It is said, that at an early period of the late century, Sir John Erskine of Alva, by the aid of miners from Leadhills, discovered a valuable stratum of silver in the glen that divides the Middlehill from the Woodhill of Alva. It was first discovered in small strings of silver ore, which being followed, conducted the workmen to a great mass of that metal. It had, in a great degree, the appearance of metallic, malleable, or, what is called, virgin silver; the produce was no less than twelve ounces of silver from fourteen ounces of ore. The expence of the discovery did not cost above L.50. During thirteen or fourteen weeks the produce amounted to about L.4000 weekly, and the proprietor is supposed to have obtained a sum equal to L.40,000 or L.50,000, besides considerable quantities of ore secreted by the workmen. When the great mass was exhausted, the appearance of silver gradually diminished, and the farther research was laid aside. About the year 1759, Charles Erskine, Lord Justice Clerk, having purchased the estate, a company was formed, which renewed the search around the old workings; and, though some small strings of metal were discovered, they were not of sufficient importance to encourage the continuance or the investigation of the

Rich silver mines.

work upon that level. A pit was therefore sunk below the spot from whence the mass of rich ore was formerly obtained; and to facilitate the operation, the side of the hill was penetrated by a mine or level to carry off the water. In executing this part of the work, a large mass of ore was discovered, which at first was supposed to be silver, but upon accurate examination it proved to be the semi-metal called cobalt, which is used in forming the blue glazings of China ware, and in giving to glass a blue colour. The cobalt of Alva was tried at Prestonpans, and found to be in no respect inferior in quality to that with which Europe is in general supplied from the mines of Saxony. It was now found that a considerable quantity of cobalt-ore had been brought to the surface when the silver-mine was formerly wrought here, and had been suffered to remain for fifty years undisturbed among heaps of rubbish: thus an additional quantity was procured; but the mass of cobalt was speedily exhausted, as that of silver had formerly been, and it was found necessary to abandon the work. A register of the operations, however, is said to be in existence; and that the different metals found, besides silver and cobalt, were lead, copper, and iron, and also of arsenic, which always exists in large quantities, united to the cobalt, and forming what is called a *mineralizer*, from which it must be purified before it can be converted into the blue powder used in the manufactories of porcelain. It may be proper here to add, that the late Lord Alva, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, from some of the silver-ore which remained in his possession, caused a pair of communion-cups to be made for the use of the parish of Alva, with the following inscription: "Sacris in Ecclesia S. Servani, "apud Alveth, A. D. 1767, ex Argento indigeno, "D. D. C.Q. JACOBUS ERSKINE."

Minerals.

Cobalt mine.

Minerals. The hills to the eastward also, in the parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar, contain similar appearances of valuable minerals. In the former of these parishes, upwards of fifty years ago, in what is called the Millglen, a copper-mine was wrought to a considerable extent by an English company. The thickest stratum or vein was about eighteen inches; and four different strata were found. After the work had been carried on for several years, it was abandoned, as having become unprofitable. In the same hills much ironstone is found, and large quantities of the ball-ironstone, which we formerly described. In the same mountains, farther eastward, above the village of Dollar, lead and copper mines were at one period wrought; and silver ore has been found in Glenearn, to the westward of Castle Campbell, but the quantity was found insufficient to defray the expence of working it.

Coal. At the foot of the Ochils, as already mentioned, the coal-field immediately commences; and throughout the whole district there are numerous colleries, from some of which considerable quantities of that mineral are exported. In consequence of the abundance of coal and ironstone, an iron-work has been erected at Sauchie, in the parish of Clackmannan, under the firm of the Devan Company. They chose a steep bank, on the south side of the river Devan, for the situation of their works, where there was a considerable quarry; which induced them to try an experiment, whether the excavating the quarry would not give them more conveniency, and at a less expence, than quarrying the stones and building their works at a small distance from it. They have two blast-furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron; and to endeavour to give unusual steadiness and uniformity to the blast of their cylindrical bellows, they send the air through a

vault of such size that it contains 10,000 feet of compressed air. Before quitting the subject of mineralogy, it may be added, that some strata of uncommonly pure fire-clay have been found in this district. Antiquities.

The tract of country now under consideration contains no great number of vestiges of antiquity. In the parish of Tillicoultry, amidst a thicket of Scots firs, is a druidical circle of rude stones, about five feet and a half in length each, above the ground; the diameter of the circle is about sixty feet. The church of this parish is dedicated to St Servanus or St Serff, whom we formerly mentioned as the instructor of St Kentigern. He performed many miracles in this neighbourhood, of which a particular account is given in Winton's Chronicle, an excerpt from which has been published by Mr Pinkerton. In particular, he raised two persons from the dead. Antiquities. St Serf.

In Tillicoultry till a wif
Two sonys he raiset frae ded to lyf.

But his most extraordinary miracle was performed on the occasion of the theft of a favourite ram that was accustomed to accompany the saint. The thief, on suspicion, was brought to the saint; but having denied the crime, the ram, which he had killed and eaten, bleated out of his belly, and thereby convicted him of the offence. The story is thus told.

This holy man had a ram
That he had fed up of a lam;
And oysit him till folow ay,
Quherever he passit in his way.
A theyf this scheppe in Ackan stal,
And et hym up in peris amalle.
Quhen Sanct Serf his ram had myst,
Quha that it stal was few that wist
On presumption nevertheless
He that it stal arestyt was;

Antiquities.

Anf till Sanct Serf syne was he broucht,
That schoppe ne said that he stal noucht;
And tharfor for to swer an athe
He said that he walde nocht be laythe:
But sone he worthit rede for schayme,
The schoppe that bletyt in his wayme;
Swa was he tynctyt schamfully
And at Sanct Serf askyt mercy.

Castle Campbell, or Castle Gloom.

Above the village of Dollar, within a recess of the mountains, are the ruins of Castle Campbell. A fine view of them is obtained from a bridge over a small brook that runs through the village. Its situation appears peculiarly wild and inaccessible. It stands on an insulated mount of rock, formed by nature, but partly finished by art. It has a deep ravine or glen upon each hand, with very steep banks, which commence from the foot of the walls. In the bottom of the glen are rivulets, which form beautiful cascades, and unite immediately below the castle. The mount on which the castle stands is connected on one side only with the neighbouring grounds, but disjoined from them by a deep trench, over which there must formerly have been a drawbridge. Excepting at one point, the castle is surrounded by lofty mountains towering to the clouds. On the southern or steep side, however, towards the village of Dollar, is an opening of the mountains, forming a natural vista, through which the adjacent country and the banks of the Forth are seen. The glens on each side of the castle are adorned with natural woods, which nearly cover the rocks interspersed over this romantic scene. The lofty mountain to the north is verdant to the summit.

The history of this castle, or the period of its construction, is not known. It was originally called Castle Gloom; but having become the property of the family of Argyle as far back as the year 1465, its name was

altered to that of Castle Campbell. At the time of the reformation it was the ordinary residence of Archibald Earl of Argyle. This nobleman was the first of the Scottish nobility who publicly ventured to profess the reformed religion; and thereby, in all probability, by the turn which he gave to the character of his clan and descendants, laid the foundation of their misfortunes under the later princes of the house of Stuart, and of the great popularity which is attached to the name of Argyle among the people of the low country of Scotland. In this stronghold the celebrated John Knox found a retreat, and was allowed to preach. In 1644 Castle Campell was burned by Montrose; and since that time it has been suffered to remain in ruin. The tower is still tolerably entire, but the rest of the building is hastening fast into total ruin. Montrose's army, when they burned this castle, destroyed every house in the parish of Dollar, and in the adjoining parish of Muckart in Perthshire, because the inhabitants were Argyle's vassals. By mistake they left a single house in the parish of Muckart unconsumed by fire, from the supposition that it stood on the property of another baron. The castle was anciently supplied with water, in cases of emergency, by means of a secret stair which penetrates downwards, through the solid rock, to one of the adjoining rivulets. The passage is six feet wide, and appears to have been cut with steps, which are now covered with rubbish: partly from the situation, with the trees and impending rocks which overhang the passage, it has become frightful even to look into. It is called *Kemp's Score* or *Cut*, from having been formed, as tradition relates, by one of that name, to whom the fortress anciently belonged. He is said to have been a man of gigantic stature and strength, and a robber of such enterprise, that on one occasion he entered the palace at Dun-

Antiquities

Antiquities. fermline and carried off the king's dinner; but a young nobleman pursued, and fought and vanquished him, and cast his body into a pool of the Devan, which is still called, from the name of the victorious champion, *Willie's Pool.*

Tower of Alloa. Among the antiquities of the county may be noticed the tower of Alloa. It was built prior to the year 1300; and was the residence of the Erskines, Earls of Marr, and is now possessed by the representative of that family. The walls are eleven feet in thickness; and the highest turret is eighty-nine feet from the ground. It has been repaired by the present owner, and is inhabited.

Tower of Clackmannan. The old tower of Clackmannan also merits attention. It is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the adjacent tract of country. It was long the seat of the chief of the Bruces. The large square tower is called Robert Bruce's Tower. His two-handed sword and helmet were not long ago preserved here. Near the tower stands the little town of Clackmannan. The Bruces are said to have had a file or string of castles, of which this and another in Stirlingshire were two; they were all within sight of each other, so that they could communicate by signal. When Clackmannan first belonged to the Bruces is uncertain. There is a charter quoted by Douglas as early as the time of King David the Second, dated the 9th of December 1359, wherein that king grants to Sir Robert Bruce (whom he therein styles his dearly beloved relation) the castle and manor of Clackmannan, with divers other lands lying within the sheriffdom of Clackmannan. The royal family of Bruce terminated in a female, who by marriage transferred the crown to the steward of Scotland, giving rise to the royal family of Stuart. According to the an-

tient notion of clanship, the chief was always the nearest male representative, and Bruce of Clackmannan, by the failure of the male line in the royal family of Bruce, became chief of the Bruces. Henry Bruce, Esq. last laird of Clackmannan, died in 1772, leaving no male representatives; and it is now considered as a question of much difficulty, though perhaps of little importance, whether the Earl of Elgin or Bruce of Kennet is now the chief of that race. The widow of the last laird of Clackmannan died in 1791 at the age of ninety-five. She had in her possession a helmet and a sword of a monstrous size, both said to have been used by King Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. Both of these she bequeathed to the Earl of Elgin. Adjoining to the old tower of Clackmannan is the house in which the family resided till the direct line became extinct. Both the tower and this old mansion are rapidly falling into ruins. In the same neighbourhood are the remains of some other ancient towers: one in particular at a place called Heartshaw, which belonged to the Stewarts of Rosyth, from whom Oliver Cromwell is said to have been descended by the female line. Little of it remains; as the proprietor, early in the late century, pulled it down to erect some farm buildings. On the banks of the Devan, on the lands of Sauchie, is a similar tower, more entire than that of Clackmannan; but nothing interesting is known concerning its history. Antiquities.

This county or district contains several beautiful villas. Of these we have already mentioned that of Alva, and the ancient fabric belonging to the representative of the family of Marr. That of Shawpark is uncommonly conspicuous. It stands, with its plantations, in the parishes of Alva and Clackmannan; the situation is beautiful, on an elevation proceeding gradually from the Forth, at the Villas. Shawpark, &c.

Villages. distance of two miles, and having in view a fine reach or curve of the river, with the towers of Alloa and Clackmannan, the castle of Stirling, and even the mountain of Tinto in Clydesdale. The houses of Kennet, Tillicoultry, and Tillibodie, also deserve notice. Indeed, every residence in this district derives much beauty from its southern exposure; a large river and a fertile valley in front, and a chain of lofty mountains to the northward. The late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whose fall in Egypt excited such general national interest, was proprietor of Tillibodie, which he derived from his father. This family was uncommonly fortunate. During the life of the father, the eldest son attained to high command, and the first degree of popularity, as a British officer in Europe; the second son, General Sir Robert Abercrombie, was governor of Bombay, and commander in chief of the forces in Bengal; and the third son, Lord Abercrombie, was a senator of the college of justice in Scotland.

There is no royal borough in this county. The village
Clackmannan. of Clackmannan is the head town of the county. It stands on the ridge of a hill; its street is broad and regular enough, but the houses are mean. It contains upwards of 600 inhabitants; and the artificers who live in it are chiefly employed by the surrounding country. It has two annual fairs, which are noway distinguished. It is to be observed, that there is only one sheriff, or, as he is called in Scotland, sheriff-depute (there being no high-sheriffs), for Stirling and Clackmannan. He has, however, a substitute for each; and the substitute for Clackmannanshire holds courts at times here. The member of parliament is elected, and the fiars, or annual valuation of the grain, is fixed at this village. The most considerable
Alloa. town in the county is Alloa; most of the streets of it are narrow and irregular. It has a good harbour, where, at

neap-tides, the water rises from twelve to fifteen feet, and at spring-tides from seventeen to twenty-two feet. The quay is substantially built of rough hewn stone, and forms a creek, here called a *pow*, into which a rivulet falls. Above the harbour is an excellent dry dock, large enough to contain a ship of forty guns. Above the dry dock is a ferry, at which two complete piers have been built on each side of the river. The breadth of the water at full tide is about half a mile. This place was formerly celebrated for that branch of the woollen manufacture called camblets, but it has of late years greatly declined. A considerable number of weavers are here employed by the Glasgow manufacturers; and the shipping employs several mechanics. There is here a manufactory of bottle-glass, in a very convenient situation, with a pier adjoining, by which their goods can be unloaded or embarked; and a waggon-way, which brings coal from the pit to their door. There is also here a manufactory of brick and tiles, and a tanwork. Alloa has four annual fairs, and is, upon the whole, considered as a prosperous and active place. The remaining villages of the district are of little importance. Villages.

The population of the county of Clackmannan stands thus:

Population.

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801. Persons. Males.	Females.	Occupations. Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
Alloa	5816	4802	2416	2798	174	541	4499	5214
Clackmannan	1913	2528	1384	1577	406	150	2405	2961
Dollar	517	510	310	383	43	56	594	693
Logie, Clackmannan Division	—	—	536	538	35	27	1012	1074
Tillicoultry	757	909	418	498	214	263	439	916
Total	9003	8749	5064	5794	872	1037	8949	10858

A shepherd's library.

Almost all the common people in Scotland who are counted of a decent and respectable character possess a less or a greater collection of books; the number is seldom great, and they usually consist of books of religion and ecclesiastical or other history. Sometimes, however, considerable collections of books are made by individuals, particularly those residing near villages to which itinerant auctioneers of books sometimes go. In the Statistical Account of the parish of Dollar, mention is made of a person, holding the rank of a common shepherd, who

had carried the propensity to accumulate books to a length that is necessarily very unusual with persons in such a situation. He had collected no less than 370 volumes of divinity, history, travels, voyages, complete sets of the Spectator, Guardian, Tatler, Rambler, &c. besides magazines of various sorts. His name was John Christie; he was born in 1712: and it will readily be believed that he remained unmarried; a circumstance which enabled him to expend the produce of his industry in the way now mentioned.

Upon the whole, though this district possesses great advantages, from its minerals and the vicinity of a navigable river, yet this river, on the one side, and the mountains on the other, in some degree, render it a sort of sequestered spot, interrupt its communication with the rest of the country, and have in some measure hitherto prevented it from attaining to that degree of importance to which it might otherwise aspire.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Boundaries. PROCEEDING eastward, along the foot of the mountains, across a corner of Perthshire, which here irregularly penetrates to the Forth, we arrive at the small inland county of Kinross. We formerly mentioned that the country which extends from the Ochil hills to the German ocean, with the Tay on the north-east, and the Forth on the south, was in ancient times called Ross. The appellation resulted from its insular situation. This word, in the Gothic or Pictish language, signifies a peninsula: hence Kinross, or Keanross, as it was formerly spelled, signifies the head of the peninsula; Culross, the back of the peninsula; and Muckross, the old name for Fifeness, the point or snout of of the peninsula. By this general name it continued to be called, until in later times, as Buchannan informs us, "Reliquum agri, ad Fortham usque, ambitio in varias præfecturas dissecuit, Clackmananam, Culrossianam, et Kinrossianam." The last of these, about the year 1426, was divided into the two counties of Fife and Kinross; and at the revolution, Kinross being thought too small a county as it then stood, was enlarged by the addition of Orwell, Cleish, and Tillibole; which parishes, before that period, had belonged to the county of Fife. But though these are now two distinct counties, and are separately represented in parliament, they are both comprehended in the sheriffdom

of Fife. Kinrosshire is bounded on the east and south by Fifeshire, and on the north and west by Perthshire. It extends, from east to west, from the church of Fossaway due east to Auchmore bridge, the length of eleven miles and a quarter; and from Kelly bridge, nearly due north to Damhead, nine miles and three-eighths. The general figure of the county is somewhat circular, although the line of its boundary is very irregular. That which limits with Perthshire on the west and north measures twenty-one miles; but when taken in a right line, it extends to no more than about fourteen. The boundary with Fife measures nearly twenty-eight miles, but in a straight line it does not exceed nineteen. The county contains seventy-eight square miles, or about 39,702 Scottish acres. The surface of the country is greatly varied. The middle portion, which in point of extent comprehends about one-half of the whole, occupies a situation comparatively low, and may be considered as a kind of plain or flat, slightly varied with swells of gentle rising grounds. The boundaries of the county, in every direction, are hilly, or formed of a higher land than the *Laigh* or vale of Kinross, with one exception only, at the narrow passage on the eastern extremity of the county, where the river Leven issues from the celebrated loch of that name. The Ochil hills form the northern boundary of Kinross-shire; the Cleish hills, the southern; and Balneartie hill, and the West Lomond, or Bishop's hill, as it is called, bound it on the east and south-east quarters. The sides of these hills which face the central part of the county are for the most part excellent pastures, which generally retain a beautiful verdure; patches of moor-land occurring only near their summits. In the interior and higher part of the Ochils, however, heath becomes more abundant. The chief variety in the appearance of the low grounds is produced by the mixture

Boundaries and Extent.

Waters. of corn and grass lands, and by a few thriving plantations, interspersed with villages and houses, the possessions of the inhabitants. Some intervening morasses and extensive moors likewise variegate and blot the surface. Even the margin of Lochleven is ornamented in this way by a common moor of more than 300 acres, in the neighbourhood of the town of Kinross, in the very centre of the county. The aspect of the whole shire is open and exposed, there being little of it inclosed, and many of the inclosures formed not of hedges but of stone walls.

Lochleven. Of the waters of this county, that which merits attention in the most remarkable degree is the lake called Lochleven, on the banks of which, at its upper and western extremity, stands the town of Kinross. This lake is inferior in magnitude and grandeur to Lochlomond; and also in picturesque beauties it is inferior both to it and to many lakes in the Highlands. Still, however, it is a noble expanse of fresh water, of about fifteen miles in circumference, including its angular juttings, and covering by its waters about 3,308 acres. From this extent, however, must be deducted the area of the Inch, or St Serff's Island, amounting to about thirty-six acres, and likewise the area of the island containing the ruins of the celebrated castle of Lochleven. Besides, there must be deducted the area of two small spots of ground in the loch, consisting of about two acres. The extent of the loch must vary somewhat in different seasons. The surface of its water has been observed to sink two feet five inches and one-fourth below a particular mark on a stake driven into the ground; and it has been found to rise eight inches and one-fourth above that mark: so that the lowest fall and the highest rise of the surface of the loch may be estimated to be about three feet; although it is probable, that on particular and rare occasions, as after

heavy rains and sudden thaws of the winter snow, it may have risen much higher than this number of inches. This lake is bounded on the east by the hills called the Lomonds, on the south by the hill of Balneartie, and on the west by the plain of Kinross. It is remarkable for producing trout of a large size, and with flesh of a pink or reddish colour, approaching nearly to the taste and appearance of salmon. Some of them weigh from two to eight, and even ten pounds; but in general they are not of such magnitude. They are brought regularly to the Edinburgh market, where they find a ready sale. The high flavour and bright red colour of the trout are understood to rise from the food by which they are supported in the loch; it being a general rule, as formerly noticed, that while the flesh of trout is white in clear and limpid waters, the same sort, when found where the rivers pass with a slow stream through a tract of foul or meadow ground, have less or more redness in their colour. A considerable part of the bottom of Lochleven is spongy, from which aquatic plants rise in great abundance, and in many parts of the lake, towards the beginning of autumn, cover the surface of the water with their flowers: but the circumstance to which the high colour of the Lochleven trout is chiefly ascribed, is the vast quantity of small shell-fish of a red colour which abounds in the bottom of the loch, and especially among the aquatic plants. Its form is globular; and the trouts, when caught, have often their stomachs full of these fish. The trouts generally lie in deep water, and do not rise to any kind of fly or hook, however baited. It has been remarked, also, that in Lochleven are found all the different species of river trout, evidently appearing from the manner in which they are spotted; but after they have remained some time in the loch, and approached towards one pound in weight, they become red in the flesh. Indeed, the young

Waters.

Lochleven trout.

Waters. fry of all sorts are white in the flesh, and do not assume the colour common to the trout of this loch till they reach the size of a herring. The species called the *galley trough* or *char* is that chiefly admired. Besides the trout, pike, perch, and eels are found in the loch; the last of these in great abundance. Lochleven receives the water of three

Gairny. small rivers and several streamlets. *Gairny*, the southernmost stream in the county, is formed of two branches. One of them has it origin in the united parishes of Fossaway and Tilliebole, at no great distance from the Devan; the other, its south branch, rises about the west end of Cleish parish, or the eastern point of Fossaway. The river formed by the union of these two branches divides the old parish of Tillibole, which is wholly in Kinross-shire, from the parish of Cleish. In its course eastward it becomes the boundary between the parishes of Kinross and Cleish, till on the east of Gairny bridge, on the line of the great road to Perth, it separates the latter parish from a portion of the parish of Portmoak, after which it falls into Lochleven. The water of this rivulet is commonly of a dark colour; which circumstance is probably owing to its passing through low meadow

Quech. grounds and soils abounding with bog and peat-moss. The lands in the parish of Cleish and Portmoak, lying to the south of it, have for the most part a northern exposure. The next river to Gairny is *South Quech*, which takes its rise among the Ochils. The Quech, after running through a part of Fossaway parish, passes into the parish of Kinross, which it divides, not very unequally, in its course to the south-east; and passing near Kinross, at the south end of the town, enters Lochleven. *North Quech*, another principal stream or water in this county, has likewise its rise among the Ochil hills. The original springs form themselves into two branches, which after a

meandering course are united into one stream, that becomes the boundary between the parishes of Orwell and Kinross, till its waters are lost in Lochleven, at the north-west corner of the loch. The water of both the Quechs is very pure and transparent, running on a gravelly channel almost the whole of the course. It sometimes, from the open nature of the under ground in particular places, and in the dry months of summer, entirely disappears. The smaller streams are not of such magnitude as to require particular notice. Waters.

Lochleven gives rise to the river Leven, which passes through a considerable part of Fife into the sea, forming the largest water of that county. In the month of September, the eels, which greatly abound in Lochleven, begin to go down in great numbers to the sea; but this passage they only attempt during the night. When the season of the emigration arrives, the fishers place nets in the river, and draw them every two hours during the night. The nets are frequently found full. This sort of fishery, however, is attended with no great degree of profit; because here, as in the rest of Scotland, the people at large dislike the eel, on account of its resemblance to the serpent. As the serpent is always associated with the two horrible ideas of poison and of the Devil or Old Serpent, the eel, by association, partakes of the horror with which it is regarded. River Leven.

Besides Lochleven, there are several small lakes in the county; of these there are four in the parish of Cleish. The largest is about one mile and a half in circumference; the rest are much smaller. The whole four cover about 250 acres. The fish found in them are pike, perch, eel, and a few trouts.

The soil of this county has that variety which is frequent in Scotland. Part of it is of stiff clay, or boggy Soil.

Soil and Climate.

and spongy; and other parts of it, at no great distance, are often light, and freely admit the passage of water. The clayey, and also the mossy soils, very frequently rest upon horizontal layers of freestone. This has a tendency to create a cold and mossy surface, because the moisture cannot penetrate to the solid stone. On the contrary, a considerable part of the territory rests upon rotten whinstone, that is, whinstone which moulders by the action of the weather. Of such stones the hills here are chiefly composed. The soil which it forms is light, dry, and warm, and in a moderate elevation produces fine short grass without heath.

Climate.

In the higher grounds the climate is cold and wet. This is owing to the elevation of the land, and chiefly to the hills, which attract the clouds and vapours in their course. Frost sets in somewhat more early, and continues longer, than in the adjacent districts to the south. The air is generally clear, which is conducive to the health of the inhabitants. The south-west wind is sometimes very boisterous, but is supposed to be advantageous; carrying off the superabundant moisture collected on the lower grounds by the copious and numerous springs from the declivities of the hills. The high winds, however, are sometimes hurtful to the crop in harvest, by shaking it if too ripe. To guard against this occasional but fatal danger, requires all the skill and industry of the husbandman. The parish of Portmoak is in some degree sheltered from the cold easterly winds, which in the spring season are severely felt upon the south and east coasts of Fife; but it is exposed to the north-west winds, which blowing across the Ochil hills covered with snow, and along the surface of the loch, becomes intensely cold. On the whole, however, seed-time and harvest are here as early as in the neighbouring districts, and the climate is abundantly salubrious. The

Crops cultivated in this county are chiefly oats, barley, and peas. Wheat is seldom sown. Artificial grasses, consisting of clover and rye-grass, are also cultivated. Considerable attention has lately been paid to turnips; but potatoes are far more generally reared as a fallow crop. On every farm a considerable quantity of flax, or, as it is universally called in Scotland, lint, is sown. Many of the cattle are of the Highland breed, and may therefore literally be called black cattle, from their colour. The sheep are partly of the black-faced or Tweeddale kind, and partly white-faced; but the latter are of a small size. Agriculture.

The inclosing and subdividing of land is a practice not of long standing in this country. The advantages to be derived from this agricultural improvement are, however, already so well known in this place, that a considerable quantity is inclosed every year. But after all that has yet been done, more than three-fourths of the country remain to be inclosed. It is to be hoped that it will not long continue in such a state, as the whole, excepting a common or two, is already subdivided. Inclosures are of all sizes, from four to above fifty acres, answerable to the extent of the farm, the nature and situation of the land, and the uses to which it is put. The dry stone dikes are preferred by some, but others give a preference to the ditch and hedge. Lands inclosed can usually be let from year to year for pasture, at a higher rent than for tillage upon a lease of nineteen years. The demands for inclosed lands are upon the increase, and consequently the number of farmers diminishes. Inclosures.

Concerning the plantations of this county it is unnecessary to say much, because, with the exception of the estate of Blair, on the eastern extremity of the Cleish hills, the county, in all probability, does not contain one hun- Plantations.

Agriculture.

dred acres covered with trees, although there can be no doubt that belts of planting would both adorn and enrich the exposed surface of this district, particularly in consequence of the amelioration of climate, and consequent improvement of pasture-lands, which can only be effectually produced in this manner. With regard to the plantations on the estate of Blair, the proprietor, William Adam, Esq. sergeant at law, has given an account of them, in a letter addressed to the president of the Board of Agriculture, from which it appears that they are situated in many places five hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. The plantations were begun, by the predecessor of the present proprietor, previous to 1738. He inclosed at that period about 1000 acres by narrow stripes of planting, extending to about thirty or forty acres. The plantations were extended, by his immediate successor, to five hundred and forty acres, previous to the year 1784; to which sixty acres of plantations were added by the present proprietor, for the sake of completing the original plan of inclosing. The latter plantations were made in broader stripes than formerly, and in larger masses. The woods consist of pines of all sorts, oaks, ashes, beeches, and elms. The grounds being varied with numerous little hills and rocky eminences, as well as various glens and valleys, there has resulted the most perfect degree of shelter that trees can give. The varied lines of wood breaking the current of the wind from every quarter, and the cattle finding shelter in every field from every wind that blows, are advantages that have, in the opinion of the proprietor, compensated for the additional length of fencing which that mode of planting necessarily occasioned. The climate has in this way been improved; and hence, though the soil has received no improvement from liming, draining, or other culture, yet in the spring the grass rises much earlier, and in

Plantations of Blair.

autumn continues fresh much later, in these inclosures, than on the exposed grounds in the neighbourhood. In planting, it was found advantageous to place the tree obliquely with its top to the south-west, the quarter from which the wind most frequently blows. They assumed of themselves an upright direction, and in the mean while prospered better. The larch succeeded best, and also the spruce and silver firs; likewise the New England pine, for twenty-six or thirty years, after which it failed. The Scotch firs were of little value, unless in low situations. The beech, elm, ash, and sycamore, grow rapidly. The spruce appears to be the best for nursing forest trees. It is thickly leaved, and has unpliable branches, so that it gives much protection without lashing the neighbouring trees during severe blasts. The larch, on the contrary, is naked of leaves; during the worst part of the season its pliable boughs lash unmercifully the neighbouring trees. In other respects, however, Mr Adam thinks, "that the greatest discovery for Scotland, in the way of planting, is the larch. It is now known to suit all exposures and soils, and to be a very useful tree. The common people," he adds, "have got over all their prejudices against it, and prefer it to their old acquaintance the Scotch fir. Indeed, of all the pines it is the most durable, and is equally suited to all uses; for it bears wet and dry equally well; and, what is more, it bears being sometimes wet and sometimes dry better than any other tree. I have observed, too, that it grows well and readily by the shedding of its seed. One of my plantations, planted in 1763, contains a considerable proportion of larches. There were left in it large vacant spaces to answer the purpose of riding, and of bringing out the wood when there should be thinnings. In these vacancies there are many young larches growing most vigorously; and as I am

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

sure none were planted in it, they must be self-sown from the seed of the adjacent trees. It is worthy of remark, too, that horses have been permitted to graze in that plantation; and the young larches bear no mark whatever of having been injured by them. Black cattle have been excluded."

Pigeon-houses.

This county, though extremely small, is well stocked with pigeon-houses; a nuisance of which agriculturalists have just cause to complain. They make dreadful havoc among the grain, particularly in seed and harvest-time; and in this and the neighbouring large county of Fife, they are supposed to consume 4000 bolls annually. Did the proprietors themselves farm their lands in the neighbourhood of these dovecots, the public would still have reason to complain of the wasteful mode in which the most valuable of all commodities are expended; but when it is considered that they are *forcibly* billeted on tenants, the grievance is more obviously intolerable. The profit derived from these animals is extremely trifling. The value of a pigeon-cot is seldom more than L. 5 or L. 6 annually; and frequently from two or three pigeon-cots two hundred pairs in a year are scarcely obtained. It is some consolation to the farmers, however, that pigeons are not now so plentiful as formerly. Gentlemen seem not to set so high a value upon this species of stock as they once did. Many of the pigeon-houses have been suffered to go to ruin. Proper attention is not always paid to keep them in repair; and this is a temptation to the pigeons to desert them. Even those which are kept in good order are not in general so well stocked as they once were. This circumstance has been imputed to various causes. In the first place, the general correctness of culture now introduced, and the practice of sowing artificial grasses, which are completely carried off at the approach of win-

ter, leave upon rich lands none of the seeds of wild plants, upon which these animals were accustomed to feed during that part of the year in which no vegetation exists. In the next place, wherever wheat is cultivated, it is almost universally steeped, before it is sown, in a pickle formed with salt and quicklime. The pigeons, in seed-time, cramming themselves with grain soaked with brine, and crusted round with lime, are supposed to suffer severely, and that thus many of them actually perish. At least, a mode of destroying dunghil fowls similar to this has been frequently practised in the neighbourhood of villages, when the inhabitants wantonly allowed their poultry to trespass upon crops of grain. Oatmeal is formed into dough, with strong pickle, or rather with the brine of old salted beef. Pieces of the dough are scattered near the corn-field. The fowls readily eat the dough, and thereafter drink water till they destroy themselves. Agriculture.

The mineralogy of this county is not a subject of great importance. Whinstone is found in a variety of situations; and freestone of the best quality abounds. Limestone likewise has been discovered in abundance, and wrought. There are no coal-works established in the county; but coal is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood, and is obtained on very moderate terms, the distance being short. Peats may be got in several places; but the labour and loss of time which the preparation of them occasions, cause them to be less used in the present times than formerly. Mineralogy.

This county is well intersected with roads, which are in general very good. The parish roads, in many places, are kept in excellent repair by the statute-labour. The carriages and the personal labour may be either furnished in kind, or commuted, at the option of the individuals from whom they are exacted. The scheme of making Roads.

Roads. and repairing public roads by statute-work, or the joi assistance of the people chiefly concerned in these roa was certainly very commendable, and probably the b that could have been devised, at that period when roads al to admit heavy carriages were first opened for the servi of the public. At that time the labour of the farmer, a of his horses and servants, was not nearly so necessary the field as afterwards, when improvements in husband became more general. Several weeks in summer a winter required but extremely little attention and labo in comparison of what must now be given in the cultiv tion of potatoes and other green crops, in summer-fa lowing, inclosing land, draining fields, procuring lim removing stones, &c. &c. These kinds of labour were n then much attended to by the cultivators of the groun In these weeks, or rather months, of recess, therefore, pa of the labour of the community was properly directed the making and repairing of roads. The plan met wi the approbation of the great body of the people, and w great alacrity they engaged in the performance of the s veral tasks required at their hands. More work co then be done by the same number of persons, collec by their own and the consent of the community, th could have been expected by hired servants; but as so as the people were driven away to make roads at a di tance from the vicinity where they had their habitatio or where they were immediately concerned in agricultu operations, they engaged in the work with reluctance, a consequently made small progress. The improvement agriculture also rendered farmers averse to employ the servants and horses in this way. The times are now a tered since the period when farmers servants in summer ha little else to do than to pull thistles, and their horses ha no other work than to eat them. Hence it has been foun

Grose del. — G. Cooke sculp.

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE,

Kinrossshire.

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necessary, that every farmer may occupy his time upon his own farm, to convert the statute-labour into a pecuniary payment, for the purpose of hiring labourers or an undertaker to make or support the roads at a fixed price. The principal turnpike-roads in this county are those which lead from Perth to Queensferry, and from Stirling to Kinross. They are kept in the best state of repair. Antiquities.

Of the antiquities of this county, those connected with Lochleven are the most remarkable. The Castle of Lochleven, now in ruins, stands upon an island, nearly in the middle of the loch, of about two English acres in extent. Lochleven Castle is of unknown antiquity. It is encompassed with a wall of stone, nearly of a square form. The principal tower, which is a square building, stands upon the north wall, near its north-west corner; and there is a lesser round tower at the south-east. In the lower part of the square tower is an apartment or dungeon, with a well in it. Above this is a vaulted room, which seems to have been used as a kitchen. Over this were formerly three stories. The whole circuit of the outer rampart is 585 feet. This castle is said to have been founded by Congal, son of Dongart, king of the Picts. It occurs in history as early as 1334, when it was besieged by Sir John de Sterling, an English officer, with a number of Scots who had joined the English party. Fordun gives, in substance, the following account of the matter: The besiegers finding the siege tedious, established their quarters at Kinross, impiously surrounding the church with a fortress; thereby, as the historian alleges, converting the house of God into a den of thieves. Allan de Vissent was then governor of the castle, and had with him nother James Lambyn, a citizen of St Andrews, and many brave and robust Scotsmen. The siege, for a while, went on in the ordinary manner; but the besiegers gaining Antiquities. Lochleven Castle. Siege.

Antiquities. little ground, had recourse to a stratagem; and in order to overflow the castle and drown the garrison, constructed a strong and high dam, with turf and hard rammed earth, across the water of Leven, by which the lake empties itself. At this work the neighbouring people, women as well as men, worked incessantly. They also, by channels cut in the earth, drew down the waters of Leven to the town of Kinross. The festival of the blessed Margaret, Queen of Scotland, approaching, which was annually celebrated at Dunfermline, Sir John de Sterling thought it necessary, for form-sake, to attend, taking several of his people with him; the remainder he disposed in the best manner for carrying on the siege. But the blessed Servanus, the protector of the islanders, inspired them with the following mode of defence. The governor and garrison, informed of Sterling's absence, and being in want of victuals, firing, and all other necessaries, secretly detached four valiant men, in a light boat, and provided with proper instruments, to destroy the dam. They got out on the east side of the castle unperceived by the besiegers; and after labouring almost the whole night, despairing of accomplishing their purpose, had determined to desist: but one of them suggesting that they should persist a little longer, and that he would promise them help from the faith he had in St Servanus, resuming their work, the water began to come through the dam by drops; which they observing, in haste returned to their boat and regained the castle, carrying the joyful news to their comrades, who were thereby filled with courage. The water continued by degrees to widen the breach, and within the space of two hours ran out with great impetuosity, it having been more than a month in collecting; and such was its fury, that it swept away not only the tents, sheds, booths, and cottages of the English, and of

those lodged on the banks of the lake, carrying their horses and harness to the sea, but also tore up and carried away the banks themselves of great districts. It being now quite day, the garrison of the castle unanimously, as had been previously settled, embarked themselves, with warlike instruments, for the fort; which the soldiers there observing, and being under great astonishment, quickly sallied forth to meet them, when many of each party were wounded with arrows. The English at length, though with difficulty, were obliged to fly, on which the Scots joyfully entered the fort, and obtained a considerable booty, besides provisions; all which they conveyed away with them. The news of this event having been carried to John de Sterling, he bound himself by oath not to retire from the castle till he had completely demolished it and punished the garrison with death: but the providence of God, adds the historian, which is ever watchful over his faithful servants, depressed the affairs of the English, and raised those of the Scots, and in a short time delivered them from the English yoke, under which they had been severely oppressed. Sir John de Sterling, seeing it was not his interest to persevere, and having made a sort of treaty of peace with the garrison of the castle, disgracefully retired home, not without the stain of perjury. At the end of the lake, where it empties itself into the Leven, some remains of this dam-dike or mound are still thought to be distinguished. Antiquities.

The circumstance, however, that renders this castle particularly conspicuous in Scottish history, is the confinement here of the unfortunate Queen Mary. After she had parted with Bothwell at Carberry, and surrendered herself a prisoner to the confederate lords, she was conveyed to this castle, and shut up, under the custody of the wife of Douglas of Lochleven, who was the mother Queen Mary imprisoned here.

Antiquities. of Murray, the natural son of James the Fifth, afterwards regent. This woman, whose manners were as rude as her conduct had been irregular, bore an implacable hatred to Mary, alleging that her own son was the true and legitimate heir to the crown. Under such a guardian the queen suffered all the miseries of a rigorous captivity. She was even compelled to sign an instrument, resigning her crown in favour of her infant son, and appointing Murray regent. In this secluded fortress she languished for months, and seemed almost forgotten, till the haughty conduct of the regent estranged from him many of the confederates, and the length and rigour of her imprisonment had moved many to compassion; so that her few friends, who had been dispersed, began again to gather and unite, and were daily increasing, when she recovered her liberty in a manner no less surprising to them than unexpected by her enemies. Several attempts had been made to rescue her, which the vigilance of her keeper had rendered abortive: but neither the walls nor bolts of the fortress were barriers against love. Mary had those bewitching charms which always raised her friends. These charms she employed to captivate the heart of George Douglas, her keeper's brother, a youth of eighteen. She treated him with the most flattering distinction, and even allowed him to entertain the most ambitious hopes. Thus circumstanced, was it possible for a youth like him to resist such a temptation? He yielded, and drew others into the plot. On Sunday the 2d of May 1568, while his brother sat at supper, and the rest of the family were retired to their devotions, one of his accomplices found means to steal the keys out of his brother's chamber; and opening the gates, the queen and a female attendant, under the protection of her lover, reached a boat prepared for te purpose, and threw the keys into the lake, having

previously locked the doors. An alarm was soon given; confusion filled the castle; hasty lights were seen passing and repassing at every window, and traversing the island in all directions; but no boat could be found. The boat in which the queen was soon reached the shore, when she was received with the utmost joy by Lord Seaton, Sir James Hamilton, and a few attendants. She instantly mounted on horseback, and rode full speed towards Niddrie, the seat of Lord Seaton, in East Lothian. Here she arrived without interruption, and after resting for three days, set out for Hamilton, which place she reached early the next morning; an astonishing exertion, when the delicacy of her frame, not accustomed to such violent exercise, is considered. The battle of Langside was afterwards fought by her adherents; but that being lost, she fled into England, from whence she was never permitted to return. Antiquities.

In the largest island of the lake was formerly situated the priory dedicated to St Serff, or Servanus. It is said to have been founded by Brudo, the last but one of the kings of the Picts, and that he granted the island to the original Christian clergy of Scotland, called by the Scots and Britons *Culdees*, from whom so many places, whose names begin with the syllable *Kil*, are supposed to this day to derive their appellation. The ruins of the monastery are still visible. David the First annexed it to the priory of St Andrews. Patrick Graham, archbishop of St Andrews, and grandson of King Robert the Third, is said by historians to have been buried within the chapel of this priory. He prematurely attempted to produce a reformation of the lives of the catholic clergy, before the country at large was prepared to demand that measure, which they did with a vengeance about fourscore years thereafter. He fell under the displeasure of the clergy, who Priory of St Serff.

Antiquities. were all powerful at court. They arrested and confined him, first in his own palace, thereafter in different monasteries, and, lastly, in the castle of Lochleven, already mentioned, where he died in 1478.

Portmoak monastery. On the eastern bank of Lochleven, to the northward of the river, by which the waters of the lake flow towards the sea, stood the monastery of Portmoak. It is said to have been founded by a king of the Picts, called Rogasch, and was built for the Culdees, whose monasteries originally appointed the bishops in the different places where bishops then existed. It had considerable possessions. At the reformation, the prior of Portmoak happened to be subprior of St Andrews, and he united it to St Leonard's college there. Only a few fragments of this monastery now remain. Its prior was accustomed to reside at a place in the neighbourhood, called Kipness, of which it had received a grant in the reign of David the First.

In the vicinity, that is, eastward from Lochleven, towards the extremity of the county, are to be seen the ruins of the ancient tower or castle of Arnot, which was in the possession of a family of that name upwards of 600 years.

Burleigh castle. In the eastern part of the parish of Orwell are the ruins of the castle of Burleigh. It was formerly a place of considerable strength. It is a square surrounded by a wall of ten feet in height, with a deep ditch. The castle itself is entirely in ruins; a part of its wall is fallen down, and the ditch in many places filled up. To the eastward of Anafreek, in the parish of Kinross, an artificial mount of earth was opened some years ago. It is called the Elf Hillock or Fairy Know. It was found to contain a coffin formed of unpolished stones, in which were some bones, interspersed with pieces of charcoal; from which it would appear, that at the time of its formation it had been cus-

tomary, on some occasions at least, to burn the bodies of the dead. Antiquities

Upon several of the hills which form the border of this county are the remains, particularly to the south, of places of defence, but in a very decayed state. The most remarkable of them is upon the top of the highest hill in the neighbourhood, called Drumglen. On the low ground near this hill, to the northward, some urns were found in 1791; four of them were discovered under a great stone, and others under a cairn or heap of small stones. They contained human bones, with pieces of charcoal and ashes. They were tolerably well glazed, but appeared to have been formed of coarse materials.

Kinross, which is the central and principal town, and capital of the county, is situated in 56° 15′ north latitude, and 3° 10′ west longitude from London, and is from fifteen to eighteen miles distant from the sea-port towns of Alloa, Kincardine, Culross, North Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Leven, on the south-west, south, south-east, and east; and from the ports of Perth and Newburgh on the north. Here is the seat of the sheriff, justice of peace, and baron-bailie courts. This town, it would appear, formerly consisted of forty-seven steadings or tofts, as they are commonly called. That it did so is evident from an agreement mutually entered into in 1708, for the division of a common called the moors of Kinross; to which common each of the tofts had an equal right. The inhabitants then derived their subsistence chiefly from the produce of the town acres, grazing their cattle on the several commons belonging to the place, and from the fish of Lochleven. Between sixty and seventy new houses have been added to the town within the last forty years; Kinross.

Villages. scription, by him, of the ruins of Lochleven Cast been frequently quoted by tourists :

No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth; no more the glance
Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
And quivers on the undulating wave:
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak,
And whistle mournfully through the empty hall,
And piecemeal crumble down the towers to dust.
Perhaps in some lone dreary desert tower,
That time has spared, forth from the window looks,
Half hid in grass, the solitary fox;
While from above, the owl, musician dire!
Screams hideous, harsh, and grating to the ear.
Equal in age, and sharers of its fate,
A row of moss-green trees around it stand;
Scarce here and there upon their blasted tops,
A shrivelled leaf distinguishes the year.

The population of the county of Kinross stands th

Population.

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801. Persons. Males.	Females.	Occupations. Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
Angus, Kinross Division	—	—	92	92	69	23	92	184
Cleish	692	653	286	339	48	71	506	625
Forgandenny, Kinross Division	—	—	22	16	5	1	32	38
Fossaway, Ditto	—	—	270	297	120	29	418	567
Kinross	1310	1839	1001	1123	109	398	1617	2124
Orwell	1891	1725	920	1116	166	220	1650	2036
Portmoak	996	1105	525	626	150	146	855	1151
Total	4889	5302	3116	3609	667	888	5170	6725

FIFE.

Boundaries and extent.

We have already had occasion to mention the form and situation of the county of Fife. It is on the eastern side of Scotland; and the eastern part of the county is accordingly washed by the waters of the German ocean. On its southern side it looks down upon the Frith of Forth; on the north, the river Tay divides it from the counties of Angus and Perth; on the west, the boundaries are the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. The county of Kinross incroaches deeply upon its western side. From the unevenness of this last boundary, and from the manner in which it is indented by the surrounding waters, its form is irregular. By the most correct computation that can be made, its medium length, from east to west, is about thirty-six miles, and its medium breadth, from north to south, fourteen miles; and therefore the whole contents will amount to 504 square miles, or 256,970 Scots acres, equal to 322,560 acres English measure. The extreme length of the county, however, from the western point of the parish of Saline to Fifeness, is upwards of sixty miles; and from Kinghorn on the south, to Newburgh on the north, is upwards of thirty miles. The county lies between 56° 3′ and 56° 25′ of north latitude, and between 3° and 3° 56′ of west longitude from Greenwich.

Hills.

Fife exhibits abundance of inequalities of surface, but contains nothing that in Scotland deserves to be denominated mountainous territory. The chief hills are the Lo-

monds, by which it is partly separated on the west from Kinross-shire, but which are in no respect remarkable. In the eastern part of the county is Largo Law, very conspicuous from the opposite coast of the Lothians. It is of a conical form, situated considerably inland, but does not rise more than 800 feet above the level of the sea. It may here be remarked, that we have frequently had occasion to mention hills in Scotland, which in addition to the name of the place or village near which they are situated receive the appellation of *Law*. They are seldom what can be called lofty mountains, but rather conical hills, detached from any great mountainous chain, and visible over a considerable extent of country. Two etymologies of the word have been given. By some it has been supposed that these hills were places where criminals were executed, or, in the language of the ancient Scottish statutes, "did underlie the law." Others, however, are of opinion, and the notion seems fully as probable, that these conspicuous hills were anciently selected as alarm-posts, on which fires were kindled in cases of hostile invasion of any sort; for example, North Berwick Law on the south side of the Forth, and Largo Law on the north, are peculiarly adapted for this purpose. A fire kindled on the one would be readily seen at the other; and these two would be capable of spreading an alarm, in an instant, over a very large division of Scotland. In the present vulgar Scottish dialect, the word *low* is synonymous with the English word *flame*, which the Swedes express by the word *loa*, and the Danes by the word *lue*. It is not improbable, therefore, that the appellation *law* may be a corruption of the northern term which signifies *flame*. The Norman Law, in this county, is also conspicuous. Several hills on the north-eastern part of the county give variety to its aspect.

Hills.

Waters. The general aspect of Fife is uncommonly beautiful and populous along its shores; but on ascending from thence inland, it more or less suddenly assumes a considerable degree of bleakness of appearance.

From its peninsular situation, the inland waters of Fife cannot be great or important. The chief of its streams
The Leven. are the Leven and the Eden. The Leven issues from the celebrated Lochleven in Kinrosshire, and from which it takes its name. This water runs eastward, through a beautiful strath, by Lesslie, Balgonie, and Balfour, and empties itself into the Frith of Forth at the town of Leven. In its course it is joined by the water of Lothrie, a little below the village of Lesslie; by the Orr, half a mile above Cameron bridge; and a little farther down by a burn or brook, which descends from the Lomond hills, and runs thro' a valley in Markinch, a little towards the north. From its rise to the sea, the Leven has a course of eleven or twelve miles. It is a clear, constant, and weighty stream, and from the declivity of its channel is in many places rapid, and of quantity and force sufficient to drive machinery of almost any magnitude. There are upon this water seven bleachfields, two large cotton-mills, three mills for spinning flax, twelve corn-mills, three fulling-mills, seven lint-mills, two flour-mills, four barley-mills, one mill for manufacturing linseed-oil, and three coal-engines. Besides the stations already occupied, there are many others equally convenient for erections of the same kind, and where a constant and plentiful supply of water can be had at all seasons of the year. This water abounds with excellent salmon and trout, and some pikes and eels. Where it falls into the sea there is a considerable salmon-fishery, the property of which belongs to Mr Christie of Durie.

Orr. The Orr issues from a loch or lake of that name,

to the southward of Lochleven, in the parish of Ballingry. About a mile below the loch it is joined by a stream from Lochfettie, and farther down by another from Lochgellie, and at last loses itself in the water of Leven about half a mile above Cameron bridge. Upon this water there are six corn-mills, two fulling-mills, two lint-mills, one flour-mill, and one coal-engine. Loch Orr has been lately drained by the proprietor, by which means he has added above one hundred acres of land to his estate. But while the proprietor of the loch has been a gainer, the proprietors of the mills have been materially injured by the drainings. The loch was originally a natural reservoir, in which the water was collected, and from which a regular and sufficient supply was furnished at all seasons. But now that the dam is removed, and the water allowed to run off as it gathers, the mills, in a long course of dry weather, are but scantily supplied, and must occasionally stop. Besides, the haugh and low grounds upon the banks of the water are liable to be overflowed and injured in time of floods or great falls of rain; there being nothing now to prevent their running off as they are collected. This water, issuing from mossy ground, and in its course being mixed with coal-water, has never been used for the purpose of bleaching. Trout, pike, perch, and eels, are to be found in it, but no salmon. Waters.

Lochty, which rises out of the bog Lochty, in the parish of Ballingry, runs upon flat ground, through the parish of Kinglassie, and falls into the Orr about half a mile below the road that leads from Kirkcaldy to the New Inn. This is a small stream except in rainy weather. Fish, the same as in the Orr. Only one lint-mill upon it. Lochty.

The water of Eden forms an important line in the geography of Fife. It is formed by the confluence of several Eden.

Waters. small sreams in the parishes of Strathmiglo and Falkland, that is, towards the north and eastern side of the Lomonds. It runs, in general, in a north-eastern direction, parallel to the Tay, and divides the eastern part of Fife into two districts, of which the southern is the largest. It will afterwards be remarked, that the mineralogy of the county on the two sides of the river is totally different; and the mouth of the Eden may even be considered as an interesting point in Scottish geography, so far as its mineralogy is concerned. In the mean while, it may be remarked, that this stream, from its source, winds its way slowly through a level valley, passes the town of Cupar, and loses itself in the German ocean a little below the Guard bridge. This water is increased by the accession of several small streams that descend from the high grounds on either side, and has a course of about eighteen miles. Formerly, from its having little descent, and from its frequent and sharp turnings, it very often overflowed its banks, and did considerable damage to the ground on either side by washing away the soil: but some of the proprietors through whose lands it runs have now partly remedied this evil, by straightening and deepening its channel. Mr Johnston of Lathrisk, in particular, so far as he was concerned, spared no labour or expence in order to render the work as complete and effectual as possible; and his operations have been equally successful and advantageous to his estate. He caused a spacious canal to be made for the water, twelve feet wide at the bottom, and thirty feet at the top, secured on the sides by embankments and hedges, which include a space of seventy feet in breadth; so that, in time of a flood, there is sufficient space for containing the water, and preventing its overflowing and damaging the adjacent grounds. Upon this water there are some mills, and a bleachfield near Cupar. It abounds with excellent

ted and white trout, pikes, and eels; and there is a salmon-fishing at its mouth, near the sea. Waters.

Besides these there are many smaller streams upon which mills have been erected; and in most quarters abundance of good water is found.

Fife contains a very considerable number of lochs or lakes, but none of them are of any great extent. The following are most worthy of notice. The loch of Lindores, in the northern part of the county, is a beautiful sheet of water, of nearly a mile in length, and of an equal breadth. It is frequented by wild ducks and other water-fowl; and abounds with pike and perch. Were the neighbouring heights covered with plantations properly disposed, this lake could not fail to be regarded as uncommonly beautiful. Even in its present state, when seen from the high-road, it has much beauty. The small wood of Woodmill, just showing its northern extremity on the south-west of the lake, the manse, church, and churchyard of Abdie, standing solitary on the west, and the ruinous mansion of Old Lindores, with the trees surrounding it on the north, form a most picturesque view, and have a fine effect. Lochs. Loch of Lindores.

Killconquhar loch, in the south-eastern part of the county, is nearly of an oval form, and is about two miles in circumference. The loch was originally called Redmyre, and peat was obtained from it. It had a drain, according to tradition, towards the sea; but this having been choaked up, it became a lake. The only fish which it contains are pike and eels. It is frequented by considerable numbers of water-fowl. Being situated in a fertile country, between the large plantations and inclosures around Ely house on the one hand, and Killconquhar on the other, it becomes an interesting object; adding beauty, variety, and richness, to the other ornaments of the terri- Killconquhar loch.

Waters. tory around it. Kinghorn loch lies on the north side of
Kinghorn loch. the town of Kinghorn, and, though not large, is a fine object on the edge of the road that leads from Kirkcaldy to the Queensferry. It forms a natural reservoir, from which the cotton and flax machinery at Kinghorn is supplied with water. In the parish of Auchterderran there
Lochgellie and Camilla loch. are two lakes of considerable size, *viz.* Lochgellie and Camilla loch; the former about three miles, and the latter about two miles in circumference: and farther west, in the parish of Beith, we meet with Lochfettie, of an oblong figure, and of equal extent with either of the two last mentioned. These three lochs, being situated in the most uncultivated, perhaps, and least sheltered parts of the county, may be considered as natural beauties, which arrest the eye of the traveller, and afford him a momentary amusement, under the unhospitable appearance of the country through which he is passing. To those already mentioned we shall only add the small loch of Otterston, in the parish of Dalgety, about a mile from the shore, which from its situation is universally admired. On its banks stand three gentlemens houses, two of which are still inhabited; and it is so surrounded with rising ground and trees as to furnish a pleasing miniature scene.

Besides these inland waters, the county has, along the greater part of its boundary, the sea-coast; that is to say, the Frith of Forth on the south, the Tay on the north, and the German ocean on the east; a circumstance which renders almost every part of it accessible to commerce.

Climate. The climate of Fife is in general as temperate as could be expected in such a latitude, and is far more friendly to vegetation than many districts which are farther south. In that part of the county which stretches along the Frith of Forth, and which is not greatly elevated above the level

of the sea, well cultivated and improved, and tolerably sheltered by inclosures and numerous plantations around the seats of noblemen and gentlemen, the climate is warm and temperate; snow seldom lies long; and, in case of continued storms, the frost generally disappears a considerable time before it leaves the higher and more inland parts. In the middle and northern districts, where the ground is high and mountainous, the soil is cold, wet, and less improved; or, where it is destitute of shelter, the aspect is bleak, and the air more cold and penetrating. This county, from its peculiar situation, and from the almost uniform direction of its hills and valleys from east to west, is much exposed to winds which blow from the east, north-east, and south-east. These winds not only sweep along the high grounds, but force their way through the valleys, without obstruction; so that the whole county, excepting some particular spots, accidentally favoured by situation, lies exposed to their assaults. Armed with the cold of the great northern continent over which they pass, and unsoftened by the small extent of sea they have to cross, they are keener and colder than the winds from any other quarter, and often prove hurtful to vegetation, especially when the springing grain is yet in the tender blade. The winds from the south-west are usually the most weighty and violent, and sometimes do material injury to the farmer, by shaking his ripe grain in harvest. In the spring and beginning of summer vegetation is frequently retarded by alternate frosts and thaws, which greatly injure the pasture-grass and hay-crops; but the wheat-fields, if the plants keep in the ground, are seldom the worse for being retarded. Hoar frosts frequently happen as late as the middle of June, and sometimes later. If wheat be in the ear and in blossom when this takes place, it will infallibly be more or less subjected to

Climate.

Climate. blight, or what is called mildew, which it generally escapes if its growth be checked in the spring. From the dry bottom, and natural warmth of the soil, the north division, and the south banks of the river Eden, have harvest eight or ten days sooner than the generality of Fife. The west and north-west end of the county, in the neighbourhood of the Lomond and Ochil hills, as well as the high ridge of the middle division, being more subject to cold, rain, and damp fogs, are still later, by eight or ten days, in all respects, than the rest of the county. From every quarter both fair and rainy weather come; but the rains that are brought by the south-west, the south-east, and the north-east winds, are the heaviest, the most frequent, and of the longest continuance. The rains from the two last mentioned points are for the most part very cold; and from thence, too, come the greatest falls of snow in winter. The driest and most steady weather comes from the west, north-west, and east. With respect to the general state of the weather through the different seasons of the year, it is unnecessary to be particular. It is not from the severity of the seasons, from the quantity of rain that falls, or the extremes of heat or cold, that the husbandman has so much to fear, as from the inconstancy and variableness of the weather; an evil from which no season in the year is exempted, and which this county feels in common with the whole island. Seldom do two seasons of the same tenor follow in succession. Even the same week, nay even the same day, exhibits sudden and unexpected changes, which must unavoidably embarrass and retard the operations of husbandry. The inconveniencies, however, arising from this unfavourable circumstance, are not so great as to give any serious check to the efforts of industry, or to prevent, in any material degree, the progress of agricultural improvement.

Soil.

Like other counties in Scotland, Fife exhibits almost every variety of soil. Along the Frith of Forth, from the eastern to the western boundary, the land rises gently, and has no great elevation above the sea. Here the soil is for the most part of an excellent quality; deep rich loam, good clay, and gravel mixed with loamy earth. In many places the soil lies on rotten rock; and when this is the case, it seldom fails to be dry and remarkably fertile. About Largo Law, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and some other places, where the ground is broken and uneven, swelling abruptly into eminences or little hills, the soil is deep and rich, not only in the interjacent valleys, but as far up the hills and rising grounds as they are accessible to the plough. The breadth of this division, from south to north, is very different in different places. From the parish of Leven, as it stretches eastward, it gradually expands till it reaches the breadth of three miles, and exhibits a beautiful tract of rich flat land, unequalled, in point of extent, by any in the county. From the mouth of the Leven to the western boundary of Kirkcaldy, this tract of good land is very narrow; the poor soil approaching within a mile, and in some places within half a mile, of the shore. Beyond that, towards the west, it grows broader; and in the parishes of Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Torryburn, the breadth is in many places almost equal to the tract in the eastern extremity just now mentioned. Here the ground is more elevated above the level of the sea than the other, and the surface more uneven; but the soil is equally rich and productive. The whole of this division produces luxuriant crops of all kinds; wheat, barley, beans, oats, grass, turnips, potatoes, and all these of excellent quality. In favourable seasons, when the ground has been well prepared, the crops are exuberant almost to excess: and when well

Soil on the coast.

East division.

Middle.

Western.

Soil. inclosed, and laid out for pasture, the land here brings a higher rent than in any part of Great Britain where pasture alone is the object.

Centre district. Between the ideal waving line which bounds the district just now mentioned on the north, and the bottom of the high ground south of the Eden, and from St Andrews on the east to the extremity of the county on the west, the quality of the soil is in general greatly inferior. A very large proportion is cold poor clay and very wet; and the strata under it, for the most part, freestone and close till. Though numbers of large and small whinstones are found almost every where on the surface, or mixed with the soil, very little whin-rock strata are found in it. In this district there are extensive tracts of mossy, moorish, rocky, and barren ground, either altogether incapable of tillage, or incapable of being brought under the plough with any advantage. The most remarkable tract of this kind extends from the western limits of the county along the north side of the parishes of Saline, Dunfermline, and Beith, and from thence by Lochgelly, and along the north side of the parishes of Dysart and Wemyss, till it approaches nearly to the mouth of the Leven. In short, the high exposure of this large division, its almost total want of shelter, the heathy and barren moors it contains, and the scanty crops it produces, render its general aspect bleak and forbidding, and indicate the propriety of applying it chiefly to the purpose of breeding and rearing cattle, for which it is much better calculated than for raising crops of corn.

But though the quality of the soil in this district be in general extremely inferior, it is nevertheless mingled with spots in which the soil is abundantly productive; and these spots are, in many situations, of considerable extent. There are also, in this division, many thousand

tures of soil, which, though at present, from want of shelter and of draining, they may be of little value, are yet capable of a very high degree of improvement. Soil.

Proceeding northward, next to the district last mentioned, a very different soil commences. It extends from the mouth of the Eden, along the course of that river, on both sides, till it reaches the shire of Perth. From Cupar, westward, it is a low and level valley, expanding in some places to the breadth of three or four miles; and from its situation between two ranges of hills, it was anciently called the How or Hollow of Fife. Along the middle, and on the south side of this vale, the soil is generally light, dry, and sandy. On the west, and at the bottom of the Lomond hills, it inclines to gravel. On the other side of this valley, as it approaches the hilly ground on the north, the soil becomes gradually deeper and stronger, in some places clay, and in others rich loam; with the exception of Eden's moor, which is a thin mossy soil, with a substratum, in some places of sand, and in others of cold till, and covered with short heath. From Cupar, eastward, the ground rises, the surface is more unequal, and the valley narrower, but widens as it declines and approaches the sea. Here the soil is, in general, superior to that of the western part of the strath. In some places we meet with a thin wet soil upon a cold tilly bottom; but the greatest proportion consists of loam, partly deep and moist, and partly light and dry; and in some places a rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. Near the mouth of the Eden, and on both sides of the river, there is an extensive tract of rich ground, gradually rising from the sea, and bounded by the surrounding hills, in the form of an amphitheatre; the fertility of which, and the quality of the grain it produces, are exceeded, perhaps, by no other part of the country. From the bottom of District on the Eden.

Soil. Northern district.

the hills bounding the valley just now described on the north, to the river Tay, the land is almost every where found to have a whin-rock bottom; all the hills are whin-rock, and all the stones in or upon the surface are of the same kind. These hills are a continuation of the Ochil hills; and their elevation above the sea is considerable. But, notwithstanding this, the soil is in general excellent; and, except on the very tops of the hills, where it is thin and exposed, scarcely inferior to any in Fife. When viewed at a distance, this district, from the number of barren rocks, and the quantity of short ill-thriven furze which cover the summits, and in many places the sides of the hills, assumes rather a barren and gloomy aspect, and affords no favourable ideas of its fertility; but upon a nearer inspection, we are agreeably disappointed. The sloping ground upon the south side of these hills, from the western boundary to the extremity on the east, is rich clay loam and gravel. On the north side of the county, along the Tay, the soil is nearly of the same quality; only in some places the clay is heavier and stronger, and in others the ground inclines to be wet, from a clayey or tilly bottom. The land around the Old Abbey of Lindores, and some other flat ground on the edge of the river, are rich carse lands, equal perhaps to any in the kingdom. The middle part of this district, around Newburgh, is indeed of no high quality, but on the east coast is a rich extensive valley, commencing at the loch of Lindores in the parish of Abdie, and winding along eastward, in different directions, and with various lateral openings, till it reaches the extremity of the county. Here the soil is light loam gravel, in some places clay, and in others swampy, and over-run with rushes from the want of draining. The soil on the acclivity of the hills, on either side, to the very summit, is nearly the same, but

in general deeper, richer, and more productive. On the eastern part of this district, where the hills gradually decline, and sink down to the level of the sea, there is much excellent land, especially in the parish of Leuchars, and seemingly under the best management. At the same time, we find here large tracts of flat, benty, and light sandy soil, lying upon the shore; which, from its natural poverty, its inability to relieve itself from the superabundant moisture it receives in winter or in rainy seasons, and the danger of having the covering mould blown off the new-sown grain by high winds in dry springs, is incapable of much improvement, and must ever continue of small value. Soil.

Before quitting this part of the subject, it may not be improper to remark, that the south and the eastern coasts of the county are skirted in most places by what are termed *Links*. These, though of considerable extent, are of little value. In general, they consist of land which, in consequence of the winds, has drifted from the sea-shore, and buried, often to the depth of several feet, the original continental soil; they produce, in their natural state, only a coarse and scanty pasture. They afford, in general, however, the situations which have been selected for the establishment of the principal towns and villages of the county. One or two tracts of this sort are used as rabbit-warrens. Lands called *Links*, in Scotland, are generally uncultivated, and similar to what are termed *Downs* in England. The Scottish name *Links* is probably derived from the waving or crooked form or outline of lands situated along the margin of waters of any sort, whether the sea, rivers, or lakes. In the case of lands bordering upon lakes, the name is sometimes continued after the lake has been drained. Thus, a piece of waste territory, which was once adjacent to the Borough-loch of Edinburgh, is Links. Meaning of the term.

Soil. still called Burntsfield-Links, although the neighbouring territory which the Borough-loch formerly covered is now converted into a park, used for pasturage, and surrounded with public walks, under the name of Hope Park, or the Meadows.

Upon the whole, large tracts of land in the inland parts of Fife are yet almost in a state of nature, unsheltered from the storm, covered with rocks or heath, or soured with too great a superabundance of moisture. But, on the other hand, a great part of this county is highly ornamented and pleasing to the eye. It consists of an agreeable variety of hills and valleys, or moderate swellings and depressions of the surface, in every direction and in every degree. A great number of beautiful villas appear in the midst of extensive plantations and inclosures, disposed with taste and elegance over a variegated soil, while almost the whole county is surrounded with seaport towns, which, though they do not rise to the magnitude of cities, yet give a singular degree of chearfulness to the sea-shore, where the habitations of man, and the aspect of commerce, is never far distant.

Early improvement of Fife. A great part, at least, of the lands in Fife appear to have attained to a state of improvement at an earlier period than the rest of Scotland. In the middle of the century before the last, when the whole lands of the kingdom were valued, with a view to taxation, the whole valued rent of the kingdom was stated at L.3,872,600 Scots. Of this, the sum allotted to Fife amounted to L.362,584 : 7 : 5 Scots; that is to say, the valuation of Fife amounted to nearly $\frac{1}{11}$ parts of the whole; and consequently Fife was accounted equal in value to nearly three times the average of the other counties. The above valuation is still the rule for the payment of the land-tax. Property in this county is less equally divided than it was in former times.

Still, however, exclusively of the small feus and villages, which are extremely numerous, property is distributed among a greater number of individuals than occurs in other counties. The great proportion of estates are worth between L.400 and L.3000 *per annum*, and only a few are above that value. A considerable number of persons, also, possess properties amounting in annual value to from L.30 or L.40 to L.400. The persons having a right to vote in the elections of members of parliament for the county amount in number to above 170; but the number of royal boroughs, which will be afterwards mentioned, give to the county its full share in the representation of Scotland. Soil.

Farms in this county, in respect of extent, differ much from one another. They are found of all sizes, from fifty or sixty acres to 400 or 500 acres. The average, perhaps, may be 120 acres. There are, besides, many tenements from fifty acres downwards to eight or ten; but few of these are occupied by actual farmers. Many of them are the property of small heritors, and many of them are taken by manufacturers, tradesmen, mechanics, and others, merely for convenience, who do not depend upon their produce for the support of their families, or the payment of the rent.

Not more than twenty-five years ago, the farmers houses and offices in this county had in general a mean and wretched appearance. The farmer usually lived in a low smoky house, badly lighted, and without divisions or separate apartments, except such as were formed by the arrangement of the furniture. The office-houses were small, the walls low and rudely constructed, and the roofs ponderous, and with difficulty kept dry. Sometimes they were placed irregularly, as fancy or supposed convenience dictated; and sometimes they formed a square, with the dwell- Farm-houses.

Farm-Buildings.

ing-house and the barn on the one side, and the stable and byre on the other. In the middle stood the dunghil, the hollow situation of which retained all the rain that fell within the square. During the summer months, after the dung collected through the season was carried to the land, the hollow where it lay exhibited the disagreeable object of a pool of stagnant putrid water, equally offensive to the smell and pernicious to the health. The intermediate passage between the houses and the dunghil were very narrow, and often a complete mire, by the treading of the cattle, or laid with round stones confusedly thrown together. Since that period, however, there is a material change in this respect to the better. At this moment there are in Fife a great number of very excellent farm-steads. The dwelling-house is of two stories, substantially built, covered with slate, neatly finished, and with every necessary convenience for the accommodation of the farmer's family. The office-houses are built in the form of a square, sometimes at the back of the dwelling-house, and including it as a part of the square; and sometimes at a little distance from it, having stables, cow-house, barn, shades for the implements of husbandry, straw-yard for feeding cattle, milk-house, hog-house, &c. all built of stone and lime covered with slate or tile, conveniently arranged, and of sufficient dimensions for the size of the farm. Of these, several have been projected and executed by the landlords, upon certain conditions specified in their agreement with the tenants; some by small proprietors, who farm their own grounds; and some by the tenants themselves, and that without the promise or prospect of any allowance or adequate compensation. This last case, however, occurs only where the leases are of long endurance. But though we meet with a considerable number of farm-steads of this description,

there are still many which continue in the barbarous state first described, and these upon the grounds of proprietors from whom better things might have been expected. Between those which might be styled the best and the worst, there are a great number of farm-buildings, which, though tolerably decent and commodious, are still, through the inattention or ill-judged parsimony of the landlord, or the indolence and negligence of the tenant, destitute of much of that convenience and accommodation which every farmer ought to have, and which indeed is necessary to the prosperity of his farm. Some, for instance, are badly constructed, and arranged on too small scale for the farm; some have no granaries or lofts for holding thrashed grain; some have either no shades, or shades not sufficiently large for the farming utensils, so that we often see their carts and ploughs rotting in consequence of their continued exposure to the sun and rain; some have no straw-yards, no feeding byres for their cattle, and both stables and byres too narrow; many have no proper site for the dunghil, so that in some cases we see the dunghil soaking in water, and in others the rich moisture running to waste; some want a proper milk-house, and other conveniences necessary to a dairy; and some are set down in a remote corner of the farm, or at a distance from good water. And therefore, though much has been done of late, much yet remains to be done for the improvement of the farm-buildings. Farm-Buildings.

Cottages, in this county, in point of improvement, have kept pace with the houses of the farmers. They are indeed generally better now than many of the best farm-houses were forty or fifty years ago. Such as have lately been built are usually about fifteen or sixteen feet wide, and six or seven feet high in the side walls, constructed Cottages.

Leases. of stone and lime, covered with thatch, well lighted, and sufficient to accommodate any ordinary family. On the north division cottages are few. This is an inconvenience that has been felt and complained of. Feuing ground in small portions is not common in that quarter, and tenants are backward to allow the benefit of a cow's grass to a cottager; and therefore mechanics, tradesmen, and labourers, are discouraged from settling there. Through the rest of the county cottages are more common.

Leases. Formerly the rent of farms was made payable, partly in money and partly in kind. The tenant was, besides, obliged to pay a certain number of poultry, to furnish a certain number of carriages, and sometimes to send a certain number of hands in harvest to assist in cutting down the landlord's corn. Of late, however, gentlemen, considering rent in kind as a troublesome concern, and of uncertain value, and wishing to have a fixed and known rental, have, in almost all the new leases, converted the whole rent into money, except the victual due to the minister, which the tenant is still usually taken bound to pay. The period of endurance of leases is usually nineteen years, but is sometimes extended to twenty-one, twenty-five, and thirty-two years. Lands are sometimes let by public roup; but the practice most commonly followed is that sort of roup behind the curtain which we formerly noticed, and which consists of advertising for concealed proposals. Many inconveniences follow from it. Not only is a complete separation produced between the proprietors and occupiers of the soil, so far as concerns personal regard, but proprietors are often led to accept for tenants speculators or adventurers, who flatter their wishes by the offer of a higher rent than a man of character and substance can engage to pay. The farmers, also, who make offers in this form, are not only some-

Mode of letting farms.

times tempted to make imprudent proposals, but many months usually elapse before the landlord's answer is returned, whereby an opportunity is lost of obtaining a settlement elsewhere. In short, this mode of proceeding seems in every respect inconsistent with the rules of fair-dealing; and it seems strange that men of rank and property should indulge themselves in a mode of transacting business, which would be accounted disgraceful in a merchant, though a man of little wealth, and only struggling with the world. It has only been found practicable in consequence of the great competition which exists for farms, of the improving state of agriculture, and of the steadily increasing price of its productions. Agriculture.

In this county the cultivation of oats is more universal and extensive than that of any other kind of grain. The reasons are obvious. Oats are more generally adapted to the soil and climate; oatmeal still continues to be a principal article of food among the lower classes of the people; and the consumption by horses has been on the increase for some years past. The progress of luxury has increased the number of carriage and saddle horses, as well of those employed upon the road as of those in the hands of private gentlemen. Besides, horses are more generally used for the purposes of husbandry than formerly; they are commonly of a better kind and more constantly employed, and therefore require a more plentiful and constant supply of oats. The quantity of land annually sown with this kind of grain cannot be computed at less than 30,000 acres, and it generally turns out to be a very profitable crop. Barley is cultivated in Fife to a very considerable extent, and is of great importance to the farmer. It is supposed that nearly 20,000 acres are annually under this kind of grain. The kinds sown are, *1st*, Common barley, usually called *bear*, with six rows Crops cultivated. Oats. Barley.

Agriculture.

of grain on the ear. This kind was once very generally cultivated; but as improvements in agriculture advance, is now falling into disrepute. It still continues to be sown in the higher and colder parts of the county, to which it is much better adapted than any other kind, as it ripens early, and will yield a tolerable crop on ground where any other kind would fail. 2*d*, The long-eared barley with two rows of grain. This sort is now universally cultivated on all lands that lie low and are warm, and are under an improved system of husbandry. It produces larger grain, and of a better quality, than the common bear; is stronger and harder in the straw, and not so apt to lodge, and therefore more proper when grass seeds are sown along with it. It has been alleged by some, that when barley and common bear have been sown on ground equally rich and well prepared, the common bear produced the bulkiest crop both of straw and grain. But be this as it will, the long-eared barley is unquestionably the superior, and consequently the most marketable grain; is preferred wherever the soil and climate are sufficiently favourable, partly perhaps from prejudice on the part of the farmers, and partly from a wish to accommodate their practice to the general nature of the soil, which is rather late, as lying upon a cold bottom. 3*d*, Many of the farmers, in some of the upland parishes, still prefer for seed a mixture of bear or big and barley in different proportions, which they call *ramble*. Though they admit, that when equal quantities of these grains are mixed together, and the produce repeatedly sown, the barley in a few years is generally found to prevail; yet they are of opinion that they can depend most upon this mongrel crop. They think that the bear, as being the earlier and hardier plant, cherishes the tender barley, and pushes it forward in its various stages; that from its superior strength of straw, it prevents the barley

Big and barley mixed.

from lodging so much as it is apt to do when sown unmixed—a circumstance peculiarly prejudicial upon a damp soil, from the great quantity of under-growth it is disposed to send up; and that from the same quality the bear assists much in winning and preserving the whole crop in late and rainy seasons. Experience, without doubt, confirms in some measure the truth of this train of reasoning. But how far these advantages are counterbalanced by the inferiority of this kind of mixed grain to pure barley yet remains to be ascertained. Whether, from being originally the native of a warmer climate, or from having been more recently brought northward, barley when sown remains much longer in the soil than bear or big before it spring up, and ripens later. The same difference between the two sorts of grain is observed when they are made to undergo a process of vegetation for the purpose of being converted into malt. It appears, however, that barley is capable of altering its original habits and of acquiring new ones. It has been found, that when barley and common bear or big have been cultivated for some time in a mixed state, they spring and ripen and malten equally, and little difference in size is to be observed between them. This mixed kind of grain holds a middle place in point of quality between barley and common bear: but it is wearing out, and the culture of clean barley becoming more general. The cultivation of the mixture seems to have been the first step towards the improvement of the grain. The mutual influence of the plants upon each other is a singular circumstance in vegetable economy, and is deserving of attention. Some have supposed that the approximation of quality, observed in the two sorts when mixed, results from the *pollen* of the two kinds mixing and falling indiscriminately upon both when the plants are in flower; but this circumstance

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

is probably insufficient to account for the change, because the natural tardiness of the one species ought to prevent it from coming into flower at the same time with the other.

Wheat.

It would appear that in ancient times wheat was more generally cultivated than at a later period. In the statements of the revenues of some of the old monasteries, it appears that wheat was delivered as rent by the holders of lands; upon which, sixty years ago, nobody thought of attempting to rear that sort of crop. It would seem that the complete cutting down of the forests, or the destruction of all the standing timber, had greatly injured the climate, and that the mischief can only be repaired in one of two ways; either by restoring a portion of the shelter which the country once enjoyed, or by the means which have of late years been employed, which consist of enriching the soil by manure, of draining it, and of clearing it from weeds; and thus, by means of skilful agriculture, of giving to the soil an advantage which it does not naturally possess. During the last thirty or forty years, the cultivation of wheat has been gradually extending, and has invariably kept pace with the progressive improvement of the soil. Many parts of the county are extremely fit for the production of this valuable grain. It is probable, however, that many have been tempted, by its value, to push the wheat-husbandry further than is proper, sowing it on land either not adapted to that kind of grain, or before it has been brought to a right state of preparation; by which means they have reaped a very bad crop of wheat, where an abundant crop of oats or barley might have been raised at a much less expence. *Steeping* or pickling wheat is very generally practised; that is, a strong pickle, fit to swim an egg, is made with salt and water; the grain is cast into it, and the

weak grain skimmed off. The pickle is then poured out, and as much powdered quicklime mixed with the grain as renders it sufficiently dry to be sown with the hand. Beans and peas are cultivated to the extent of six or seven thousand acres annually; and lime is accounted for these a manure of peculiar efficacy. In rainy harvests, the farmer is sometimes under the necessity of bringing his corns to the barn-yard before they are completely dry. In this situation they run a great risk of being damaged in the stack; to prevent which several expedients have been devised. Sometimes a stack stuffed with straw, or a sheaf of thatch, about fifteen inches diameter, is drawn up the middle from the bottom to the top, gradually, as the stack is building. Some, again, fasten together three pieces of wood, of the thickness of rafters, and sufficiently long, in a triangular form, with lath. This they place in the middle, and build the stack around it. In both these methods, if the stack be set on the ground, a communication is kept open at the bottom for the admission of the external air; and thus the heat and moisture are carried off, and the grain prevented from suffering material damage. Agriculture.

Potatoes here, and in many other districts of the country, may be said to constitute one-third of the food of the common people for eight months in the year. On every farm a considerable quantity is planted for the tenant and his cottagers: and on the lands in the immediate vicinity of towns and villages, which are very numerous in Fife, a still greater quantity in proportion is raised. Such of the inhabitants as have no ground in their own possession take pieces of land from the farmers in the neighbourhood, when it can be got, and at a convenient distance, for planting potatoes, manuring it with ashes and street-soil, or with dung when it can be procured. This practice is not merely be Potatoes.

Agriculture.

neficial to the persons to whom the land is thus let, but very advantageous to the farmer himself. The land brings a good rent, is let only for one year, and being well manured and cleaned, is properly prepared for a succeeding crop. The quantity of land annually in potatoes cannot be under 6000 acres. A considerable part of the potato-crop is consumed by horses, cows, hogs, and poultry. During winter the potatoes are preserved in houses, and sometimes in pits, made on declining ground of a sandy or gravelly nature; they are covered with a thick coat of straw, or with the refuse of the lint-mills, and over all with a covering of earth, closely packed, and made sharp at the top.

In the south-eastern part of Fife considerable quantities of turnip are cultivated; but in the rest of the county, in consequence of the vicinity of so many villages, potatoes are preferred.

Lint.

There are few counties in which lint or flax is more generally cultivated than Fife; it is probable that about 1500 acres of flax may be annually raised in this county. In the cultivation of flax, particular attention is necessarily paid to the quality of the soil. A light, thin, gravelly, or sandy soil, if naturally dry, is unsuitable. Neither will a hard, stiff clay, or land that is very spongy and wet, answer. Light loam, friable clay, and in general any open soil of a tolerable depth, and sufficiently retentive of moisture, is proper. The richest crops are usually produced on haugh lands, or ground lying on the banks of rivers, which have been deepened and enriched by the fine mould carried down from the neighbouring hills by the rain, or with the sediment occasionally deposited by the overflow of water in the time of a flood. Pasture-ground that has been laid down clean and in good order, after carrying one crop of oats, will seldom fail to yield a good

crop of flax. Potatoes, likewise, are an excellent preparation: and grass-seeds, sown along with the flax, will thrive as well, perhaps better, than after most other crops. The potato-ground is either not ploughed at all, or ploughed immediately after the potatoes are taken up. Clay-land, when designed for flax, is ploughed before winter, to expose it to the action of the frost, and thereby to pulverise it more completely. Seed from Holland, Riga, and Philadelphia, are chiefly sown. It is remarkable that the last of these is thought preferable in cold wet soils. Some proprietors, from a notion that flax is an exhausting crop, and because it affords no manure for the ground, have of late introduced clauses into leases, prohibiting more to be sown than is thought merely necessary for the use of the farmer's family. It is thought, however, that this anxiety, so injurious to the manufactures of the country, is overstrained. All crops of grain are of an impoverishing nature; but it is evidently the interest both of proprietors and tenants to rear upon the soil that crop from which the greatest profit can be derived. If, in certain situations, this crop be flax, the landlord is interested to receive the higher rent which can be obtained by means of it than by any other produce. His attention ought not to be directed towards its utter exclusion, any more than to the utter exclusion of wheat, barley, or oats, but merely towards preventing the soil from being unnecessarily exhausted, by means of it, towards the close of a lease. In truth, however, any apprehensions of this sort are probably altogether imaginary. Flax will not flourish upon a foul or an exhausted soil. The tenant, therefore, who leaves land in such a condition, that it has been able to produce a valuable crop of flax, cannot be said to have left the soil in an improper state. A crop of oats is far more to be dreaded, be-

Agriculture.

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cause that plant will flourish where nothing else can grow. It is even an error to say that flax produces no manure: the chaff and weak seed of an acre is reckoned worth ten shillings; and the oil-cake of two bolls of seed, the produce of an acre, is twenty-two stone, equal to double its weight of hay for feeding; and the dung of cattle, while feeding on the oil-cake and boll-chaff, is much richer than farm-yard dung, two cart-loads of the former being reckoned equal to three of the latter.

Rye-grass and red and white clovers are cultivated on almost every farm. A mixture of rye-grass and red clover is used for hay. As the crop is intended to be cut green, little or no rye-grass is mixed with the clover. Where permanent pasture is intended, the proportion of red clover is diminished, and the deficiency supplied with white clover and rib-grass. About 10,000 or 12,000 acres are annually under clover and rye-grass.

Horned cattle.

This county has long been distinguished for the excellence of its breed of horned cattle. The prevailing colour is black. The horns are small, white, pretty erect, or at least turned up at the points. Their bones are small; they fatten quickly; are accounted docile, hardy, fit for work. They bring a higher price at Smithfield market than almost any other kind. Some of them have been fed to a monstrous size; but in general they weigh from thirty to fifty or sixty Dutch stones when about to be slaughtered. A good Fife cow, in the best of the season, gives from ten to fourteen Scots pints of milk each day; two of which pints are nearly equal to an English gallon; and she will produce from seven to nine pounds of butter, and from ten to twelve pounds of cheese, *per* week, tron weight, for some months, or for about twenty-six weeks annually. But, excepting in the neighbourhood of the towns or large villages, the dairy is not a principal object with farmers.

Breeding upon the poor lands, and fattening upon the rich, are chiefly attended to. There are few flocks of sheep in the county, and these only upon the Lomonds and some other hills, or on the Downs, called *Links*, on the north-eastern coast. Besides these, a few are kept in the inclosures belonging to gentlemen-farmers and others. The use of oxen for the draught is almost passed away, and horses introduced in their stead. The aversion to pork, which formerly existed among the lower classes of people, has of late greatly diminished, or rather ceased, and swine are to be seen about every farm-house, and cottagers rear considerable numbers of them; but nobody considers this as a principal object. In Fife considerable quantities of dunghil fowls are reared; and most farmers are bound by their leases to deliver to the landlord a certain number of them annually. Ducks are also very generally bred; but geese and turkeys are only to be seen about the houses of the gentry, and of some of the principal farmers. In Scotland, whether from the severity of the climate, or ignorance of the proper management, most people find it a difficult task to rear turkeys. They are extremely hardy when full grown; but with most people they are very apt to perish when young: hence they are always very high-priced.

Agriculture. Sheep.

About one-third of this county may be considered as substantially and completely inclosed; the rest is either open or fenced in a defective manner. Hedge and ditch is the most common mode of fencing property.

The climate of Fife is accounted unfavourable, like that of the rest of the eastern coast of Scotland, to the production of the larger fruits, that is to say, apples and pears. Gardens, however, are very numerous, and many of them extensive, and in a very elegant style. This is owing to the great number of opulent proprietors, who are resident, or

Fruit.

Minerals. stone, and freestone, are found in a vast variety of places, and of the best quality. On the south side of the county, along the Frith of Forth, the strata of coal are generally regular, dip to the east and south-east, and trend into the sea, on the one hand, and a short way towards the north-east on the other; the strata being uniformly cut off before they reach the higher ground, and not extending above two or three miles from the shore. In this district, on the western boundary, we find the coal of Torryburn. This coal is upon the lands of Torry and those of Crombie. The field of coal upon the lands of Torry contains eight different strata or seams; *viz.* what is called the main-coal, of eleven feet in thickness; a blind coal, which has neither smoke nor flame, and is used for drying malt, nine feet thick; and a parrot-coal, three feet thick. The remaining seams are of the various thickness of six, five, four, three, and two feet. Besides these different seams, there is, on the north part of the same lands of Torry, an uncommonly fine parrot-coal of four feet in thickness. The six strata of coal on the lands of Crombie are of a quality similar to that of Newcastle, and are brought out small. They consist of the various thicknesses of seven, five, four, three, and two feet. There is also here abundance of ironstone.

Coal on the coast.

Limekilns. About three miles further east are the lime-works at Limekilns, belonging to the earl of Elgin, which are undoubtedly the greatest and most extensive in this country. From the vestiges of lime-kilns along the shore, the village of Limekilns derives its name; and it appears from these ancient ruins, that the lime-works were carried on at a very remote period. The seam of limestone is opposite to the Forth. It is a mile long from east to west, from twenty to fifty feet thick, and dips to the east and west from about the centre. The late Earl of Elgin, in the years 1777 and

1778 began a plan of extending these lime-works, by building nine large drawkilns, a harbour, waggon-ways for drawing the stone from the quarry to the kiln-heads, and a village for accommodating his work-people, which, after himself, was called Charlestown. As the works were great, the expence was proportionable. Before they were finished, the necessary utensils for quarrying procured, and the difficulties inseparable from new and great undertakings surmounted, it is said they cost above L.14,000 Sterling; but all this expence was amply repaid. From 80,000 to 100,000 tons of limestone have been quarried annually, and either calcined upon the spot or sold in the unburnt stone. About 12,000 tons coal are annually consumed in burning the lime. During the summer-months, from thirty to fifty vessels are annually to be seen at Charlestown, waiting their turn to receive on board lime. About Inverkeithing the whin-rock strata prevail; and there neither coal nor lime are found near the shore. At Dalachy, near Aberdour, there is a limestone of excellent quality belonging to the Earl of Morton. In the parish of Burntisland there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone, which is exported to Carron and other places in great quantities: but between this and the west end of Kirkcaldy the whin-rock again intervenes, and neither coal nor lime appears, except on the east of Kinghorn, where lime is found at Abden within sea-mark, and at Inverteil, about half a mile west of Kirkcaldy. In the lime-rock last mentioned, though elevated at least fifty feet above the sea at high-water, a prodigious quantity of sea-shells are found incorporated with the solid mass. Minerals.

In the parish of Abbotshall and Kirkcaldy, a few seams of coal are found within a mile of the shore, but none of them are wrought at present. In the parish of Dysart there is a large and extensive bed of coal, stretching from the Dysart coal.

Minerals. sea to the water of Orr. There are fourteen beds of coal in this district; most of them are thin, and have been wrought out above the level of the sea. Three of the thickest of these beds, which are near one another, are now working. The uppermost bed is five feet thick. The distance between it and the second bed is eighteen inches; being a foot of coal with three inches of till above and under it. The second bed of coal is eight feet thick; under it is a bed of stone and till two feet three inches; and under it the third bed of coal five feet thick. They are now working these beds of coal sixty fathoms below the surface. The metals cut through in getting to the coal are, 1st, next the surface, two fathom brownish stone; 2d, fourteen fathom of till very close; 3d, eight fathom of brownish stone, porous, and mixed with iron-veins; 4th, seven fathom till mixed with thin beds of freestone, hard; 5th, two fathoms bluish stone, very hard, must be wrought with gun-powder; 6th, six fathom till, mixed with thin beds freestone; 7th, one-half fathom, a hard coarse coal, mixed with stone, which is immediately above the beds of coal that are wrought, and is left for a roof. Dysart coal was among the first wrought in Scotland, having been begun more than 300 years ago. It was on fire nearly as far back. It is said to have had periodic eruptions once in forty years; a remarkable one in 1662. This fire is supposed to have been occasioned by pyrites, which is found in this coal. It is described by Buchanan:

> Vicini deserta vocant: ibi saxea subter,
> Antra tegunt nigras vulcantia semina cautes.
>
> BUCH. *Franciscanus.*

The effects of it may still be traced by the calcined rocks,

from the harbour more than a mile up the country. The road from the harbour is called Hot Pot Wynd, and another near it the Burning. In the beginning of the late century the flames were seen, at night, coming out of the pit-mouths. In 1741 the coal was set on fire by a lime-kiln which had been placed too near it. It did not burn violently, but was not extinguished for some years. In 1790 it again took fire, from what cause is unknown. It did not burn with fury, but occasioned much smoke and bad air. The colliers were prevented from working for some months: it is now extinguished. The means used were, to exclude the air as much as possible, and to allow the water to rise, by stopping the engines. Dysart coal has a strong heat; but being slow in kindling, and having much ashes, is not so pleasant for rooms as some lighter coals. It dips to the south-east (most of the metals on the sea-coast of this parish dip the same way) one fathom in three near the shore, but is flatter as it goes north. To the eastward of this the coal continues to Easter and Wester Wemyss, and is extremely valuable. Farther east is the coal in the parish of Sconie, upon the estate of Durie, which is likewise valuable; and afterwards the coal at Lunden, in the parish of Largo; and farther east, upon the coast, is the coal at Pittenweem. Here the whole surface of the parish is supposed to rest upon a continued field of coal. It is believed to have been wrought by Oliver Cromwell, who took possession of the Earl of Kelly's estate, of which, in his time, it formed a part; and a pit is still to be seen that is distinguished by the name of Cromwell Pit. Some seams of coal have been discovered at Kilrennie, but not of such value as to be wrought with advantage. In the parish of Creil, the substratum is whin-rock; and there neither coal nor lime is to be expected.

Minerals.

Coal-pits once on fire.

Minerals.

More inland tracts.

The next tract of coal-metals, upon the north of that which has just now been mentioned, lies generally at the distance of two, three, or four miles from the sea, and in ground considerably elevated. Here the coal and all other strata lie quite differently from those on the shore, the dip being almost uniformly north or north-east, and the bearing from east to west, or from south-east to north-west, with perhaps some few exceptions. On this tract, and of this description, are the coal of Annfield, in the parish of Torryburn; of Pitferrane, the property of Sir Charles Halket; Pittencrieff, Batherwic, Chamberfield, and Habbeath, in the parish of Dunfermline; of Fordel and Cuttlehill, in the parish of Dalgetty; Lochgellie, Dundownet, and Clunie, in Auchterderran; of Boggie, in Abbotshall; of Leslie, Balbirnie, and Balgonie, in the parishes of Leslie and Markinch; the last of which resembles the metals on the sea-coast in respect of its regularity and bearing. Upon the same course is the coal at Gilston, part of Lunden estate; Fallfield and Largo Ward, belonging to Mr Durham of Largo; Lethallen, the property of Major Lumsden; and at King's Moor, in the parish of Denino, near the eastern extremity of the county. From the one end of this tract to the other limestone-quarries are also found, of greater or less extent. In the parishes of Auchterderran and Abbotshall, particularly, are the lime-quarries of Chapel Gleniston and Foulford, where a vast quantity of limerock has been, and still continues to be wrought.

To the northward of the tract last described, we meet with the highest grounds in the county, stretching from Saline to St Andrews. Here the surface being extremely unequal, sometimes rising into high hills, and then sinking into deep valleys, we find the different strata lying in all imaginable directions, and sometimes the same strata dipping

and cropping towards the opposite points of the compass. In the Saline hills both coal and lime are found in various places. There is a considerable coal-work at Kelty, in the parish of Beith, on the borders of Kinross-shire: and at East Blair, on the south side of Binarty hill, there is another coal; near which is a lime-work belonging to Mr Syme of Loch Orr. Between Binarty and the Lomond hills the strata are interrupted and cut off by the deep valley through which the water of Leven flows; but near the top of the Lomonds the limestone again appears, of which a regular bed is found cropping out, on the north-side of the West, and on the south side of the East Lomond. Near the bottom, on both the north and south sides of the hill, there is an extensive bed of coal, but too thin to be wrought with advantage. At Forthar, in the parish of Kettle, there is a very valuable and extensive lime-quarry, where a considerable quantity of stone has been burnt annually for many years past. The lime is of excellent quality, and brings a higher price than any other in the county. From this, all along to the eastern boundary, great quantities of coal and lime-rock are to be found in different places, which it is unnecessary to enumerate; but, from the irregularities of the surface, and the frequent breaks and interruptions of the strata, only a few of these are either valuable or extensive. Minerals.

As ironstone is a constant attendant on coal, considerable quantities of it are found in the county; but it is only in a few places, and upon the sea-coast, that it has hitherto been wrought. Near Dysart, the ironstone accompanying the coal has been wrought during a considerable period, and upwards of 2000 tons are annually brought to the surface. In the parish of Dunfermline, also, and on the lands of Balgonie, ironstone has been Ironstone.

Minerals. wrought along with the coal; it is generally sold to the Carron Company.

Freestone. Freestone, which is also a common product, is found here in abundance, being to be seen in almost every parish, or rather upon every estate. Its quality is various; but a great proportion of it is excellent, being close, durable, and capable of a fine polish. In the parish of Burntisland, particularly, there is a fine freestone quarry, from which, on account of its superior quality and its vicinity to the sea, most of the new buildings along the coast have been supplied with stones for the hewn work. In the parish of Strathmiglo there is an extensive bed of freestone, of a dark-red colour, which not only auspices well for building houses and enclosing ground, but, from the manner in which the strata are formed and lie, is peculiarly fitted for pavement; and, when designed for that use, can be wrought with greater ease and less expence. On the north side of the Lomond hills, and also in the parish of Dunfermline, there are vast rocks of white freestone, which from its colour, its durability, and its susceptibility of a fine polish, is excellently adapted for the ornamental parts of architecture.

Boundary of the coal-field. It is to be observed, that the south side of the valley, along which the river Eden flows, is the boundary of the northern field of coal and iron-stone in this county, and of the minerals by which they are accompanied. To the north of the Eden the soil rests on a basis of whinstone; and, as usual where that is the case, no coal exists; but, as a sort of compensation granted by Nature, the fertility of the surface, or the quality of the soil, is higher.

We have said that the mouth of the Eden is an important point in Scottish mineralogy. Having arrived there, we have completed the description of the territory in Scotland within which coal and its concomitant

strata are found. The coal country of Scotland, so far as has yet been discovered, appears to commence in Ayrshire, at Saltcoats on the north, and at Girvan on the south. Southward from Girvan is no coal nearer than the Solway Frith and the English border. Northward from Saltcoats, to the extremity of the island, no coal-strata have been found. It is no doubt true, that in the island of Mull, and at some other places in the Highlands, slender strata of an uncommonly fine sort of coal have been discovered; but they are short and inconsiderable. They are found among veins of lead, or between clefts of rocks, in situations totally different from what is exhibited in regular coal-fields. These singular exceptions, therefore, though well calculated to exercise the ingenuity of the mineralogist, do not form, in a practicable point of view, any exception to the general truth now stated. Minerals. Boundaries of the Scottish coal.

The northern boundary of the great Scottish coal-field, commencing at Saltcoasts on the west, proceeds in a north-easterly direction, through the parishes of Dalry, Kilbirnie, Lochwinnoch, and Kilbarchan. It crosses the Clyde about four or five miles below Glasgow; and crossing Dunbartonshire, which is there very narrow, proceeds along the southern front of the mountains called the Campsie Fells, in Stirlingshire. Proceeding in the same north-eastern direction through that county, it crosses the Forth, and advances along the southern front of the Ochils, which have alreay been described as a continuation of the Campsie and Lennox hills. The boundary, including the greatest part of Clackmannanshire, proceeds eastward, along the northern declivity of the high ground in the centre of Fife; that is, along the south side of the Vale of Eden, terminating, as already mentioned, at the mouth of that stream. Northern boundary.

The southern boundary of this great coal-field appears

Minerals. Southern boundary.

to be, upon the whole, parallel to the former: but it is less correctly ascertained; because it traverses an inland country of inferior population, and more remote from navigable streams. It is also a more elevated region, where the beds of coal are more frequently broken in upon by whinstone and other mountain strata. It begins, as already mentioned, near Girvan, on the south-west, and proceeds in a south-easterly direction, being known to include Dalmellington in Airshire, and Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire. It is there deeply encroached upon by the high country of Crawford and Crawford-John, and the mountains which advance northward and terminate in Tintoc; but it is known to include Douglas and Libberton in Lanarkshire; and thereafter to traverse the northern part of Tweeddale, including the whole valley of the Esk; and proceeding along the northern side of the Lammermoor hills, which divide East Lothian from Berwickshire, it terminates, in a manner less marked than on the northern boundary, about the village of Innerwick, or the neighbourhood of Dunbar. Thus the coalfield of Scotland, traversing the island from south-west to north-east, extends to the breadth of from thirty to forty miles. The coal country in the north of England, extending from Whitehaven on the west to Newcastle on the east, is probably of greater breadth than that of Scotland, but it appears to run across the island in a similar direction. There is also coal in the south-west of England, from Somersetshire to North Wales; but it is probably insulated, or in patches: at least this is the case with two great beds of it; one in Colbrook Vale, at the Iron Bridge, in the north of Shropshire, and another in the south of Staffordshire, which have no connection with one another, or with the rest of the mines.

It will readily occur, that the tract of territory in Scotland

within which this important mineral is found possesses great advantages over the rest of the country, and ought naturally to have made the most rapid advances in population and riches. This accordingly has actually been the case; and in other parts of the country large towns have only been established in those situations to which a communication by water could be obtained with this favoured territory. In this northern climate fuel is one of the most essential necessaries of life; and without the possession of of it in abundance population and industry cannot exist. When our ancestors exterminated the forests which covered the surface of this quarter of the island, they reduced their descendents to the necessity of either suffering a considerable part of the territory to remain abstracted from agriculture, and covered with mosses to be used as fuel, or of having recourse to the mineral treasures contained in the bosom of the soil in this part of the country. These treasures do undoubtedly, in this district, exist in such vast abundance, that though not physically boundless or inexhaustible, no period can be assigned, by calculation, or even conjecture, within which it is possible to exhaust them. Long before such a period arrives, future generations will have abundance of leisure to restore the forests to the mountains, which were once sheltered by them; and by adopting suitable precautions, and planting proper sorts of trees, it will probably be found practicable to provide with fuel a numerous people upon the territory of Scotland, without injuring its agriculture, and even without essentially diminishing its pasturage; especially as the territory allotted to the support of trees, by affording shelter to the remainder of the soil, augments its fertility, and thereby compensates the diminution of its extent.

Minerals.

In Fife, besides the minerals already mentioned, there

Minerals. Whinstone. is great abundance of whinstone, especially in the northern division. This is a valuable material, and capable of being applied to many useful purposes, particularly to the making of roads, inclosing and draining land, and building of houses. To this last mentioned purpose a great deal of it is excellently adapted. It is of a fine colour, is capable of being neatly dressed, becomes extremely firm with lime, and strongly resists the weather. Houses constructed of this kind of stone, when the architecture is under the management of masons skilled in this kind of work, besides strength and durability, have an elegant and pleasing appearance. Near Burntisland, upon the shore, and also in some other parts of the county, there are quarries of hard stone, of a dark colour, to be found, with the peculiar property of resisting the force of fire. It will endure for many years without being wasted or broken, though exposed to the most intense heat. On this account it is used for the soles of ovens, and for the sides of chimney-grates. In the Lomond hills it is believed that there are both lead and copper. The existence of the former, at least, is certain. A lead-mine of rich ore was discovered many years ago, which at that time was given up, either from the want of enterprise, or the want of money to follow it out. It was again opened, and a second trial made, at considerable expence, by the present proprietor; but, either through the mismanagement of those employed to conduct the work, or because appearances were not sufficiently favourable to justify the risk, it has been again relinquished.

Marl. Marl, though it cannot be said to abound, is nevertheless to be met with in several parts of this county. In the lands of Rossie there is an extensive and rich bed of this valuable manure, the most extensive, perhaps, of any in Fife. There is marl also in the estate

of Lunden. Some has been discovered and wrought near Dysart; and in the estate of Balbirnie there is a considerable, though not extensive bed of shell-marl, which has never yet been used. In the bottom and around the edge of Kinghorn loch, also, marl has been found. In summer 1796, which was a very dry season, a considerable quantity was taken out by the different proprietors around the loch. On the farm of Balbidy, marl is so plenty, and so near the surface, that the wheels of carts often turn it up as they pass along; and yet the farmer, either from indolence, or through ignorance of its value, has never thought of applying it as a manure to his lands. Clay is also found of excellent quality for making house-bricks and tiles to any extent; and pieces of clay have been found proper for the purpose of making fire-bricks. In Durie coal-works, particularly, it is procured in such quantity as to encourage a gentleman to set on foot a manufacture of fire-bricks, the quality of which, upon trial, has been found completely to answer the purpose. Minerals.

Fife contains no less than thirteen royal boroughs; *viz.* Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Kilrennie, Crail, Wester Anstruther, Easter Anstruther, St Andrews, and Cupar. Royal boroughs.

Of these, in point of ancient grandeur, St Andrews is entitled to the pre-eminence. It stands upon a flat coast, from which the country gradually and agreeably ascends. Travellers have often said, that on entering it they are in some degree impressed with similar feelings to those produced on entering the city of Rome. In point of magnitude there is indeed no comparison, nor even in point of history, seeing this was never the seat of empire: bu here, as in Rome, are to be seen the striking remains of ancient ecclesiastic magnificence; the magnitude and St Andrews.

St Andrews. apparent grandeur of the buildings are evidently disproportioned to any business or active employment here carried on; and the town has the appearance of being too great for its present inhabitants, and of falling into ruin from the want of present wealth or energy.

St Andrews appears to have originally risen into distinction in consequence of superstition; and it fell into decay when it ceased to be the principal seat of an ecclesiastical hierarchy. Soon after the Scots and Picts were converted to Christianity, St Andrews became a place of importance by the possession of some valuable relics, consisting of "the arm-bone, three fingers of the right hand, a tooth, and one of the lids of the knee, of St Andrew the Apostle." Our ancient historians relate St Rule. that St Regulus, vulgarly called St Rule, a monk of Achaia, having been warned by a vision to emigrate to the utmost parts of the world towards the west, his ship, after a long voyage, fell into the German ocean, and was shipwrecked on the rocks of St Andrews bay. The holy man and his companions escaped on shore with nothing but relics. The companions whom the vision had warned him to assume as partners of his journey consisted of a priest, two deacons, eight hermits, and three devout virgins. Soon after their arrival, about the year 370, the king of the Picts granted them an establishment at this spot. Its ancient name had been Mucross, but in honour of St Rule it was called Kilrule or Kilrymond; and a chapel and square tower, the walls of which still remain, were built in honour of St Rule, or for his use. After the Picts were subdued by the Scots under Kenneth the Third, the metropolitan church of the Christians, which was formerly established at Abernethy, the capital of the Picts, was transferred to Kilrule; and the name of the place was changed to that of St Andrews, in honour

of St Andrew, whose relics St Rule had brought thither, and St Andrew became the tutelar saint of Scotland. The prelates of St Andrews appear at all times to have held the highest ecclesiastical authority in Scotland. They were originally elected, like all other bishops in Scotland, by the order of Culdees; but they being suppressed, the chapters, in A. D. 1298, obtained this privilege. After the reformation, till 1689, when episcopacy was abolished, the archbishop, under the patronage of the crown, was elected by eight bishops of his province. The archbishop of York, at one time, claimed precedency over the Scottish church; but this claim was set aside by different popes. When the see of Glasgow was erected into an archbishopric, a contest for pre-eminence commenced between it and St Andrews, but terminated in favour of the latter. The bishops of St Andrews had power, at an early period, to act as legates of the pope, and confirmed the grants and privileges conferred upon abbeys and priories. These prelates were counts-palatine, were entitled to coin money, and to hold weapon-shawings; and numbered among their vassals no less than twenty-seven Scottish nobles of high rank, who held lands as vassals of that see. The bishops of St Andrews, as metropolitans, crowned the Scottish kings, and enjoyed precedency in parliament over the whole peerage. Many of them make a distinguished figure in Scottish history. Under the patronage of these powerful and wealthy prelates, St Andrews rose to great opulence. One historian takes notice of a spot which "was of old the great mercat-place of that renowned fair of St Andrews, called *Senzie Mercat*, held and kept for fifteen days, and beginning the second week of Easter; whereunto resorted merchants from most of the then trading kingdoms in Europe, trade in this kingdome being then in its infancie." There appear

St Andrews. to have been formerly various streets, of which scarce a fragment now exists. From the ruins of the castle, on the north side of the town, there anciently ran westward a street, called the Swallow Street, which was the residence of the merchants, but is now a public walk. The present inhabited streets are three, which run westward from the cathedral, at which they all terminate. They are intersected by lanes called wynds, and receive the appellations of South Street or Shoegate, Mercat Street, and North Street.

Municipal constitution. Anciently every town that was the residence of a bishop was called a city. The city of St Andrews was erected into a royal borough in the reign of David the First. At present, along with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Dundee, it elects a member of parliament. The government of the city is vested in a provost, dean of guild, and four bailies, who, with the town-treasurer, are called the office-bearers in the council, and are elected annually at Michaelmas by the whole council. The dean of guild here has the precedency of the bailies, and is president of the council in absence of the provost. No one is eligible into the council who is not a burgess and guild-brother, assessed in a portion of the public burdens within the city. The provost is the only member of the council who is not obliged to reside. He has also this farther privilege, that he may be re-elected every year as long as he lives; while none of the other office-bearers can continue above three years in immediate succession. No counsellor that has at any time enjoyed a higher office can afterwards be elected into a lower. Besides the seven office-bearers above mentioned, the council consists of fourteen brethren of the guild, the convener of the trades for the time being, the deacons for the time being of the seven following crafts or incorporations; *viz.* smiths, wrights, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, and

fishers, amounting in all to twenty-nine. In St Andrews there is little trade or business of any sort carried on. The bay upon which it stands is much exposed to the north and north-east winds, and is found dangerous. The harbour is much neglected. A fishery of some importance might be established upon the coast; but this is not a place of any enterprise. The chief objects worthy of notice here, are the university, and the ruins of ancient ecclesiastical or other buildings. St Andrews.

The university is the oldest complete establishment of that nature in Scotland. It appears to have been begun A.D. 1411, by Henry Wardlaw, then bishop of St Andrews. It was confirmed, on the following year, by Pope Benedict the Thirteenth. The seminary was encouraged by James the First; but it was not till 1444 that funds appear to have been provided for rendering this institution permanent. It afterwards consisted of three colleges; *viz.* St Salvadore, founded by James Kennedy, bishop of St Andrews, in 1458; St Leonard's College, founded by prior Hepburn in 1512; and St Mary's, founded by bishop John Hamilton, 1552. In each of these colleges were lecturers of theology, as well as in philosophy, languages, &c. In the reign of James the Sixth, 1579, under the direction of George Buchannan, the university was new-modelled, and St Mary's College was appropriated to the study of theology, and is therefore distinguished by the name of the Divinity College, or the New College. In 1747, on a petition from the masters of the two college of Salvadore and St Leonard's, the parliament united these two colleges into one society, under the designation of the United College. These colleges are independent of each other in their revenues and discipline. The senatus academicus, or university-meeting, consists of the principal and professors of both colleges. The library belongs to the whole university; and there is a rector at University.

St Andrews the head of the whole. He is chosen by an assembly, called the comitia of the university, consisting of the rectory, principal and professors of both colleges, with the students of divinity, of moral and of natural philosophy. All these masters and students are divided, according to the place of their birth, into four nations, Fifans, Angusians, Lothians, and Albans; which last class comprehends all who belong to none of the first three. Each nation chooses an intrant, and the four intrants name the rector. If the votes of the intrants are equally divided, the last rector, who is preses of the comitia, has the casting voice. The only persons eligible into the office of rectorate, are the principals and the professors of divinity. The rector is a civil judge in the university, before whom complaints may be brought against any of the members; and appeals from the courts of each college lie to him. In the rector's court the assessors have no power to control his decisions.

In each college there are apartments for lodging the students, for which no rent is due. There is also a public table for the bursars or pensioners on the foundation, who are very numerous. In the United College there is a separate table for such students as choose to board themselves. One of the masters presides at each table. The principals and professors wear black gowns, and the students of the United College wear scarlet gowns. The session of college annually lasts about six months and a half; and in all the Scottish universities the session is uninterrupted; that is, it does not consist of separate short terms as in England. "St Andrews (says Doctor Johnson) seems to be be a place eminently adapted to study and education, being situated in a populous yet cheap country, and exposing the minds and manners of young men, neither to the levity nor the dissoluteness of a ca-

pital city, nor to the gross luxury of a town of commerce; St Andrews.
places naturally unpropitious to learning. In the one the desire of knowledge easily gives way to the love of pleasure; and the other is in danger of yielding to the love of money." It does not appear, however, that these supposed advantages have ever produced any important effect. The number of students at the classes for philosophy, &c. have seldom, at an average, exceeded one hundred. The students of divinity, candidates for preferment in the established church, usually amount to from forty to fifty. The very circumstances which, in the opinion of Dr Johnson, indicated this as a happy spot for the acquisition of literature, have operated unfavourably to it. Letters are usually pursued in Scotland as an instrument to be made use of in the busy world for the attainment of opulence and distinction. They are pursued with the greatest ardour, therefore, where the reward of success is most manifest. Solitude, retirement, and seclusion, are apt to be thought favourable to meditation and to patient study; but by depriving the mind of that activity which must ultimately be the source of all its improvement, they are apt to produce more indolence than science. Neither is the circumstance of the students being much under the eye of the professors found to be of much advantage. To render this practicable, the students must live much in the society of each other, and that is never an advantageous mode of educating young persons. When they live in private families, they naturally form their character according to that of the people of advanced age, which predominates around them; but when assembled together in numbers, the heedless character of youth necessarily prevails, and becomes the object of imitation, in spite of the vigilance of a teacher, who is not their associate but their

St Andrews. master, and whose constrained but authoritative manners, they neither can nor ought to assume.

Besides the university, there is also at St Andrews a grammar school, an English school, and some private schools.

Tower of St Rule. Of the antiquities of St Andrews, the Tower and Chapel of St Regulus or St Rule are still remarkably entire, though supposed to have been built in the fourth century. The tower is a square of twenty feet, and is one hundred and eight feet in height, without any spire. The outside, from top to bottom, is of ashlar work; the arches of the doors and windows are semicircular. The Scottish court of exchequer, some years ago, ordered it to be repaired; that is, such of the stones as had fallen down were replaced, and the joints filled up with cement; a turnpike stair was reared within, and the top covered with lead, within a parapet of four feet. The body of the chapel still remains, but the two side-aisles have been demolished. The doors and windows are round, and some of their arches are rather more than a semicircle. There are in St Andrews some few remains of the monastic establishments which here existed. In particular, are to be seen the ruins of the chapel of the Observantines or Grayfriars. It stands on the south side of the South Street, and seems, though small, to have been a handsome building. Its arched stone-roof greatly resembles that of the college of Lincluden near Dumfries. Here are neither monuments nor inscriptions. The grammar-school is within its precincts, and by some supposed to have been a part of the original building, but now entirely modernised.

The Dominican or Black friars of St Andrews, Keith says, were founded by William Wishart, bishop of that city, in the year 1274, and placed at the west part of the street called the Northgate. King James the Fifth an-

nexed to this house at St Andrews the convents of Cupar and St Monance, both in Fife, at the desire of friar John Adamson, professor of divinity, and provincial of the order in Scotland. Nothing now remains of this monastery but a part of its garden-wall. St Andrews

The priory of St Andrews is an extensive ruin. The wall by which it was surrounded is still pretty entire; and a part of the houses belonging to the prior and subpriors still remain. Adjoining to the priory are the ruins of the cathedral, which was long the metropolitan church of Scotland. The cathedral was begun by bishop Arnold *anno* 1161. He dying the same year, the work seems to have proceeded very slowly, since it was not completed by bishop Lamberton till the year 1318, one hundred and fifty-seven years from the time it was first begun. The following measures shew it was a very large building, and the remains evince it was elegantly finished. Its figure was that of a cross; its length, from east to west, measured three hundred and seventy feet, the transept three hundred and twenty-two. Of this magnificent building nothing remains above ground but fragments of the east and west ends; the south wall of the choir measuring in length about one hundred and eighty feet, and thirty in height. There is also a wall at right angles to the choir, possibly part of the south transept. The west end consists of a large gate, with a jointed arch, called the *golden gate*, probably from its having been once gilt; over it are a series of arches, above which was a large window. On each side of the gate was a polygonal tower, crowned with a conical top. That on the north side is fallen down. The east end has also two turrets crowned with painted tops; between which were three windows, and over it a large one, nearly occupying the whole interval between the turrets. In the south wall is Priory. Cathedral.

St Andrews. a range of windows with pointed arches, but in part supposed to have been the south transept. The windows are circular, and at the bottom there runs a range of interlaced semicircular arches. Excepting these fragments, this cathedral was in June 1559 demolished by a mob, whom the eloquence of the reformer, John Knox, displayed in a sermon at Crail, had excited to the pious or enthusiastic labour of demolishing the retreats of idolatry or catholic superstition.

Castle. The Castle of St Andrews, commonly called Cardinal Beaton's, stands on the sea-side, on a ridge of rocks north of the town, said to have been accessible only by a narrow passage. On the east and north, the ruins of the walls and the perpendicular rock below are a great height above the sea, which at high water beats against them. The south wall has fallen to the water's edge. Large fragments of the south-east wall have tumbled down inwards, and formed a steep bank, covered with grass and weeds, not easily passable. The great square tower is still sufficiently entire to give some idea of the elegance of the building. This castle was built in the year 1155 by Roger, bishop of this see. He died in 1203. It appears that at this time the sea did not approach to its walls; for a little to the south-east are still to be seen, at low water, the remains of a small chapel. Besides this, we also learn, from the old charters of an estate in the neighbourhood, that the proprietor had the privilege of driving his cattle and goods on the east side of the castle, which, for some centuries past, no man could have done. The archbishop cardinal Beaton greatly improved this building. He was a resolute persecutor of the reformers; and the window is still shown, from which he enjoyed the barbarous spectacle of the execution of George Wishart, one of the first preachers of the reformation. Wishart was here burnt to death, and considered as

St ANDREWS CATHEDRAL.

London. Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry 31st July.

ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, 1797.

a martyr by his party. He exclaimed, with triumphant enthusiasm, at the stake: "The flame that thus consumes my body pains not my spirit; but, ere long (pointing to the cardinal), he who looks down so disdainfully upon my miserable condition, lolling at his ease, shall be ignominiously cast forth from the place whence he now gluts his eyes." This prophecy was probably the cause of its own fulfilment. Norman Lessly, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes, had a private quarrel with the cardinal. With a party of followers, he resolved, according to the barbarous temper of the times, to destroy his enemy. Lessly went with a party to St Andrews, and in the morning of the 7th of May 1546, they suddenly seized the porter by surprise at the castle or palace gate, and made themselves masters of it without opposition. They instantly rushed to the cardinal's chamber and murdered him. As the revolution had by this time many partizans, and the execution of Wishart, together with other parts of his conduct, had rendered the cardinal odious, Lessly and his followers probably considered themselves as interested to represent the assassination which they had committed as an act of divine vengeance; and accordingly they cast the cardinal's dead body headlong from the window from which he had witnessed the execution of Wishart. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount wrote the following verses upon the occasion:

St Andrews.

Assassination of Cardinal Beaton.

As for the Cardinal, I grant
He was the man we might well want;
God will forgive it soon:
But of a truth, the sooth to say,
Although the loun be well away,
The fact was foully done.

The persons concerned in this murder seized and held

St Andrews. out the castle for a year, though besieged by the French commander with two great cannon, called *Crook Mow* and *Deaf Meg*. They afterwards surrendered to a French fleet in July 1547, and were transported to France. The castle was, in pursuance of an act of council, demolished, lest it should serve as a receptacle for rebels; and, perhaps, lest it should be occupied by the English, who were then expected to invade Scotland. From that period to the revolution in 1688 under the Prince of Orange, as the presbyterians in Scotland constantly attempted to overturn the ecclesiastical hierarchy, the situation of primate was a dangerous one, and was at times suppressed. The immediate successor of Beaton, John Hamilton, brother of the regent Arran, was publicly hanged at Stirling by the reformers: and, after the restoration, the fate of Archbishop Sharp is well known. He had been a furious covenanter; but his zeal was subdued by an offer of the archbishopric of St Andrews. He was consecrated in the abbey church of Westminster on the 15th of December 1661. He soon became a sanguinary persecutor of his former associates; the consequence of which was, that Haxton of Rathillet, in Fife, and eight others, assassinated him when travelling homeward in his carriage through Magus moor. The murderers on this occasion were religious zealots, and they were long employed in prayer to God before they ventured to commit this act of assassination. The pernicious doctrine, that what was called "righteous judgment" might be executed by private men, had been taught by some zealots in these unhappy times; but happily, though it terrified Oliver Cromwell, it gained few partizans in the British nation.

Archbishop Sharp's assassination.

Cupar. Cupar is the county town of Fife, where the sheriff holds his courts. It stands upon the northern bank of the Eden, where it forms a junction with a stream called the

water of St Mary. Cupar, especially when approached from the east, has the appearance of a well-built thriving town; and a great part of it has actually been rebuilt within the last thirty years. Here considerable quantities of Osnaburghs and other coarse linens are manufactured, and upwards of two hundred looms are continually at work: but a complaint has sometimes been made, that here, as in all other small privileged towns, borough politics do much mischief to industry. There is here, adjoining to the town-house, a handsome assembly-room, with suitable apartments, built by subscription by the gentlemen of the county. The church here is a handsome and even an elegant structure; but it has been built at some distance from the ancient spire which belonged to the old church now removed. The spire and the old church were built in 1415; but the materials of the latter were employed in erecting the new building. Cupar.

Cupar boasts of great antiquity. The thanes of Fife, in the earliest times, held their courts of justice here. In the Cartulary of the monks of Dunfermline, was a precept or warrant, by which William Earl of Ross directed David de Wemyss to deliver to the monastery of Dunfermline the eighth part of the fines levied in Fife which might be imposed in the courts held at Cupar. This instrument is dated in the year 1239. In the rolls of the parliament assembled in the beginning of the reign of David the Second, may be seen the names of the commissioners from the royal borough of Cupar. The town, in ancient times, depended on the earls of Fife. The Castle of Cupar was the chief residence of that powerful family for many ages. The town is in possession of several royal charters. It is at present governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, thirteen guild-counsellors, who

Cupar. elect their successors, and eight trades-counsellors or deacons, elected by eight incorporations.

The Castle. What was called the Castle of Cupar is now totally demolished, but the Castlehill is well known. After being long the residence of the Earls of Fife, it became at last a national fortress. Buchannan styles it *Arx munitissima Cuprensis*. Wallace recovered it from the English in 1297. Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, afterwards held it for Bruce; but being besieged and taken in arms, he was conducted, in that uncanonical garb, to the castle of Notingham, in 1306. It was again recovered, and in 1303 was, in the minority of David the Second, got possession of by the English under Edward the Third. Being recovered, it was entirely demolished. At the foot of the Castlehill stood a convent of Dominicans or Blackfriars. A considerable part of their chapel, built of freestone, is still to be seen. On the north side of the town, an artificial mound of earth stretches to a considerable extent. It is called the Moat or Moat-hill, and is supposed by some to be the remains of an ancient rampart, while others regard it as the place where the courts of justice were anciently held. Both opinions may be true.

Plays anciently acted. The Castlehill of Cupar, in early times, appears to have been used as a theatre. To illustrate the manners which prevailed in Scotland in the sixteenth century, and the compositions which were then acceptable, Arnot, in the Appendix to his History of Edinburgh, gives a curious excerpt from a manuscript comedy, which bears to have been exhibited in the playfield at Cupar, and which had been in the possession of the celebrated David Garrick. It begins thus: "Here begins the Proclamation of the Play made by David Lindsay of the Mount, Knight, in the Playfield, in the month of the year of God 1555 years.

"*Proclamation made in Cupar of Fife.* Cupar.

Our purpose is, on the seventh day of June,
If weather serve, and we have rest and peace,
We shall be seen into our playing place,
In good array, about the hour of seven.
Of thriftiness that day I pray you cease,
But ordain us good drink against alleven.
Fail not to be upon the Castlehill,
Beside the place where we propose to play.
With good stark wine your flaggons see you fill,
And had yourselves the merriest that you may.
COTTAGER.—I shall be there, with God's grace,
Though there were never so great a price,
And foremost in the fair,
And drink a quart in Cupar town
With my gossip John Williamson,
Though all the nolt should rair."

The Mount, formerly the estate of Sir David Lindsay, is in the vicinity of Cupar. What is called the Garliehank, being a piece of high ground, south of Cupar, is remarkable for being the spot where a treaty was signed, on the 13th of June 1559, betwixt the Duke of Chatelherault and M. D'Oysel, commanding the army of the Queen Regent, and on the other part by the Earl of Argyle, and Lord James, Prior of St Andrews, leading the forces of the congregation, that is, of the party who had taken arms in opposition to the Roman catholic faith, which the government imprudently attempted to support after it had become odious to a majority of the people. At the time when the treaty was made, the hostile armies were only separated by the water of Eden; but both were afraid to hazard an engagement. After the troops were drawn up, therefore, and the advanced parties about to begin the action, the Duke of Chatelherault sent a herald to propose a conference. The leaders repaired to the highest part of

Important treaty.

Crail. the Garlieburk, called the Howlet, or Owl Hill, and there, in view of both armies, concluded a truce, which was necessarily fatal to the party that supported the ancient religion, because it gave leisure to the zeal for the reformation, which then agitated Europe, to produce its full effects throughout Scotland.

Crail. The borough of Crail is in the south-east corner of Fife. Its name was formerly written Carle, Caryle, and Caraille. It stands upon a small bending of the shore. The land here rises abruptly, immediately above the water-mark, to the height of from twenty to sixty or eighty feet above the level of the sea, after which the ascent is gradual. The town consists of two parallel streets, extending east and west, along the shore, which is steep and high. The northern or uppermost street is tolerably well built and paved. The South or Nether Gate is not paved; and though, in point of situation, perhaps, naturally pleasanter than the other, has of late fallen greatly to decay. The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days. By some old historians it is mentioned as a place of note in the middle of the ninth century. It received a charter from Robert Bruce, erecting it into a royal borough; and this charter was successively confirmed by Robert the Second, Queen Mary, James the Sixth, and Charles the First. By these charters it had the exclusive privilege, which it now only partially possesses, of fishing and of levying anchorage dues, &c. from the water of Leven to the water of Puttekin, that falls into the sea at Pitmillie burn. A few sloops and other small vessels belong to this port, and about a dozen boats are usually employed in fishing. A priory once existed at Crail; but it appears to have been suppressed before the reformation. The walls of the priory are still standing below the east end of the town, close to the sea. In the year 1517, the

church of Crail was made collegiate. It is still standing, and is used as the parish church. Besides the high altar, it contained eight others, dedicated to different saints. It was in this church that John Knox, by a vehement sermon, having inflamed his hearers against the monuments of idolatry, led them to assail the superb cathedral of St Andrews, which they destroyed, as already mentioned. Sibbald, in his History of Fife, says that King David the First died in his castle here, the remains of which overlook the harbour from the east. In the neighbourhood of this town, at the extreme point of Fife, is a bulwark called the Danes Dike. It is quite overgrown with grass, but can be distinctly traced. It is a mound of dry stones, said to have been built by the Danes in one night, in 874, after they had been defeated at the water of Leven. They erected this bulwark whereby to defend themselves till they should find an opportunity of embarking on board their ships, which were hovering upon the coast.

Easter Wester Anstruther, &c.

Proceeding westward, we meet with the royal boroughs called Kilrenny and Easter and Wester Anstruther. They contain nothing remarkable, and are in truth only small villages, or rather fishing towns. Easter and Wester Anstruther are separated from each other by a rivulet. Some ship-building is carried on at Easter Anstruther; and several vessels belong to it and Wester Anstruther. The only manufactures belonging to these towns consist of green linen and Osnaburghs, not made by great manufacturers, but prepared in private families. Many of the towns of Fife lost a great number of their inhabitants in the battle of Kilsyth, in which they fought on the side of the covenanters against the celebrated Marquis of Montrose. In the course of that century, and in the early part of the late century, they fell into a total decay, from which they have never recovered. About the end of the

Easter and Wester Anstruther, and Kilrenny.

Pittenweem. century before last, nearly one-third of Anstruther Wester was destroyed by the sea. The rock on which the town-house once stood is at present covered by the sea every spring-tide. At the western end of the town is a large artificial mound, called the Chester Hill, in the middle of which is a fine well. A part of the side of the mound having been cut for the purpose of building a house, two stone coffins were found containing human skeletons.

Pittenweem. Westward from Anstruther is Pittenweem, another royal borough upon the coast. There is little shipping here; but the coal and salt-works occasion some little activity. The imports for the use of the neighbouring country, in this and the other small boroughs upon the coast, are timber, iron, and flax. The exports are grain and malt. This particular harbour exports coal and salt. A great cave or weem, from which the borough derives its name, is situated half way between the beach and the ruins of an ancient priory. It consists of two capacious apartments. At the termination of the inner one is a well of excellent water. At the junction of the two apartments is a stair leading to a subterraneous passage, which conducted to the ground under the abbey; but the passage has been destroyed by the earth falling in. Another stair still remains, leading from the refectory of the abbey to the farther extremity of the subterraneous passage. This passage was about fifty yards in length. With regard to the abbey or priory itself, it belonged to the canons regular of St Augustine, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A considerable remnant of it is still to be seen.

Dysart. Dysart is the next royal borough to the westward. It was erected into a borough in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but its original charter is lost. In 1546 it is mentioned as one of the principal trading towns on the coast of Fife. It exported much coal and salt to Hol-

land; and malting and brewing were carried on to a great extent. In the beginning of the late century its trade had sunk very low; but after the middle of it, the town began to revive, and ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Salt is also manufactured. The harbour has of late been improved, and a considerable number of vessels employed in the carrying-trade, chiefly from the Baltic, belong to it. It consists of one principal street, running along the shore from east to west, with some lanes. It has rather a crowded and somewhat dismal aspect, from the smoke of the salt and coal works. It is to be remarked, that in this and other sea-ports upon the coast, the young men are extremely fond of engaging in the employment of seamen; but they have every where a strong dislike to the sea-service of the state. This arises from the unfortunate manner in which that service is so frequently recruited by means of press-gangs. These are regarded with habitual abhorrence, which extends itself to the service in general. Dysart.

There was a priory of Blackfriars anciently at Dysart. Their chapel, which had been long ruinous, was some years ago converted into a smith's forge. A high rock, commanding the harbour, is called the Fort; but no remains of any works appear upon it. To the westward of the town, at the east end of the village of Path-head, is the Castle of Ravenscraig, which has long been uninhabited and in a ruinous state. It stands on a rock projecting into the sea. It was given by James the Third to William St Clair, and has ever since been in possession of that family. It was occupied for some time by a party of Oliver Cromwell's troops.

Kirkcaldy stands on the sea-shore on the bay of that name. It has to the south an uncommonly fine soft beech, forming the shore of the bay. Many of the other towns Kirkcaldy.

Kirkcaldy. or villages on the coast of Fife stand upon an inconvenient or precipitous declivity; because the coast, in most places, suddenly ascends to a considerable height; but here the declivity is very gradual, and the town stands along the shore on a gradual ascent. The borough of Kirkcaldy has very extensive suburbs without the royalty, which, together with itself, form a large and populous town. The suburb on the west is called the Link Town, from its having been built on the links or downs along the coast. It is in the parish of Abbotshall. To the eastward is the village of Path-head, which stands on elevated ground at the eastern termination of the bay of Kirkcaldy. It is only divided from the royalty by a small stream, over which is a bridge; and by a steap ascent, inconvenient for being used as building ground. It is again subdivided into Path-head Proper, or Dunnikier, situated on the estate of Oswald of Dunnikier; and Sinclairtown, of more modern date, on the estate of Sinclair. Path-head is in the parish of Dysart. Its subdivisions are not obvious to a stranger; but the natural boundary between it and Kirkcaldy, already mentioned, is sufficiently evident, though it ought not to cause it to be considered as a different town, as the separation of contiguity is less than that which occurs between different parts of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The royalty of Kirkcaldy and Link Town are not distinguishable from each other; they form properly but one long uninterrupted street, with a few lanes of small extent, opening on each side of it. The street is narrow, and in some places very inconveniently so. It has many small windings and irregularities, and is deformed by the frequent projection of houses and outside stairs. The greater number of houses are rather mean, and awkwardly placed, with their ends to the street, and without any regard to uniformity or any general plan. Of late, however, some very handsome and even elegant

General description.

houses have been erected, and a better style of building introduced; but it will scarcely be possible for ages to give to the principal street that substantial and handsome appearance which the present wealth of the inhabitants might entitle them to enjoy, and which they would undoubtedly bestow upon it were it to be built in our times. Kirkcaldy.

In consequence of the narrowness, irregularity, and great length of the principal street of Kirkcaldy, it is extremely tedious, and even teazing, for a stranger to pass through it. From the windings of the street he never sees far before him, and at every turn is in hopes that it will come to a close; but when he arrives at the next corner, he is provoked to find the same succession of irregular buildings proceeding, as he at last is tempted to think, without end, along the coast. Formerly the wretchedness of the pavement rendered the journey still more intolerable; but this evil is now in a great measure done away. A kind of new town has of late been opened towards the north, the buildings of which are better suited to the present prosperous state of the inhabitants. Pathhead also contains a considerable number of neat and substantial houses. From the south side of the town the sea is separated from it by a beech of soft, firm, and level sand, on which, excepting at the very height of the tide, the inhabitants have always a safe and a pleasing walk, and by which the traveller may avoid the tedious journey through what is proverbially termed the "long town of Kirkcaldy."

The only public buildings worthy of notice are the town-house and the church. The townhouse, which was rebuilt in 1678, stands near the middle of the town, and contains the hall, in which the magistrates and council assemble for conducting the ordinary business of the borough. Here, too, the bailies hold a weekly court for judging in questions between the burgesses; and the justices of peace Public buildings and government.

Kirkcaldy. have occasional meetings for determining questions of revenue, and discussing petty causes that are brought before them from the surrounding district. Over the town-house is the prison, with separate apartments for debtors and criminals; and under it the guard-house, the meal-market, and the public weigh-house. The whole forms a plain building of hewn stone, ornamented with a tower and spire. The tower contains the town clock and bell, and serves as a repository to the archives of the borough. At the time that the oldest existing records of the borough commence (A. D. 1586), the form of its government was popular and extremely simple. The whole administration was vested in two bailies, annually elected *by the inhabitants, nybors, and freemen at large*, who, as the minute of the election bears, *gave them commission, and promised them subjection and assistance.* The bailies, after taking an oath of fidelity, named what is called *the head-court* or *annual assize.* This court immediately sat, and *ordained acts and statutes for the public weil*, which were instantly recorded as the bailies guide for their year of office. In 1595, a council was added to assist the bailies. This council, two or three years after, assumed the power of naming a *leet* or list, from which the inhabitants were to choose the magistrates; and after the preparation of a year or two more, took the election wholly into its own hands, and excluded the community. In the charter of confirmation, however, the right of electing their magistrates was restored to the community in common with the council: and when the borough was, in 1652, incorporated with the commonwealth of England, that right was expressly recognised and continued to them; and "the neighbours and inhabitants of the town were authorised and appointed, according to their former rites and customs, from time to time to nominate and choose the ma-

gistrates and other officers for the government of the burgh." The restoration produced a new constitution, the formation of which was a source of violent dissensions among the inhabitants. These were, however, at length composed by the arbitration of the Earl of Rothes, the president of the privy-council, who, by his decreet-arbitral, pronounced in 1662, established the *set* or *constitution* which still subsists, and which has continued since that time without interruption; save only, during the reign of James the Second, who, by his organ, the privy-council, expressly nominated and appointed to the magistracy, &c. such persons as he judged *most loyal and ready to promote his service*. Kirkcaldy.

By this constitution the government of the borough is vested in a council annually chosen from three classes of inhabitants, mariners, merchants, and craftsmen. The council consists of twenty-one members; of whom ten must be mariners, eight merchants, and three craftsmen. The old council elect their successors; to whom, however, they do not wholly resign their places till they have voted along with them, and with the deacons of the incorporated trades, in the election of the new magistrates. These are taken from the new council, and consist of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer. The incorporated trades are seven in number, and rank in the following order: smiths, wrights and masons, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, bakers, and fleshers: Since the union of the two kingdoms this borough joins with the neighbouring boroughs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in sending a representative to the British parliament: Delegates nominated by the council of the boroughs elect the representative. The revenues of the borough are inconsiderable. It once possessed some property in land; but as the magistrates of Scottish boroughs, without any

Kirkcaldy. sort of responsibility, possess the power of alienating the property of the community, the lands of this borough were sold at different periods, and only a trifling feu-duty reserved. The borough possesses, however, certain duties on goods landed at the harbour, petty customs on goods sold within the borough, and two pennies Scots on the pint of ale brewed for sale in the town.

History. It is not known at what period Kirkcaldy was built; but it was granted in 1334 by David the Second to the abbacy of Dunfermline, and became one of the boroughs subject to that regality. In 1450, the commendator and convent of Dunfermline, who were eager to raise money by the sale of the church property, from the fear of a revolution and confiscation similar to that which had occurred in England, sold to the bailies and community of Kirkcaldy, and their successors for ever, the borough and harbour, borough-acres, the small customs, common pasture in the moor, courts, &c. The town was speedily thereafter erected into a royal borough; and the charter was renewed by Charles the First in 1644. It appears that, previous to that period, Kirkcaldy had attained to a considerable degree of opulence. In 1622, when the general assembly of the protestant churches in France deputed Basnage to the King of Great Britain to solicit aid for resisting the oppression of Louis the Thirteenth, the town and parish of Kirkcaldy contributed, *according to the gude will and permission of the king*, a pecuniary aid of 1030 merks. During a period of twelve years, from 1634 to 1645, at which time money was so valuable as to bear interest at nine *per cent.* the weekly collections at the church-doors were greater than they are at present, the average amounting to L.73 : 10 s.; while that of the same number of years preceding 1791 does not exceed L. 63 : 9 : 4. This demonstrates, that either the opulence

er the charity which anciently existed in this town was very considerable. In 1644, one hundred sail of ships belonged to this port; and between that time and the restoration, it is ascertained, from the borough records, that ninety-four ships belonging to the port of Kirkcaldy were either lost at sea, or captured by an enemy, amounting in value to L.59,791 Sterling. Kirkcaldy.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, before the commerce to America and the Indies was opened, the trade of Scotland was necessarily, in a great measure, confined to the eastern side of the island; and there the ports in the Frith of Forth almost monopolized the whole. In particular, the ports on the coast of Fife possessed what was in these times justly accounted a great and a flourishing commerce, and what was at all events much superior to that which most of them now enjoy. They possessed convenient harbours, which gave them ready access, on every side, to a fertile country. They had abundance of fuel; and their maritime situation not only induced them to engage in commerce, the profits of which in semi-barbarous times are always great, but they also became active and enterprising fishermen, which proved a great source of wealth. As early as the ninth century, the inhabitants of the Netherlands resorted to the coast of Scotland to purchase salted fish; and here they learned that business, which the Dutch afterwards conducted with such distinguished success. When James the Sixth, in 1602, planted a colony at Lewis, to introduce the fishing-trade among the western islands, the colony was drawn from the coasts of Fife. In addition to all these circumstances, the ports of Fife, at that early period, appear to have enjoyed the chief carrying-trade of the northern part of the island. Ancient importance of the Fife boroughs.

During the civil war in Britain, Kirkcaldy suffered grievously. We have already mentioned the loss of ship-

Kirkcaldy. ping sustained by this port. The battle of Kilsyth is said to have left two hundred widows of covenanters in Kirkcaldy. The subsequent interruption of the trade with Holland, occasioned by the wars of Charles the First, reduced its shipping to twenty-five in number; and before the revolution it had sunk into great distress, which was aggravated by the oppression of the government, to which it had become obnoxious by its opposition to the arbitrary measures of the times. The revolution under William Prince of Orange restored energy to this town. The weekly collection for the poor, even though attendance at church was made compulsory, had sunk to L.50 or L.42; but in 1693 they rose to L.125, and till the treaty of union were never lower than L.110. The effect of this last event was, that the whole commerce of Scotland, and in particular that of Fife, its chief commercial district, rapidly fell into decay. The trade with France and Holland, which had previously proved the source of great riches, was interrupted by the wars which followed each other, with little intermission, for more than half a century. Taxes were imposed, which, however reasonable in the wealthier part of the empire, were unsuitable to the condition of Scotland. In particular, the tax upon malt and malt-liquors was severely felt. These liquors, as formerly noticed, were then a necessary of life in Scotland; for ardent spirits, excepting brandy in small quantities, were almost unknown. Ale was universally prepared here by public brewers; so that the malt-tax could not be evaded, as in England, where private persons in the country and villages were accustomed to prepare their own ale. Thus a numerous body of manufacturers were gradually reduced to a most trifling number, and the agriculture of the country suffered a severe injury by the diminished demand for its grain. But, above all, the immediate effect of the union was,

Effect of the union.

that every art, and all the commerce and riches of the island, became concentrated in England; the superior capital of the English merchants enabled them to take the whole carrying trade of Scotland out of the hands of its native merchants; and their more wealthy manufacturers supplanted the Scottish artists in the markets of Scotland. As our nobles and men of rank went to England, and there spent the revenue of their estates in the pursuit of preferment or pleasure; so enterprising men, in every department of commerce, found it in vain, in a Scottish town, to contend against the skill and riches of England, whose manufactures came hither, recommended by fashion, and even by superior quality and value, and whose more extensive commercial connections enabled them to sieze upon every distant branch of trade. A commercial man, therefore, was obliged to repair, if he would continue his trade, to the principal seats of commerce; and hence arose the great influx of Scotsmen into England. Seamen and inferior artists were under the necessity of following their employers: and hence, in consequence of the union, the workshops and artists, the shipping and the seamen, and whole commerce of Scotland, were necessarily transferred to the English cities and harbours. Kirkcaldy was involved in the common fate; and it declined so much, that its shipping, upon which it had always depended, was in 1760 reduced to two ferry-boats and a coasting vessel of fifty tons burden. Kirkcaldy.

By the great augmentation, both of the extent and of the riches of the British empire, the wealth and the arts, which had at first been drawn towards the capital, began gradually to flow back upon the provinces. Riches collected at a particular spot have ultimately a tendency to set bounds to their own increase. Even with the advantage of a maritime situation, the expence of collecting Revival of Kirkcaldy.

Kirkcaldy. to a great city the necessaries of life becomes at last very burdensome to human industry; and the wages of labour become augmented to a degree that is inconsistent with a prosperous commerce. The exclusive privileges, also, of ancient incorporations have a tendency to compel enterprising men to betake themselves to unprivileged districts. The cheap price of labour, and the frugal manners and intelligence of the people, gradually transferred or restored many important branches of industry to Scotland, either by means of Scotsmen or of enterprising Englishmen. The individuals, also, who had gone, in quest of riches, either to England, or to the colonial possessions of the empire, frequently returned and brought wealth along with them. Thus capital began to accumulate in Scottish towns. In general, however, it went to new stations, and was directed to the west rather than the east; so that few or none of the towns upon the coast of Fife have risen to their ancient importance. Kirkcaldy, however, is in some degree an exception. On the return of peace in 1763 its shipping immediately revived. By the year 1772 it had increased to eleven vessels, carrying five hundred and fifteen tons and forty-nine men. Its progress was retarded by the war with America, but it was not otherwise injured. From that time the shipping has constantly increased, and is supposed to amount now to between four thousand and five thousand tons; and shipbuilding is carried on with considerable spirit. Its prosperity, however, chiefly now depends upon manufactures, to which the loss of foreign trade induced the inhabitants to have recourse.

Manufactures. The manufactures carried on here are chiefly those of coarse linen, bed-ticks, chequered and striped linens, with a mixture of cotton in some of them, and low-priced sorts of plain linen. The spinning of cotton has also been

introduced; but the greater number of common people here are employed in the different operations of heckling, spinning, dyeing, bleaching, warping, winding, and weaving. The principal manufacturers whiten and dye for themselves; the rest only employ public bleachers and dyers. The Messrs Pratt, manufacturers here, who reside in that part of the town which belongs to Abbotshall, were the first who were able to bring to perfection, in this part of the country, the process of bleaching by means of the oxygenated muriate of lime, which they perform with wonderful cheapness, simplicity, and success. Kirkcaldy

The cloth manufactured here is chiefly sold into England; of which a part is exported to the West Indies and America. A part is also sold to Glasgow for exportation.

The leather-manufacture has existed here from the year 1723, and is now carried on to a considerable extent. A branch of the bank of Scotland is established here since the year 1785.

Kirkcaldy has produced two men who attained to very deserved distinction in their respective ages, Michael Scott and Dr Adam Smith.

Michael Scott was the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who, in the thirteenth century, contributed, by his attainments in science, to break the gloom of that benighted age. After pursuing, with unusual success, the study of languages, belles lettres, and mathematics, at home, Mr Scott travelled into France, where he resided several years. From France he removed into Germany, and lived a while at the court of the Emperor Frederick the Second; a prince the most eminent of his time, both for his own learning, and for the encouragement which he gave to learned men. But that prince being then engaged in war, Mr Scott withdrew from the court, to prosecute with more advantage in retirement his favourite studies of medicine Michael Scott.

Kirkcaldy. and chemistry. After some years, he returned through England (where he was well received by Edward the First) into his own country, and there died in 1291. The extraordinary discoveries of this man, particularly in chemistry, made him pass in that ignorant and superstitious age for a magician; and a thousand popular stories are in different parts of Scotland told to this day of his commerce with evil spirits, and of the wonders which he achieved through their agency. He is also said to have been a prophet, and, among other events, to have foretold the union of Scotland and England. He left behind him, 1st, A translation of Avicenna's book on Animals, from the Arabic into Latin. 2d, A Commentary on the works of Aristotle. 3d, A treatise on the Secrets of Nature, on the principles of the Aristotelian philosophy. In this book he treats at large of a science to which a modern author has applied much ingenuity, physiognomy. 4th, A book on alchemy, entitled, The Nature of the Sun and Moon. 5th, A book entitled Mensa Philosophica. Sir George M'Kenzie calls him one of the greatest philosophers, mathematicians, physicians, and linguists, of the times in which he lived, and says, that had he not been so much addicted to astrology, alchemy, physiognomy, and cheromancy, he would have deserved well of the republic of letters. He was born at his family-seat of Ballwearie, now the property of Mr Ferguson of Raith, and, since 1650, part of the parish of Abbotshall.

Dr Adam Smith. Dr Adam Smith, the enlightened author of the "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," was also born at Kirkcaldy.

It is unnecessary here to say any thing of the talents of a writer who has gained such universal approbation. Of the history of Dr Smith nothing is known that deserves notice; because, being a man of letters, he was not engs-

ged in active life; and being a prudent and prosperous man, the events which occurred to him are not interesting. His father was collector of the customs at this port. He was born in 1723. He was educated at Glasgow; from which university he was sent as an exhibitioner to Oxford. He was afterwards appointed a professor in the university of Glasgow, first of logic, and thereafter of moral philosophy. While in this last situation he published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments." After some time he resigned his professorship, in consequence of undertaking to act as travelling tutor to the Duke of Buccleugh. After his return from the continent, where he had become acquainted with the celebrated M. Turgot and M. Quesnai, he lived in retirement for ten years at Kirkcaldy; at the close of which period he published, in 1776, his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which is the work upon which his reputation chiefly rests. By the interest of the Duke of Buccleugh he was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs for Scotland. He died in 1789. He was an only child, and his mother lived till he was sixty years of age. When an infant he was stolen by the gypsies; but they were speedily pursued, and he was recovered from them. Kinghorn.

About two miles to the westward of Kirkcaldy is Kinghorn, a place of far inferior importance. It is situated upon a steep declivity looking down upon the sea. It was created a royal borough by King David the First, and bears the marks of decay, and perhaps also of that want of enterprise which borough politics are apt to produce in very small towns, or rather privileged villages. Its most important object is its harbour, called Pettycur, situated at some distance to the westward. It is employed chiefly as a ferry, on account of its situation nearly opposite to Leith. Both of these stations, however, are in Kinghorn.

Burntisland.

convenient for this purpose, as they are both tide-harbours, from which the sea retires for some hours. A number of vessels of different sizes, whose owners chiefly reside in Kinghorn, belong to this ferry. They are properly constructed for passengers, and are well manned and ready for passengers and goods at the proper times of the tide. The harbour has been improved of late by a bason, which clears it of sand, so that the boats can get out very easily with the first of the tide. Between Kinghorn and Pettycur, close by the sea, is a specimen of crystallised basaltic rocks. The columns are of different diameters, and about twelve or fourteen feet in height, with a few joints in each. They are parallel to each other, and incline eastward towards the sea. At a little distance from Pettycur is a spring called the Kinghorn Spaw. In the year 1618, the celebrated Dr Anderson, inventor of the pills that still go by his name, wrote a treatise upon the nature and properties of this water, with directions for using it. It is impregnated, he says, with crystal, gypsum, and nitre. It is a powerful diuretic, gives vigour and strength to debilitated constitutions, relieves such as are troubled with a difficulty of breathing, and allays all inflammations, internal and external. It ought to be taken in the morning fasting, and taken at the rock from which it issues.

Burntisland.

The next royal borough is Burntisland. It is situated upon a peninsula, beyond which, at the distance of half a mile, the country rises rapidly to a considerable height. Burntisland was created a royal borough by James the Sixth. It is governed by twenty-one persons, under the denomination of guild-counsellors, trades-counsellors, and a provost. The harbour is said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, and is uncommonly commodious. Here ships generally take refuge when driven up the Frith by severe easterly gales. It is easily entered, and affords the

greatest safety from whatever quarter the wind may blow. Many ships winter here on account of the safeness of the situation. In this place there is some trade and ship-building; and there is here a sugar-house and a vitriol-work. It has been proposed to render this and Newhaven the harbours for the passage-boats between Edinburgh and Fife. During some years, of late, when the herring-fishery in the Forth was unusually successful, much business in that department was here done, in consequence of the convenient nature of the harbour, situated on the deepest side of the Frith, and to which access could be had at all times of the tide. On the bay formed by the peninsula on which the town stands a corn-mill is erected, the water-wheel of which is moved by the current of the tide. At an average, it works fourteen hours each day during the whole year. Inverkeithing.

Inverkeithing is a very ancient royal borough, erected, it is said, by William surnamed the Lyon. It stands upon a rising ground above the bay of the same name. It consists of one principal street, with a lesser one, which enters at the middle of the former, and a few lanes. Like the other Fife boroughs, it is inferior to what it once was. It contains a good townhouse. The constitution of the borough has some singularities. The town-council must not consist of less than twenty members, but is not limited to any higher number; so that every burgess may be made a member, or what is called a counsellor; and the counsellors continue in office during life and residence. The provost, the two bailies, the dean of guild, and treasurer, are annually elected by the counsellors and deacons of the trades; and the deacons, who are five in number, are likewise annually elected. Inverkeithing.

The bay of Inverkeithing is large and safe, and affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. Here his Majes-

Dunfermline. ty's ships of war sometimes come from Leith roads and ride at anchor, to avoid the winter-storms; and merchant ships from the Mediterranean formerly used to perform quarantine here. The harbour itself is a small bay; at the mouth of which, upon the west side, there lies a large Dutch-built vessel as a lazaretto. There, instead of detaining ships from foreign parts, the particular goods in which any infection may be supposed to lodge are immediately received, aired under the inspection of a proper officer, and delivered, within a limited time, to the owners, by the express orders of the customhouse. At the head of the bay is the quay, the proper place for landing and receiving goods. The depth of water at spring-tides is thirteen, and sometimes fifteen feet. There is annually exported from this harbour a great quantity of coal and salt. The coal is brought to the shore by a waggon-road three miles in length; and sea-water is boiled down in a few salt-pans here, which annually make from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels.

Dunfermline. The royal borough of Dunfermline, at the distance of sixteen miles from Edinburgh, stands three miles from the sea, and about one hundred and ninety feet above its level. The city and castle of Edinburgh are seen from it, together with Arthur's Seat; and it commands a fine view of the fertile banks of the Forth, together with the Forth itself, sometimes concealed by an elevated shore, and here and there breaking out in openings. The greater part of the town stands on a rising ground or small hill, steep and rugged towards the north, and on the south, where the upper part of the town is situated, having a bold declivity, which soon terminates in a valley, on which the rest of the town stands. From the steeple of the church are seen the most remarkable hills in the south of Scotland. Soutra Hill, on the upper border of Ber-

wickshire, together with the rest of the ridge called Lammermoor, of which it is a part; Tintoc in Lanarkshire; Benlomond in Dumbartonshire; the Campsie Hills in Stirlingshire; Benlady in Perthshire; with the Ochil Hills in Clackmannan and Fife; together with the Pentland Hills in Midlothian. Besides these, are seen Hopetown House, Borrowstounness, together with the windings of the Forth from Leith almost to Stirling. Dunfermline.

Dunfermline is a very considerable manufacturing town. It has long been remarkable for the manufacture of diaper or table-linen, in which the workmen excel. Great improvements, during the last half century, in weaving this fabric, have been made. Formerly two or three persons attended and united their labours in the operation of weaving one web; but now, by means of the fly-shuttle, and what is called a frame for raising the figure, a single weaver can, without assistance, work a web of two yards and a half in breadth. Indeed table-cloths are here prepared of almost any length, breadth, and fineness, with whatever coats of arms or mottos wrought into them that may be required. The incorporation preserves, as a specimen of ingenuity, a man's shirt wrought in the loom, about a hundred years ago, by a weaver in Dunfermline called Inglis. The shirt has no seam; and every thing was completed without aid from the needle, excepting a button for the neck. Manufactures.

Dunfermline has eight fairs annually, and a weekly market on Friday. The town is very ancient. It formerly was a borough of regality under the monastery here. By an indenture, dated 10th October 1395, between the abbot of the monastery and the aldermen and community of the borough, the abbot and convent renounced, in favour of the aldermen and community, the whole income of the borough, with the petty customs,

Dunfermline. profits of court, &c.; reserving the power of correcting the bailies as often as they should be guilty of injustice in the execution of their office. After the reformation, Dunfermline was made a royal borough by James the Sixth. The government of the borough is lodged in a council of twenty-two. It has an annual revenue considerably above L. 500.

Charitable institutions. In Dunfermline are a considerable number of charitable establishments, though none of them are of very great extent. The most ancient is St Leonard's Hospital; the original founder of which is not known, but the accounts of its management exist as far back as 1594. The object of it is the maintenance of eight wardens, each of whom is entitled annually to four bolls of meal and four bolls of malt, eight loads of coals and fourteen of turf, eight lippies of fine wheat and as much groats annually with a small garden and a chamber in the hospital with two shillings yearly for pin-money. The provision is payable out of sixty-four acres of land in the neighbourhood, but the hospital itself does not now exist.

In 1676, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pittreavie established a provision in favour of four widows, to consist of six bolls of meal yearly to each, of three bolls of oats and three bolls of bear. There is also a mortification, amounting to about L. 70 a-year, established by one John Reid, a shopkeeper in Dunfermline, which is under the management of the magistrates and certain clergymen, some of whom are dissenters. Queen Ann of Denmark also granted L. 2000 Scots as a fund for the establishment of a parochial school.

The abbey. Dunfermline was a Benedictine monastery. It was begun by King Malcolm the Third or Canmore, and was finished by King Alexander the First, surnamed the Fierce. It was famous for being the burial-place of several of the

DUMFERMLING ABBEY.

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DUNFERMLING FRATERY

kings of Scotland. It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being stiled in some old manuscripts, "Monasterium ab mente Infirmorum." At first it was governed by a prior; but David the First changed it into an abbey, and brought into it in the year 1124 thirteen monks from Canterbury; but at the dissolution there were twenty-six. Its endowments were very considerable. One, in particular, granted by David the First, has caused much speculation. This was "the tythe of all the gold found in Fife and Fotheriff," which has been considered as a proof that gold was frequently found in the streams flowing from the hills; another grant, from the same monarch, invests this monastery with a right to part of the seals taken at Kinghorn; and a third, by Malcolm the Fourth, gives them the heads (except the tongue) of certain small whales, called *crespies*, which might be taken in such parts of Scotch water (the Frith of Forth) where the church stood, and the oil extracted from them was to be employed for its use. Both King Malcolm and King Alexander bestowed several considerable estates on these monks; among them, Musselburgh and Inveresk, with the parish church, mills, and harbour, were given by King Malcolm, and his son St David. Burntisland, called of old Wester Kinghorn, with its castle and harbour, belonged also to this place; with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and several other towns, &c. mentioned in the chartulary of this house in the Advocates Library. The first abbot of this monastery was Gosfridus, of whom the History of Florence of Worcester gives the following account: "A man of singular piety, prior of Canterbury, by name Gosfridus, was, at the request of David, King of the Scots, and with the approbation of Archbishop William, elected abbot of the place in Scotland called Dunfermline; but he

Dunfermline.

Dunfermline. was ordained by Robert, bishop of St Andrews, in the year 1128." This Gosfredus died in the 1153; for the Chronicle of the Holy Cross, at the aforesaid year, says Gosfridus the first abbot of Dunfermline died, and his nephew Gosfridus succeeded in his place. The last abbot was George Darce, commendator and archdeacon of St Andrews. The church and monastery were dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St Margaret, Queen of Scotland. It was united to the crown by the 189th act of King James the Sixth, thirteenth parliament.

The remains of the abbey are extensive, and also show it was an elegant building. The fratery, with its beautiful window, is extremely striking. The abbot's house is adjacent. In 1303 Edward the First burned down the whole abbey, except the church and cells. His excuse for this sacrilegious barbarity was, that it gave a retreat to his enemies. Part of the church is now used for parochial service. It is supported by massy pillars, scarcely seventeen feet high, and thirteen feet and a half in circumference. Two are ribbed spirally, and two marked with zigzag lines, resembling those of Durham. This is accounted for from its having been built by Malcolm Canmore, at the instance of Turget bishop of St Andrews, who had been prior of Durham. The arches of this part are semicircular. The inside, like those of most of the older Scottish churches, is very ill kept, and strangely lumbered up with pews. The south side seems as if it had been like to give way, being supported by a number of clumsy buttresses, apparently more modern than the rest of the building. Edward the First wintered in Dunfermline in 1303. Lord Hailes remarks, in his Annals, that "in that place there was an abbey of the Benedictine order, a building so spacious, that, according to an English historian, three sovereign princes, with all their retinue,

might have been lodged conveniently within the precincts. Here the Scottish nobles sometimes held their assemblies. The English soldiers utterly destroyed this magnificent fabric. M. Westminster justifies this brutal extravagance. The Scots (says he) had converted the house of the Lord into a den of thieves, by holding their rebellious parliaments *there*; the church, however, and a few mansions *fit for monks*, were graciously spared by the English reformers." The cells belonging to the abbey, which were spared by the English, and likewise probably the principal part of the church, were demolished by the reformers in 1560. At the general dissolution of monasteries Dunfermline was first given to secretary Pitcairn, who died in the castle of Lochleven in 1584. His tomb is in this church. The different estates belonging to the monastery were afterwards given to different individuals. Musselburgh was granted to Lord Thirlstane; and Alexander Seaton was created Lord Dunfermline. He having died without issue, Dunfermline was granted to Queen Ana, daughter of Frederick king of Denmark. Dunfermline.

As already mentioned, several of the Scottish kings were buried here; and indeed, next after the celebrated Iona or Icolmkill, in the Hebrides, the church of Dunfermline was the most common cemetery of the kings of Scotland. The antiquarian might here expect much gratification from examining the monuments of princes who reared such numerous castles and palaces, whose names have been celebrated, and some of them highly venerated by posterity, and to whose memory it might have been expected that some splendid testimonies of regard would have been reared. Nothing of this sort, however, occurs. The remains of Robert Bruce, the avenger of his country's independence, lie here without an inscription or memorial to distinguish them from the vulgar dead, either Cemetery of the Scottish kings.

Dunfermline. of princes or of people. Whether it was always so is not certainly known. When the principal part of the church was demolished at the reformation, it perhaps buried the royal monuments in its ruins. The area of this part of the church is covered with rubbish to the depth of three or four feet. It has long been used as burying ground, and on that account cannot be explored. In digging a grave lately, there was discovered a stone coffin, six feet in length, containing human bones. At the same time were found several fragments of a marble monument, which had been finely carved and gilt. Here is shewn what is said to have been the tomb-stone of St Margaret, and six flat stones, each nine feet in length, where as many kings are said to lie. According to Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife, there were interred at Dunfermline Malcolm the Third, with St Margaret his queen, and King Edgar their son; Alexander the First, with Sibilla his queen; David the First, with his two wives; Malcolm the Fourth; Alexander the Third and his queen Margaret; Edmond the Second, son to King Malcolm the Third, and his brother Etheldrade, Earl of Fife; Macduff, Earl of Fife; William Ramsay, Earl of Fife; Thomas Randal, Earl of Murray, governor of Scotland.

Castle and palace. King Malcolm Canmore had a castle here, and some small remains of it situated on a mount are still visible. Margaret, his queen, was the sister of Edgar Athelin, the heir of the Saxon line of English kings. He had fled into Scotland in consequence of the conquest by William of Normandy, and brought along with him his two sisters, Margaret and Christian; the former of whom was married by the Scottish king. Malcolm was the eldest son of Duncan, king of Scotland, who was assassinated by Macbeth. Malcolm had fled into England during Macbeth's usurpation, and resided at the court of

Edward the Confessor. By the efforts of Macduff, thane of Fife, and Seward, Earl of Northumberland, an insurrection was excited against the usurper. The people deserted him; he retired northward, and at last fell at Lumphanan, near the village of Kincardine O'Neil in Aberdeenshire. Malcolm was a prince of intrepid and steady courage, but totally illiterate. He appears to have left much of the internal management of his kingdom to his queen, who seems to have been extremely popular on account of her beneficence and piety. She was uniformly considered as a saint, and was believed to work miracles; although it does not appear that she or her husband were very liberal to the church. Her name remained long revered in Scotland; her figure is engraved upon the seal of the borough of Dunfermline. The armorial bearing of the borough is a tower or fort, supported by two lions, enclosed in circles: round the exterior circle is written, *Sigillum Civitatis Fermeloduni;* and round the interior one, *Esto Rupes inaccessa.* On the reverse is a female figure with a sceptre in her hand, and on each side an inverted sword, point upwards, and round, *Margaretta Regina Scotorum.* After the time of Malcolm Canmore, a palace was built; but at what time is unknown. A little to the south-east of the town, in a romantic situation on the verge of a glen, the south-west wall of it still remains, and indicates that it must once have been a magnificent fabric. The chimney of the apartment is still pointed out where the unfortunate monarch Charles the First was born. A house was also built here by Ann of Denmark, queen of James the Sixth; but it was lately used as a stone quarry, and entirely removed. It is said that within these forty years was to be seen, in the bed-chamber of an inn at Dunfermline, the nuptial bed of Queen Ann, which she is

Dunfermline.

Dunfermline. said to have brought along with her from Denmark. For this piece of royal furniture the inn-keeper, Mrs Walker, a zealous Jacobite, entertained a very high veneration. Bishop Pocock of Ireland, happening to be in her house, and having seen the bed, offered her fifty guineas for it, which she refused, telling him, "That she still retained so great reverence for the two royal personages, whose property it was, and who slept in it when they resided here, and to their posterity, that all the gold and silver in Ireland were not fit to buy it." Some time before her death, Mrs Walker made a present of the queen's bed to the Earl of Elgin, a proprietor in this parish. The bed is of walnut-tree, of curious workmanship, and ornamented with several very antique figures neatly carved. A cabinet of walnut-tree, of curious workmanship, which belonged to the same queen, is also said to be still preserved by a private family in Dunfermline. It is usually called the Qeen's *Ambry* or Cupboard. There is to be seen in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh a very elegant copy of St Jerome's Latin bible in manuscript, beautifully illuminated. This bible, according to a note annexed, is said to have been used in the great church at Dunfermline in the reign of David the First, and at the time of the reformation to have been carried over to France, along with many other things belonging to the church and abbey, where it became the property of the famous M. Foucault, as appears from his coat of arms affixed; at the sale of whose books it was purchased by a Scottish gentleman, by whom it was brought back to this country.

The county of Fife also comprehends fifty-nine villages: *viz.*

Villages. Newmiln, Torryburn, Crombie-Point, Charlestown, Limekilns, Pettymuir, North Queensferry, St David's,

Hillend, Aberdour Easter, Aberdour Wester, Collingsburgh, Kilconquhar, Earl's Ferry, Ely, St Monance, Cellar-Dyke, Kingsbarns, Leuchars, Ferry-Parton-Craigs, Newport, Woodhaven, Newburgh, Saline, Carnock, Cairnyhill, Crossford, Masterton, Auchtertool, Pathhead or Dunnikier, Gallow Town, Wemyss Wester, Wemyss Easter, Buckhaven, Methill, Inner Leven or Dubbyside, Leven, Drunmochy, Nether Largo, Upper Largo, Lochgelly, Kelly, Kinglassie, Lesslie, Markinch, Coalton, Milliton, Kennoway, Ceres, Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, Falkland, Pitlessie, Collessie, Lethem, Frenchie, and Hellkettle. Villages.

Of these, Ely, Falkland, Newburgh, and Earl's Ferry, are royal boroughs; but they have no share in the election of the members of parliament for Scotland; for this reason, that previous to the union, when attendance upon parliament was considered as a burdensome duty, and before the more enlightened politicians of England had taught us better things, the inhabitants of these boroughs at different periods presented petitions to the king and parliament, representing their inability to defray the expence of sending a representative to parliament, or of paying him the salary to which he was, and is still, legally entitled while attending there. Parliament accordingly excused these boroughs from the duty incumbent upon the others, of attending the king in his high council or court of parliament by a delegate or representative; the consequence of which is, that although no longer represented in parliament, they retain every other privilege competent to royal boroughs: that is, they elect their own magistrates, enjoy perpetual succession, hold property as incorporations, and have inferior incorporations of tradesmen, who enjoy the exclusive privilege of conducting their employment within the borough. It would Royal boroughs that renounced their privileges.

Villages. be tedious to give a particular account of the inferior boroughs and villages of Fife. We shall therefore satisfy ourselves with taking notice, in general terms, of some of the most remarkable of them.

Torryburn. Torryburn, towards the south-western extremity of the county, has a harbour, from which large quantities of coal are exported. There are here also passage-boats at Crombie-Point, which run across the Frith to Borrowstounness, and convey thither such of the goods manufactured in Dunfermline as are meant to be shipped for London or other ports. The harbour of Charlestown is chiefly employed for the exportation of lime; and that of Limekilns, in the neighbourhood, for the exportation of coal, and the importation of wood, iron, flax, &c. North Queensferry, situated upon a point stretching far into the Frith, is chiefly used, as its name implies, for passengers, and is situated upon the great road from Perth to Edinburgh. The Frith at this place is very narrow; hence this passage is preferred to the broader passages at Aberdour, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, particularly in stormy weather. The boats being flat-bottomed, draw little water; so that an easy conveyance can be had at almost all times of the tide, except at low or neap tides, or when contrary winds prevail.

North Queensferry.

Some peculiarities concerning this port and its harbour deserve notice. It is called by Buchannan *Margaritæ Portus*, from the popular princess Queen Margaret, already mentioned, who had frequently used this passage in travelling to Edinburgh, and is supposed to have patronised the inhabitants. It was afterwards subject, during some centuries, to the abbots of Dunfermline, who exercised over it jurisdiction in their courts of admiralty and regality, in which they have been succeeded by the justices of peace of the two neighbouring counties. The abbots

of Dunfermline were accustomed to exact from the boatmen every fortieth penny, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* of the whole money received at the passage; and the justices of the peace now draw the same sum, which is expended in keeping in repair the quays and landing places at the passage. The abbot of Dunfermline, farther, drew a revenue from the passage, which is supposed to have consisted of one-fourth of the money drawn at the ferry after deducting the fortieth part as already mentioned. The abbot's share was burdened with the expence of supplying boats to be used for the passage, which have usually been three or four in number. We noticed, in the former part of our Work, the manner in which the lands and other property of the church in Scotland were dilapidated at the reformation. The commendator of Dunfermline sold his rights over this ferry in shares to a number of private individuals; and these shares at present belong to the Earl of Rosebery, Preston of Valleyfield, Dundass of Dundass, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. One of the shares belongs to a boatman at the passage. These purchasers from the monastery have always continued to draw a fourth share of the passage-money and to supply boats. They usually grant an annual lease of their fourth share to one or more of the ordinary boatmen, and their rent is usually about L.300. The inhabitants of North Queensferry have uniformly consisted, from time immemorial, of operative boatmen, without any intermixture of strangers, excepting that of late a blacksmith was brought thither by the innkeeper, who is also a boatman. They hold their houses in feu under the Marquis of Tweeddale, as the successor of the abbot of Dunfermline. The inhabitants of this village have always held, from generation to generation, the passage or ferry as a sort of property or inheritance. On the evening of every Saturday,

Villages.

Villages. the earnings of the week are collected into a mass: One fortieth part of the whole is deducted for the public, and called *ferry silver;* one-fourth is set apart for the proprietors of the passage; and the remainder is divided into shares, called *deals*, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it. One full deal is allotted to every man of mature age who has laboured during that week as a boatman, whether he have acted as master or mariner, or in a great boat or a yawl. Next the aged boatmen, who have become unfit for labour, receive half a deal, or half the sum allotted to an acting boatman. Boys employed in the boats receive shares proportioned to their age from 1s. 6d. up to a full deal or share. A small sum is also set apart for a schoolmaster, and for the widows of deceased boatmen. Nobody for ages became a boatman or sailor on this ferry unless by succession. That right was always understood by these people to be limited to the first generation. The children of those who had emigrated, and were born elsewhere, had no connection with this ferry; but, on the other hand, if the son of a boatman found himself unfortunate in the world, he was always entitled to return, to enter into one of the boats, and to take a share of the provision which formed the estate of the community in which he was born. That community has always consisted of nearly the same number of persons. About forty men act in the boats, and receive the full deal as sailors of mature age. The whole community, including these and the old men and boys, and the women of every age, amount to about 200 individuals. It is kept down to this number by emigration; because a man of mature age usually receives no more, and sometimes less, for acting as a boatman here than he could obtain by acting as a seaman in the public service, or in that of a merchant; and he is moreover excluded

from all chance of rising in the world—a circumstance which of itself is sufficient to keep the number stationary. The community has accordingly existed for ages destitute of riches; but none of its members have been reduced to absolute poverty, or become a burden upon the public; because, by the fundamental laws of this society, the men of mature age have always systematically laboured for the past and the future generation, and have divided with them the bread which they earned. Villages.

There was formerly here a chapel, founded by Robert the First. From their connection with the church as its vassals, and from the simplicity of their mode of life, the inhabitants of this village remained long attached to the religion of their forefathers. Hence, when Oliver Cromwell's army came into Scotland in the middle of the seventeenth century, they were astonished to find a Roman catholic chapel the property of this community. As that army was full of zealous fanatics, independents, and *root and branch men*, they furiously assailed this chapel, and left not one stone of it upon another. The inhabitants of the village converted the area of the chapel into a burying ground, and in this manner it is still used. They belong now to the parish of Inverkeithing, and in that church they have a gallery erected and supported at their expence.

The proprietors who derive right to the ferry from the abbot of Dunfermline have at different periods attempted to augment the value of their interest in it. Previous to 1736 they had no boats of their own, but let their fourth share of the proceeds of the ferry to any person willing to supply boats. An association, called a *boat-club*, consisting of persons resident in Inverkeithing and South Queensferry, long supplied boats, and acted as tacksmen; but the proprietors, finding themselves totally at the mercy of this boat-club, with regard to the rent they were to

Villages. receive, purchased boats; and since that time they annually let the passage by public roup, that is, the right of drawing their fourth share of the proceeds. During the late seasons of scarcity, the inhabitants of North Queensferry, who act as operative boatmen, insisted that the proprietors ought to give a deduction from their fourth share, as otherwise they would be unable to support themselves: the proprietors complied at the time; but they formed plan for breaking up altogether the exclusive possession of the ferry, which had been enjoyed for so many ages by these villagers, and which had come to be attended with many of the usual consequences of monopoly, both towards the proprietors and the public. Taking advantage of the peace concluded by Mr Addington's administration, they engaged a body of seamen recently dismissed from the royal navy, under a man who had acted as master of the admiral's ship in the expedition against Holland, to navigate the boats for payment of monthly wages. The inhabitants of North Queensferry attempted to protect their immemorial possession by legal measures; but as the law of Scotland pays no regard to possession when unsupported by written charters, they were under the necessity of relinquishing the boats to the strangers, together with the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers for hire across the Frith. As the currents of the Frith, however, are at this point or headland very peculiar, it was speedily found that the seamen from the royal navy, however skilful in other respects, were unable to navigate the boats here. The passage-boats were driven ashore, sometimes above and sometimes below the proper landing places, to the great terror and annoyance of the passengers. Frequently they durst not venture out in gales of wind which were despised by the native boatmen, who, to demonstrate their own superiority, in presence of travellers who were here

kept waiting, sailed backwards and forwards with ease and safety in their own private fishing boats. The consequence was, that the proprietors soon found their hands full of business. Some travellers ordered post-chaises and went round by Kinghorn, and then threatened to prosecute these gentlemen for their expences, while others made the same threat on account of the damage suffered by the unnecessary delay of their journeys. The result was, that partly from these circumstances, and partly from finding that little profit was likely to arise from the measure, and perhaps also, in a considerable degree, from motives of humanity, the new plan was abandoned, and the inhabitants of North Queensferry restored, under some regulations, to their ancient possession. Villages.

This ferry is the most frequented in Scotland, and a project has recently been set on foot with regard to it that ought not to pass unnoticed. It has been proposed to dig a high-road or tunnel under ground below the Frith, and thereby to supersede the necessity of ferry-boats, or of an uncertain passage by water. A spot has been selected above Queensferry, where the Frith is at least two miles broad. Several engineers have been called to inspect the ground, and have declared, that in their opinion the project is practicable. From the appearance of the strata on each side of the Frith, there is reason to believe that a continued bed of freestone at this place passes under the whole breadth of the Forth. As freestone is impervious to water, it is thought possible, by mining, to form a high-road under this arm of the sea. To assist the plan, the proprietors of the Queensferry passage have agreed, for a reasonable price, to abandon their exclusive privilege of transporting passengers; and a sum of money has been subscribed for the purpose of endeavouring, by boring or otherwise, to ascertain correctly the practicability of the scheme.

Villages. As the coal at Borrowstounness is at present wrought under the Frith at a considerable distance from land, the project now mentioned certainly is not destitute of plausibility. At the same time, in most cases where mineral strata pass across the bed of rivers, or low grounds having high banks, and forming what is called by miners a *trough*, it generally happens that the stratum is broken or unsound at its lowest point; hence considerable hazard exists that the plan alluded to may not ultimately succeed. In itself, however, it is bold, and deserves countenance; and would undoubtedly, if accomplished, prove a source of great convenience to this part of the kingdom; though some people would perhaps, for a time, feel a reluctance at the idea of travelling more than two miles below the waters of the sea.

St David's. The harbour of St David's exports salt, and coal from Sir John Henderson's coalwork. It is safe and commodious.

Aberdour. The village of Aberdour lies about a quarter of a mile from the Frith. It is entirely embosomed by rising grounds, excepting southward towards the shore, where the land consists of rich corn-fields. Some manufactures are here carried on, but to no great extent. From a harbour adjoining, which is safe and commodious, lime of a fine quality is exported, but there is no trade.

Wester Wemyss. The village of Wester Wemyss is a borough of barony, governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and council. There is a good harbour belonging to this village, from which coal and salt are exported, and where wood and iron are imported. The village of Buckhaven, to the eastward of the two small ports denominated Wemyss, deserves notice, as an active fishing village of a peculiar history. The following account is given of the original inhabitants by a former clergyman of the parish of We-

Buckhaven.

myss: "As far as I have been able to learn, the original inhabitants of Buckhaven were from the Netherlands about the time of Philip the Second. Their vessel had been stranded on the shore. They proposed to settle and remain. The family of Wemyss gave them permission. They accordingly settled at Buckhaven. By degrees they acquired our language, and adopted our dress; and for these threescore years past, they have had the character of a sober and sensible, an industrious and honest set of people. The only singularity in their ancient customs that I remember to have heard of, was that of a richly ornamented girdle or belt, worn by the brides of good condition and character at their marriage, and then laid aside and given in like manner to the next bride that should be deemed worthy of such an honour. The village consists at present of about one hundred and forty families, sixty of which are fishers, and the rest land-labourers, weavers, and other mechanics. In this village the fishermen generally marry when young; and all of them marry fishermens daughters of the same village. Of late years, during the prosperity of the herring-fishery on the Frith of Forth, they were abundantly active, and some of them were believed to earn considerable sums of money." Villages.

At the village of Leven there is no artificial harbour, but ships lie very safe in the river Leven. There is a bleachfield in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are much employed in the manufacture of linen. Leven.

The village of Ely deserves notice on account of its large, safe, and commodious harbour. It is the deepest in the Frith of Forth, Burntisland excepted. It is the resort, at all times, on account of its nearness to the mouth of the Frith, of many wind-bound vessels; and ships driven from Leith roads or elsewhere, by severe westerly gales, usually take refuge here. To the eastward of the harbour of Ely, and at a small distance from it, Wade- Ely.

Villages. haven is situated; so named, it is said, from General Wade, who recommended it to government as proper for a harbour. Others call it Wadd's Haven. How it got that name, if the right one, is not known. It is very large, and has deep water, insomuch that it would contain the largest men of war, drawing from twenty to twenty-two feet water.

Earl's Ferry. In the parish of Kilconquhar is Earl's Ferry, one of the royal boroughs already mentioned which have no share in the Scottish representation. To the westward of it is Kincraig Rock, remarkable for its caverns. One of them, called Macduff's Cave, penetrates into the rock about two hundred feet. It is supposed to be at least one hundred and sixty feet in height, forming a stupendous natural arch. Some remains of a wall are to be seen in it; and it is said to have been used as a place of retreat in times of danger. Here, according to tradition, Macduff, Earl of Fife, who has been immortalized by the pen of Shakespeare, at first concealed himself after Macbeth's usurpation. Being unsafe here, the inhabitants of Earl's Ferry conveyed him over to North Berwick; and upon the restoration he obtained the village to be erected into a royal borough, to be called Earl's Ferry, in memory of the service it had performed to its patron. Upon the authority of the same tradition, it is said that Macduff likewise obtained the following privilege from King Malcolm, that upon the application of any criminal, the inhabitants should have a right to convey him across the Frith in one of their own vessels; and that, if they did so, no other vessel should be allowed to put to sea in pursuit till the criminal should be half-way across the Frith. It is said that the inhabitants were requested to exercise their privilege, and actually did so, in the celebrated case of Carnegie of Finhaven when pursued under an accusation of murder.

Newburgh is situated on the northern part of the county, upon the river Tay. It was originally a borough of reality under the abbot of Lindores. After the abbey was secularized, the town was erected by Charles the First into a royal borough, with the usual privileges; but it afterwards relinquished that of sending a representative to parliament. The funds of the community are very trifling; but, with the aid of some assessments, they have been sufficient for paving the street. The town of Newburgh consists of one street, of considerable length, with small suburbs at each end, and a lane leading towards the shore from its centre. The houses on each side of the lane, and in the suburbs, have been built within these forty years. The town does not occupy more ground than it did in the end of the century before the last; but, in consequence of alterations that have since been made upon the buildings, it must be capable of containing double the number of inhabitants. Formerly the generality of houses in Newburgh were low built, and covered with thatch of straw or of reeds. Of late years a better style of architecture has prevailed. The principal employment carried on at Newburgh consists of weaving Silesias, Osnaburgs, and brown linens. The greater part of the persons thus employed weave their own yarn, and bring their own webs to sale; but several of them act as manufacturers, and employ a number of weavers. A little to the northward of the town, and nearly connected with its buildings, though beyond the jurisdiction of its magistrates, is the harbour of Newburgh. It consists of three contiguous piers, projecting into the south deep of the river Tay, with several dwelling-houses, store-houses, and other conveniencies for commerce. These piers form very safe stations for the vessels employed in the trade on the river; and although none of any burden can properly be said to belong to Newburgh, and but few are freighted to

Villages. Newburgh.

Villages. it except with coals or lime, they are seldom to be seen without ships, as the generality of vessels bound for Perth must wait at Newburgh the flow of the tide; and not a few of them must unload part of their cargoes there before they can, even with the tide, proceed farther up the river. Hence arises some activity at Newburgh; and considerable quantities of grain are exported here from the neighbouring country.

Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, and Falkland, are considerable inland villages in the northern part of Fife. The inhabitants are generally employed in manufacturing brown linen. Auchtermuchty was created a royal borough by James the Fourth, and the charter was renewed by James the Sixth. It is governed by three bailies and fifteen counsellors, but has no share in the parliamentary representation. Falkland was created a royal borough by James the Second in 1458. The reason of its creation is stated to be, in the charter, the frequent residence of the royal family at the manor of Falkland; and the damage and inconvenience sustained by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects, who came to to court from their country seats, for want of innkeepers and victuallers. The town's affairs are managed by three bailies, fifteen counsellors, and a clerk. The counsellors elect themselves and the bailies annually.

Auchtermuchty.

Falkland.

Markets and trade. Upon the whole, it may be remarked, concerning the towns and commerce of Fife, that in all the principal towns or villages weekly markets are regularly held, to which the people in the neighbourhood resort with such productions from the country as they have to spare, and which may be most wanted by the inhabitants of the towns; at the same time furnishing themselves from the shops with such articles as they find most necessary for domestic use, particularly articles of clothing and gro-

ceries. Nay, in almost every village of any consequence through the county, shops are to be found, which supply the neighbourhood with a variety of necessary articles, and which could not be got otherwise but from an inconvenient distance, and with much loss of time; such as meal, barley, spirits, candle, soap, starch, ashes, tea, sugar, bread, butter, tobacco, snuff, ropes, nails, furnishing for funerals, locks, hinges, scythes, reaping hooks, &c. The principal weekly market for grain, however, is at Cupar. Trade.

Notwithstanding its numerous harbours, the county of Fife cannot be considered as of great importance in commerce. There are two ports in Fife where customhouses have been established; *viz.* Kirkcaldy and Anstruther. The former has under its management all the duties on exports and imports from Aberdour to Largo inclusive, and the latter from Largo to St Andrews. The trade on the north side is under the inspection of the customhouses of Dundee and Perth; and that from Aberbour, westward, belongs to the customhouse of Borrowstounness. The foreign trade of this county is carried on chiefly with Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Germany, and Holland; but its coasting trade is of the greatest importance. The whole shipping employed in both sorts of trade amounts to about twenty thousand tons. The vessels amount to considerably above two hundred in number. The most important manufacture in Fife is that already so often mentioned, consisting of linen goods. About five millions of yards are frequently manufactured in a year. Besides these, six hundred thousand yards of plain linen are supposed to be annually manufactured by private families for their own use. The yarn is partly imported from a foreign market, partly purchased in the neighbouring counties, and partly spun

Trade. at home. The flax spun at home is partly the produce of the county, but chiefly imported from Russia and Holland. Of the yarn spun at home, part is manufactured by the hand, and part by machinery.

Not less then twelve hundred tons of shipping have been annually built, during the last eighteen years, in the ports of Fife; chiefly at Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Wemyss, and Anstruther. The crooked wood is mostly imported from Hamburgh; and the planks partly from Dantzick, and partly from England. The places at which leather is chiefly manufactured, are Kirkcaldy, Cupar, Auchtermuchty, and Falkland. This branch of business employs about forty hands, who manufacture annually between nine thousand and ten thousand hides of oxen and cows; perhaps as many calf-skins, and some seal-skins. Such proportion of the raw hides and skins as Fife cannot supply is brought from the neighbouring counties, from the north of Scotland, from Ireland, and sometimes from Holland. About five hundred and sixty tons of oak-bark are annually consumed by the tanneries, purchased partly in England and Scotland; but, owing to the great rise in the price of British bark, principally from Germany and the Netherlands. The leather annually manufactured consists of all the usual kinds, whether for shoes, saddles, harness, or other purposes, and is disposed of in Fife and other places in Scotland. The annual return it brings, at an average, is about L.30,000; and the duties drawn from it by government amount to upwards of L.1000. Soap and candles are manufactured in considerable quantities in Fife. About two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the former, and one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of the latter, are made annually; the duties of both which amount to about L.3000. Bricks and tyle are manufactured at Cupar, Kirkcaldy,

INCH-COLM, MID LOTHAIN.

and Leven. About seven hundred and fifty thousand are made annually. Antiquities.

Besides the remains of antiquity already mentioned when describing the different royal boroughs that send representatives to parliament, a variety of other ecclesiastical and secular buildings are to be seen. One of the most remarkable of the former is the monastery upon the island commonly called Inchcolm, *i. e.* the Isle of St Columba or Amonia, situated about six miles west of the island of Inchkeith, and within about four miles and a half of the Queensferry. According to Fordun, it owed its foundation to the following occasion: About the year 1123, King Alexander the First having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queensferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest blowing from the south-west. This obliged the sailors to make for this island of Amonia, which they reached with the greatest risk and difficulty. Here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life according to the rules of St Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shell-fish he could pick up on the shore. Nevertheless, out of these small means he entertained the king and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and while at sea, and in the greatest danger, the king made a vow, that if St Columba would bring him safe to that island he would there found a monastery to his honour, and which would be an asylum and relief to navigators. He was moreover farther moved to this foundation, by having from his childhood entertained a particular veneration and honour for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until implering the aid of St Columba, their request was most graciously granted. This monastery was founded for Inhcolm Abbey.

Antiquities. canons regular of St Augustine, and dedicated to the honour of St Columba. King Alexander endowed it with many benefactions. Allan de Mortimer, knight, lord of Aberdour, gave also to God, and the monks of this abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying-place for himself and posterity in the church of that monastery. Walter Rosemaker, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon, as is to be seen in the "Liber Carthusianorum de Perth" in the Advocates Library. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of the Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inchcolm on the surrender of Henry, abbot of that monastery, in the year 1543. His second son, Henry Stewart, was by the special favour of King James the Sixth created a peer by the title of Lord St Colm in the year 1611.

Fordun records several miracles done by St Columba as punishments to the English, who often pillaged this momonastery. The first was in the year 1335, when the English ravaging the coast along the Forth, one vessel larger than the rest entered this island, and the crew landing, plundered the monastery of all their moveables, as well worldly as ecclesiastical. Among divers statues and images carried off was a famous one of St Columba, which was kept in the church. It seems as if that saint did not relish the voyage, for he had raised such a storm that it threatened immediate destruction to the sacrilegious vessel by driving it on the rocks of Inchkeith. The sailors, on their near approach to these rocks, were terribly alarmed, cried *peccavi*, asked pardon of the saint, promised restitution of their plunder, and a handsome present into the bargain. On this the vessel got safely into port in that island, where, as if raised from the dead, they landed with great rejoicings; they then disembarked the

saint and their other plunder, and transported them, with a handsome oblation of gold and silver, to certain inhabitants of Kinghorn, to whom they likewise sent payment for their labour, with directions that the whole should be safely delivered to the monks from whom they were taken. No sooner was this done, than a favourable wind sprang up, by which this vessel reached St Abb's Head before the rest of the fleet, not without forming a resolution never more to meddle with St Columba. It nevertheless appears that this example was forgotten by the next year; for, from the same authority, we learn, that in the year 1336 some other English vessels plundered the church of Dollar, belonging to the abbot of this house, and carried away a beautiful carved wainscot, with which he had adorned the choir. This they had taken down piecemail, and shipped, so as it might be put up in any other place. It was put on board a particular barge, the sailors of which, rejoicing at their plunder, sailed away with pipes and trumpets sounding; but St Columba, in an instant, turned their mirth into sorrow, for the vessel suddenly sunk to the bottom, like a stone or piece of lead, neither plank nor man being ever more seen. The remaining sailors of the fleet, being terrified at this judgment, vowed, in future, they would not trespass on that saint, or on any person or thing belonging to him. This event gave rise to a proverb in England, the substance of which was, "That St Columba was not to be offended with impunity." Notwithstanding the resolution here mentioned, in the year 1384, the English fleet being again in the Forth, plundered this monastery, which they attempted to burn, and actually set fire to a shed near the church; and when the destruction of the whole monastery seemed inevitable, some pious persons addressing themselves to their guardian saint, he suddenly changed the wind, which

Antiquities

Antiquities. blew back the flames. The plunderers returned to their ships with their booty, and afterwards landed at the Queensferry, and began to pillage the coast of the cattle, when they were suddenly attacked by Thomas and Nicolas Erskine, and Alexander de Lindsay, having with them about fifty horsemen, from the east, and William Conyngham of Kilmaurs, with thirty, from the west. These engaging the robbers, slew and wounded some, took others prisoners, and drove a number of them to thei vessels. Of these above forty, and those some of the forwardest among the incendiaries, for safety, hung to the anchor, when a sailor, dreading the attack of the Scots, cut the cable with an axe, whereby all those who hung about the anchor were drowned. But what was most wonderful was, that the person who had planned this sacrilege, and been most active in setting fire to the buildings, was taken prisoner by William de Conyngham, and whilst on the way with him was seized with the most frantic madness, accusing himself of the above offences, testifying that he had been the most active in burning the shed; and that whilst so employed he saw St Columba extinguishing the fire, when that saint caused some volatile flames to dart upon him, which destroyed his beard and eyebrows. His fury increasing, he was killed, and buried in a cross-way near the town of Donyplace.

In the Duke of Somerset's expedition, in the first year of Edward the Sixth, this monastery was, after the battle of Pinkey or Musselburgh, occupied as a post commanding the Frith. The circumstance is recorded by Paton in the following words: "Tuesday the 13th, of the afternoon, my Lordes Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi. or vii. myles westward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an island thear called Sainct Coome's Ins, which standeth a iiii. mile beyond Leith, and a good way ner at

the north shore than the south, yet not within a mile of the nerest. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey (but ye monks were gone), fresh water enough, and also coonyes; and it is so naturally strong as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearof my Lordes Grace considering, did quickly cast to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchaundize, all commodities els commyng by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye whole use of the Fryth itself, with all the havens upon it, shoold quyte be taken from them. Saturday 17th September, Sir John Lutterell knight, havyng bene, by my Lordes Grace and the counsell, elect abbot, by God's suffraunce, of the monastery of Sainct Coome's Ins, afore remembered, in the afternoon of this day departed towardes the island to be stalled in his see thear accordingly; and had with him a coovent of a C. hakbutters, and L. pioners, to kepe his house and land thear, and ii. rowe barkes well furnished with munician, and lxx. mariners for them, to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he shall soon becum a prelate of great powr. The perfytnes of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but sum time to rowe out abrode a visitacion; and when he goethe, I have hard say he taketh alweyes his sumners in barke with hym, which are very open-mouthed, and never talk but they are harde a mile off; so that, either for loove of his blessynges, or fear of his cursinges, he is like to be soveraigne over most of his neighbours." Great part of this monastery is still remaining; the cloysters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit or prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table. This is supposed to have been

Antiquities.

Antiquities. the abbot's seat. Adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black letter, which begins with *Stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house is the remains of a very large semicircular arch.

During the late war the natural strength of this island once more rendered it an object of attention, and a battery of cannon was erected on it.

In the west part of Fife, near the village of Terryburn, stands a stone of about eight feet in height above the surface of the earth, and four feet and a half in breadth round the edge. A deep circle has been cut, and a number of furrows on each of the sides. Several smaller stones stand near it at a distance of eighteen or twenty paces. The whole stand on a pretty extensive plain, called the Tollzides, supposed to be a corruption of the Scottish word *tulzie*, which signifies a battle. In the church-yard of the same parish, part of an epitaph remains which deserves notice. A part was absurdly erased by the owner of the burying ground, to make way for the names of some of his kindred. The whole epitaph formerly stood thus:

A sailor's epitaph.

At anchor now, in death's dark road,
Rides honest Captain Hill,
Who served his king, and feared his God,
With upright heart and will:

In social life sincere and just,
To vice of no kind given;
So that his better part, we trust,
Hath made the port of heaven.

On Saline Hill are to be seen the remains of a circular field-fortification; and another may be observed on the lower grounds in the same neighbourhood. In that parish, also, are two of these ancient towers, now in ruins, which in former times were the ordinary residences of considerable proprietors of land in this county, but they contain nothing worthy of particular notice. Antiquities.

Towards the northern part of the parish of Inverkeithing a stone stands on end, about ten feet in height, two feet and a half broad, and one thick. It is called the Standing Stone, and has many figures rudely cut upon it, which are much defaced by time and the action of the weather. It is commonly supposed to have been a Danish monument. In the same parish, almost opposite to Hopeton House, is the Castle of Rosyth. It consists of a large square tower, and some low ruinous buildings adjoining, with the appearance of its having formed part of a more ancient fortress. Above a door, upon the north side, there is a coat of arms, with a cross, a crown, &c. and M. R. 1561. Upon the stone bars of windows in the square tower there is T*S. and M*N. *anno* 1639. Upon the south side, near the door, is this inscription, pretty entire and legible: Rosyth Castle.

IN. DEV. TIME DRAV YIS. CORD.
YE. BEL TO. CLINK.
QVHAIS. MERY VOCE VARNIS.
TO MEAT. & DRINK.

Sir Robert Sibbald describes it in his History of Fife. "The Castle of Rosythe," says he, "is remarkable, being situated upon a rock that advances a little into the Forth. The water at full tide surrounds it, and makes it an island. It was anciently the seat of the Stuarts of Rosythe or Dunideer, brother-german to Walter the Great,

Antiquities. steward of Scotland, father to King Robert the Second. That family failed lately. The last laird of that name dying unmarried, without brother or children, disposed the estate to a stranger; and it is at present in the possession of Primrose Earl of Roseberry."

The tradition of the country, however unfounded, is, that the mother of Oliver Cromwell was born in this castle, and that the protector himself, therefore, visited it during the time he commanded the army in Scotland. It is at present the property of Lord Hopeton.

Camilla. The small lake called Camilla Loch derives its name from a ruinous building adjoining to it, called the House of Camilla, from one of the Countesses of Murray of that name. Its still more ancient name was Hallyards, when it belonged to the family of Skene. When James the Fifth of Scotland was on his way to the palace of Falkland after the defeat of his army under the command of Oliver Sinclair, his favourite, on the English border, he lodged all night in this house, and was courteously received by Lady Grange, to whom it then seems to have belonged, and whom Knox calls "an ancient and godly matron."

Loch Orr Castle. In the parish of Ballingray, towards the eastern extremity of the lake called Loch Orr, is a small island, upon which is situated the Castle of Loch Orr. It was built by Duncan de Loch Orr in the year 1160, and its proprietors appear to have been persons of considerable importance. In the reign of King Alexander the Second, Adam de Loch Orr was sheriff of Perth. David de Loch Orr is in 1255 also sheriff. In 1289 Hugo de Loch Orr is vicecomes de Fife, as is Constantinus in 1292. David de Loch Orr is named in Ragman's Roll *anno* 1296. In 1315 Thomas de Loch Orr is in the parliament at Air that tailzied the crown, and his seal is appended to that act. It afterwards

passed into the hands of the Wardlaws of Torry, with whom it remained till the time of King Charles the First. Over the chief entry is inscribed the name of Robertus Wardlaw. This ruin at present consists of a strong square tower, with many lower buildings, surrounded by a high wall. It formed a beautiful object, situated, as already mentioned, in an island of the lake; but the latter having of late, with much industry and skill, been drained, the beauty of the old castle is much diminished. Antiquities.

In the same parish, a little to the westward of the house of Loch Orr, near a village called Blair, are the remains of a Roman camp, in some places levelled and defaced, but still remarkably entire. The form is nearly square; and there appear on two sides, the north and west, three rows of ditches, and as many ramparts of earth and stone; the total circumference is about two thousand and twenty feet. There is a round turret on the side next the loch. This is supposed to be the spot mentioned by Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola, in which the ninth legion was attacked and nearly cut off by the Caledonians. Roman camp.

The parish of Wemyss is supposed to derive its name from the number of caverns which are found in it upon the sea-shore. Six of these are within a hundred yards of the high-water mark; four of them are used as pigeon-houses. There are two at the bottom of a cliff immediately under the ruined castle of Easter Wemyss, to be afterwards noticed. One of them is called Jonathan's Cave, from a man who long resided in it with his family. The other, which has a narrow entry, is very spacious within, and contains a well of good water. It is visited on the first Monday of January, old style, by the young people of the neighbourhood, with torches; but the origin of the custom is unknown. Another cave, nearest to the shore, Caves.

Antiquities. is called the Court Cave: some say because the lords of the neighbouring castle formerly held their baron-courts here; but others account for the name by the following tradition, that James the Fourth, in a frolic, once joined a company of gipsies who were making merry here. When the liquor began to operate they quarrelled among themselves, and his majesty interfering to settle their disputes, in a stile of more authority than suited the disguise he had assumed, brought himself into the danger of being very roughly handled, so that he was under the necessity of discovering himself. The cave was afterwards ironically called, from this adventure, the *Court Cave*. Another of these caverns, to the eastward of the Castle of Wemyss, is no less than two hundred feet in length, one hundred in breadth, and thirty of height. It was at one time fitted up by a tacksman for a glass-work; but he having become bankrupt, the work was discontinued.

The Castle of Easter Wemyss, usually called Macduff's Castle, is worthy of notice. It is said to have been built by the celebrated Macduff, Earl of Fife, who was so active in the restoraton of King Malcolm Canmore. Two square towers, and a considerable part of the wall that surrounded the castle, still remain. It stands on an eminence about one hundred yards from the shore.

Wemyss Castles. The Castle of Wemyss, which is at present inhabited, stands a little to the east of the borough of Wester Wemyss, on a cliff about thirty or forty feet above the level of the sea. The period of its construction is uncertain, but a part of the east wing is said to be nearly as old as Macduff's Castle. The whole forms a large and magnificent building. It was in this castle that Lord Darnley had his first interview with Queen Mary, 13th February 1565. The queen was at this time on a tour of visits in Fife, which, says the famous John Knox, caused wild fowl to

so dear that partridges sold at a crown a-piece. It received considerable additions in the beginning of the seventeenth century from David Earl of Wemyss; and his grandson, being Lord High Admiral of Scotland, erected upon a bowling-green a wall in form of a fort, and placed on it a few cannon, to answer salutes from ships. Hugo or Eugenius, second son of Gillimacheal, fourth earl of Fife, and grandson of Macduff the first earl, got from his father the lands of Wemyss here, &c.; and his descendant is present proprietor of them. Antiquities.

In the parish of Lesslie are to be seen the remains of the old Castle of Strathendrie, which formerly belonged to a family of the same name of no small note in Fife. Near it was a round hillock, consisting of gravel, called the Gallant Know. It was used some years ago to repair the roads; and at the centre of it was found a pavement surrounded and covered by large stones. The cavity thus formed contained some bones and two spear-heads of copper. Four great stones stand erect in the neighbourhood, and adjacent to them a stone-coffin and urn were found. The old house of Pitcairn, which belonged to the celebrated Dr Pitcairn, is now in ruins in the same parish. Lesslie House, in the neighbourhood, a magnificent seat, was built by the Duke of Rothes, in the century before the last, around a court like the Palace of Holyroodhouse. Its gallery was longer than that in the palace. It was burnt to the ground on the 28th December 1763. The front of the square was repaired by the late Earl of Rothes in 1767. Lesslie House, &c.

In the parish of Markinch stands Balgonie Castle, belonging to the Earl of Leven. This is a fabric of great antiquity and of considerable strength. The time when it was built cannot be exactly ascertained; but, from the best information that can be got, we are inclined to think Balgonie Castle.

Antiquities. that it was built in the twelfth or thirteenth century. From the similarity of its architecture to that of the Castle of Lochleven, it is presumable that it may be nearly of the same age; and though the precise time when the latter was built cannot be known, yet we find that it was a place of strength at the beginning of the fourteenth century, as it then sustained a seige and prevailed. Balgonie Castle is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Leven, elevated about thirty-six feet above the bed of the river. It is of a quadrangular form, and stands on an area of about one hundred and thirty-five feet by one hundred and five. The open court within is one hundred and eight feet by sixty-five. The tower, which stands on the north side, and near the north-west angle, is forty-five feet by thirty-six feet over the walls, and near eighty feet high. The top is surrounded with battlements, which project a foot over the walls. It has a square roof in the middle, between which and the battlements a passage goes quite round, covered with flat stones. The walls of the two lowest stories, both of which are vaulted, are eight feet and a half thick; but above these they are only seven feet thick. There is an apartment in it called the Chapel; and in the wall, in the opposite side of the court, the ruins of a room are still to be seen, which was called the Chaplain's Room. Connected with the tower there is a house of three stories, extending to the north-east corner, built by the first Earl of Leven; and on the east side of the court is another house, of the same height, built by the present earl's great-grandfather. On the south-west sides of the court there is a high wall, which appears to be coeval with the tower; and without the wall the remains of a large fosse are still to be seen.

Bethune's Tower. Bethune's Tower, near Melvile House, has evidently been a part of a much more extensive building, the re-

mains of which can at this day be easily traced. The age of this old fabric cannot be ascertained; but Cardinal Bethune repaired it, and occasionally resided in it. The arms of the Bethunes, and several heads of the cardinal in his cap, are still distinctly seen on the wall. Antiquities.

In the parish of Kettle, the high lands of which look down towards the south on the Frith of Forth, and northward upon the whole length of the vale of Eden, from Kinross to St Andrews Bay, are several traditionary or very remote antiquities. On two hills, at the distance of half a mile from each other, are the remains of fortifications, consisting of a circumvallation and a rampart. On another hill, called the Knock of Cleish, without any appearance of a fortification, a stone coffin was some time ago found, containing human bones and trinkets, and the brass-head of a spear. But the lands of Clatto are most remarkable on account of the robberies said to have been committed on them when possessed by a family called Seaton. What is called Clatto Den is a glen with steep banks. In the face of one of these is said to have been a cave, the mouth of which is now covered by the falling down of the soil, but it communicated with the Old Castle or Tower of Clatto, the remains of which are visible at no great distance. The cave is said to have had another opening towards the road; and there the headless traveller, being suddenly seized, was dragged into the cavern, from which nobody returned. The ruin of the family of robbers that possessed the castle and the cave is ascribed by tradition to the following event. King James the Fourth accidentally passed that way alone, and was attacked by a son of Seaton, who stopped his horse. The king, though apparently unarmed, had a sword concealed under his garment, which he drew, and with a blow cut off the right hand that had seized his horse's bridle. Tower of Clatto.

Antiquities. The robber instantly fled into his cavern, and the king taking up the hand rode off. Next day, attended by a strong retinue, he visited the Castle of Clatto, under pretence of wishing to see Seaton and his sons, who had been represented as enterprising men well qualified for holding public employments. The old man presented his family to the king, but one of his sons was absent, and he was said to be unwell, in consequence of a hurt which he had accidentally received. The king insisted on seeing him, and desired to feel his pulse. The young man held out his left hand; the king would feel the other also. After many ineffectual excuses, he was obliged to confess that he had lost his right hand. The king told him that he had a hand in his pocket, which was at his service if it would fit him. Upon this, according to the barbarous mode of administering justice in these times, they were all seized and executed.

To the eastward, in the parish of Cults, the hill called Walton has many remains of ditches and ramparts, supposed to be the remains of a Roman encampment, made when Agricola invaded the north of Scotland.

Craighall Craighall, in the parish of Ceres, is an extensive ruin, situated upon the bank of a beautiful glen planted with trees. It was the seat of Sir Thomas Hope, advocate to Charles the First, from whom the principal families of the name of Hope in Scotland are descended, and continued to be the residence of his heirs till the beginning of the late century.

Tarvet. Tarvet Tower, a beautiful fabric of hewn stone, stands on the estate of Scotstarvet, in the parish of Ceres. It is twenty-four feet square and fifty feet high. It is situated on high ground, and is seen at a great distance. The tower is formed by one lofty vault raised upon the top of another; the uppermost of which is surrounded with a

battlement, and has over it an apartment still covered with slate. From the thickness of the walls, and from the small number and diminutive size of the windows, it appears to have been originally designed for a place of defence. Antiquities.

In the same parish is the house of Struthers, formerly the seat of the earls of Crawford, a mile and a half south-west from the village of Ceres. The house is old, with towers and battlements, which give it a venerable and a sort of warlike appearance. In the description of Fife, in *Cambden's Britannica*, Struthers is said to derive its name from the number of reeds growing around it. There is indeed a wet meadow to the south of the house, but no reeds are now to be seen. The park around the house, inclosed with a stone wall, contains about two hundred acres of ground.

In the parish of Largo, in the middle of a plain, are three remarkable stones standing upright in the ground. They are rude blocks, and have no inscription, or any vestige of a character upon them. They are called by the common people the *Three Lairds of Lundin*, or *Lundie*. It has been supposed that they are the grave-stones of Danish chiefs who here fell in battle. Near these stones is the ancient Tower of Lundin, which forms part of a modern building, with a Gothic front. In the same parish, on the banks of a small stream called Keil, are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Balcruive, once a place of considerable strength. A square tower still remains tolerably entire. It belonged to a branch of the family of Crawford. A round tower also exists, as the only remnant of the old house of Largo. Lairds of Lundin.

In the village of Largo, a great-grand-nephew of Alexander Selkirk, from whom the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe originated, is possessed of his chest and musket, and of a cup which he formed and used in his de-

Antiquities. sart island. De Foe converted the history of Alexander Selkirk into the entertaining, and even instructive, story of Robinson Crusoe.

Alexander Selkirk. The following is the history of Alexander Selkirk divested of fable. He was born in Largo in 1676. Having gone to sea in his youth, and in the year 1703 being sailing master of the ship Cinque Ports, Captain Stradling, bound for the South Seas, he was put on shore on the island of Juan Fernandez, in consequence of a quarrel with the captain. In that solitude he remained four years and four months, from which he was at last relieved and brought to England by Captain Woods Rogers. He had with him in the island his clothes and bedding, with a firelock, some powder, bullets, and tobacco, a hatchet, knife, bottle, his mathematical instruments, and bible. He built two huts of pimento trees, and covered them with long grass, and in a short time lined them with skins of goats, which he killed with his musket so long as his powder lasted (which at first was but a pound). When that was spent he caught them by speed of foot. Having learned to produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together, he dressed his victuals in one of his huts, and slept in the other, which was at some distance from his kitchen. A multitude of rats often disturbed his repose, by gnawing his feet and other parts of his body, which induced him to feed a number of cats for his protection. In a short time these became so tame, that they would lie about him in hundreds, and soon delivered him from the rats, his enemies. Upon his return, he declared to his friends, that nothing gave him so much uneasiness as the thought, that when he died his body would be devoured by these very cats he had with so much care tamed and fed. To divest his mind from such melancholy thoughts, he would sometimes dance and sing among his kids and goats, at other times retire to his devotion. His clothes and shoes were soon

worn by running through the woods. In the want of shoes he found little inconvenience, as the soles of his feet became so hard that he could run every where without difficulty. As for clothes, he made for himself a coat and cap of goat skins, sewed with little thongs of the same, cut into proper form with his knife. His only needle was a nail. When his knife was worn to the back, he made others, as well as he could, of some iron hoops that had been left on shore, by beating them and grinding them on stones. By his long seclusion from intercourse with men, he had so far forgot the use of speech that the people on board Captain Roger's ship could scarcely understand him, for he seemed to speak his words by halves. He died in 1723, mate of his Majesty's ship Weymouth. He bequeathed his property, which was considerable, to a female friend near Plymouth, whom he had married. He had no manuscripts. The story, therefore, of his having been defrauded of them by De Foe is untrue. Antiquities.

What is at present used for the church of the parish is part of an old convent, on the west side of the town of St Monance, which is situated upon a rock advancing into the Frith of Forth. It had been a very stately and Gothic pile of hewn stone, in the form of a cross, with a square steeple in the centre. The walls of the south and north branches are still standing, but want the roof. Of the west branch no vestige remains; and the east branch, with the steeple, serves at present for the place of public worship. This part of the building has a very beautiful vaulted roof, with veins jutting out from the side-walls, and meeting in the centre of the roof, where it is decorated with roses and other ornaments. Over the vault there is a slate-roof, to preserve it from the weather. It is recorded to have been a priory of the Blackfriars. It was founded by King David the Second of Scotland in Convent of St Monance.

Antiquities. the forty-sixth year of his reign, and was served by a hermit. By his charter, dated "at Edinburgh," he grants thereto the lands of Easter Birney in Fife, and some lands in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh. It was given by James the Third to the Blackfriars. To it was annexed the convent founded by the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, at the foot of the Castlehill of Cupar of Fife. Afterwards both were annexed by King James the Fifth to the convent of St Andrews.

In the parish of Carnbee, northward from Monance, are several little hills of a conical form, of which the most conspicuous are Carnbee Law, Kellie Law, Gellands Hill, and Canner Law. Upon the top of some of these, particularly Kellie Law, is an immensely large cairn of stones, of various kinds and sizes, which evidently appear to have been collected with much labour, and thrown together probably for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of some great event, or with a view to kindle a fire upon the top of the cairn to warn the country at a time of public danger.

Gair Bridge.

In the western part of the parish of St Andrews, on the road to Dundee over the Eden, which divides St Andrews from Leuchars, is the Gair or Guard Bridge, built at the private expence of a Bishop Wardlaw (he died in 1444), who established a family of the name of Wan as hereditary keepers of the bridge, for which they have a perpetual fee of about ten acres of land adjoining to it. The bridge has six arches, is no wider than necessary for one carriage, and is covered with causeway-stones and some flags. Across the bridge was wont to be stretched an iron-chain, which was opened only for gentlemens carriages. Carts, &c. were wont to pass under the bridge; and as the sea flows far above this part of Eden, the carts were obliged to wait the reflux of the tide, which caused so great interruption to the business of the

country, that many years ago the chain was removed. This bridge is now kept in repair by the county. Antiquities.

In the parish of Leuchars, in the garden belonging to Pitlethie, once stood one of the hunting seats of James the Sixth, king of Scotland, which had been taken down to a little below the surface, and thus rendered invisible. In digging this garden the spade rung against a firm stone; and as stones are valuable here, upon removing the earth the foundation of this hunting seat was discovered to a a great depth and thickness. This was carefully raised, and a great part of a modern house in the neighbourhood was built from this quarry. Here, too, were found the royal arms of Scotland, cut in a stone which is still preserved, being placed in the front of one of the houses. In a field near the house of Pitlethie grows a venerable spreading thorn, where his majesty's hawks, after their toils, were accustomed to refresh themselves during the night. Royal hunting seat.

Here, on the eastern coast, is a flat, moorish, and sandy territory, called Sheughy Dike or Tait's Moors, which is reported by tradition to have been originally peopled by the crews of a Danish fleet wrecked on the coast. In these wilds or moors four long beautiful canals are found; the longest of them is nearly two miles in extent, running towards the river Eden on the south, and the river Tay on the north; but from their present appearance they do not seem to have been completed on the end next the Tay. The canals are broad and beautiful, and almost parallel. They are usually filled with water; but in dry summers the water is exhaled from them, and large quantities of grasses rise, which are cut by the neighbouring tenants, and given to their horses or cattle. Ancient canals.

In the parish of Balmerino the ruins of the abbey of that name deserve notice. Some pillars of excellent work- Balmerino abbey.

Antiquities. manship, and most durable stone, every one ornamented in a different manner, and covered in by a beautiful arch, are still to be seen. There are also some semicircular vaults, one of which seems to have been a place of worship; as there is a row of stone benches all round it, and nigh the entrance two basons cut out in the stone, probably for holding holy water, as the bust of the Virgin with the Holy Child in her arms stood in a niche above them. This bust was dug out of the ruins some years ago, and given to Mr David Martin, painter and antiquarian. There are also the ruins of the church, and what appears to have been a small chapel upon the end of a house, within the precincts of the abbey where Lord Balmerino sometimes resided. Of this abbey Keith gives the following account: "Balmerino, or Balmerinoch, in Fifeshire, called by Lessly *Balmuracum*, and by Fordun *Habitaculum ad Mare*, was an abbey of a beautiful structure, begun by King Alexander the Second, and his mother Emergarda, daughter to the Earl of Beaumont, in the year 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmerinoch, and paid therefor a thousand marks Sterling to Richard de Ruele, son of Henry, who resigned Balmerinoch, Cultrach, and Balandean, in the court of King Alexander at Forfar, the day after the feast of St Dennis, in the year 1215; upon which ground Emergarda founded this monastery, which was of old a stately building, pleasantly situated near the shore hard by the salt water of Tay. It is now for the most part in ruins. The monks of this place, which was dedicated to St Edward as well as the Virgin Mary, were brought from Melrose. David de Lindsay gave them an annuity out of his mill of Kirkbuit, which was confirmed by King Alexander the Second in the year 1233. Symon, son and heir of Symon de Kennir, granted them, in perpetual alms, a moiety of all his lands in the feud of Kinnir, which is now called Little Kennir. His charter was con-

firmed by the said King Alexander 21st September, and the twenty-second of his reign. The preceptory of Gadvan, near Denbug in Fife, with the house and lands, belonged also to this abbey; and two or three monks of their order constantly resided in that place. Antiquities

" Lawrence de Abernethie, son of Orm, gave to this monastery Corbie, called also Birkhill, from a park of birch-trees surrounding the house. The reason for this donation is expressed in this charter, which was because Queen Emergarda, who died 3d Id. of February *anno* 1233, had by her testament left him 200 merks Sterling. She being buried before the high altar in the church of Balmerinoch, he, out of respect to her memory, and the place of her sepulture, gave this benefaction. After the reformation James the Sixth erected Balmerinoch into a temporal lordship in favour of James Elphinston of Barnton, principal secretary of state, the 20th of April 1604. He had likewise been a lord of session, and president after the Lord Fyvie."

This abbey is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Tay, noted for their romantic shelving and perpetual verdure, and commands a beautiful view of the river, with Dundee and the rich vale of the Carse of Gowrie on the opposite shore. It has a small running water to the east of it, which turns a mill, and runs through a den or glen well stocked with venerable trees, consisting of ash, beech, elm, &c. In the old garden there is a chesnut tree, the trunk of which measures fifteen feet in the girth, and not above five feet to the setting out of the branches; two of which run horizontally the whole the length of the chapel, formerly mentioned, standing at the end of the house. A beech tree was measured to twelve feet seven inches in the girth, and an elm to seven feet nine inches; their height from thirty to forty feet. It is well sheltered from

Antiquities. the north-east wind by the Scurrhill, which rises to a great height above the river; has Naughtan on the east, and Birkhill on the west, both of them modern houses, with rising pleasure-grounds of considerable extent. At this last place there is, besides some extensive plantations lately made, a considerable coppice-wood, extending above a mile along the banks of the Tay, consisting mostly of oak, and in which there are several groves of beech and oak, which may now be reckoned tolerable timber.

In the parish of Creich are two lines of circumvallation upon a small hill near the church; the one is much wider, and forms an outwork to the other. Within a mile of the Tay, on a higher hill, called the Norman Law, in the neighbourhood, is another fortification of the same sort. The lines about these camps are rough stones. The tradition of the country concerning them is, that when the Normans invaded the country for plunder, and not for conquest, they on some occasion deposited their spoils here till they got intelligence that a sufficient force was raised in the country to repel them; after which they departed with their booty to their vessels in the Tay. It seems just as likely, however, that these were used by the natives of the country as temporary fortresses against the predatory incursions of these northern free-booters.

Remarks on the invasion of islands. The calamities which in former times were brought upon every part of the British islands by invasions, seem to demonstrate that an island, when it does not possess the sovereignty of the sea, is defended with more difficulty than an equal extent of continental territory. On the continent the connection betwixt nations is usually such, that hostile preparations of any importance cannot be concealed; and the assemblage and march of troops is accounted an event so remarkable, that its ex-

istence is instantly carried far and wide by rumour. The country against which the movement of an army is directed knows from what quarter the enemy must come, and has tolerable leisure to prepare for his reception. Excepting on the invaded point, the rest of the country being at peace, can in an orderly manner collect all its resources, and send them to the spot where the contest for empire must take place; and hence the struggle between neighbouring nations upon their frontiers often continues for ages, without the one being able to penetrate far into the other's territory: and the invader usually suffers as much from the attack as his antagonist; because the loss of a battle by the original aggressor often exposes his own country to all the evils of hostile invasion, which he had intended to carry elsewhere. But in the case of an empire situated in an island, nothing of this sort occurs. The preparations for invasion may be secretly made in a remote country; and even when the intention of making it is known, little advantage is gained, because it is not known from what quarter the blow may come, or at what point the national force ought to be stationed to defend its territory. When the invader arrives, if he find himself resisted with sufficient efficacy at the spot where he meant to land, he instantly reimbarks, and in two days he can attack another quarter, at the distance perhaps of 150 miles. Thus he gains perhaps five or ten days, during which to establish himself, or lay waste the country, before he can be pursued; or by proceeding to a greater distance, he may gain many weeks. Armies can never be so multiplied as instantly to meet him upon every point of a coast of some thousand miles; and thus a moderate army of invaders, without attempting a permanent conquest in the first instance, may lay waste and harass an insular territory, defended by forces ten times more numerous than their own; and by constantly plundering its coasts and

Antiquities.

Antiquities. ruining its industry, they may reduce its strength so low as to enable them ultimately to accomplish its subjugation. Had such a man as the celebrated Alfred of England been at the head of a continental kingdom in the age in which he lived, he might in all probability, by turning his efforts towards war, have subdued all his neighbours; yet even the talents of Alfred could not effectually defend England against the Danes: and after much calamity the terror of his name afforded it only a temporary repose; because England at that time was not what, for the sake of preserving her independence, she was afterwards forced to become, the sovereign of the seas. When an island has once attained to this sovereignty, in such a degree that no hostile navy can hope in repeated battles to cope with hers, her territory becomes just as impregnable as it was formerly exposed and weak. Any plan of invasion comes to be regarded as a desperate enterprise, allowing no retreat and little hope of success. It can only be made by stealth or surprise, and therefore in a crippled manner. The points from which alone it can come, and to which it must be directed, are usually well known; towards these therefore the national force can be directed. Should the invader make effectual his landing, a hostile navy instantly closes in upon his rear, and denies him the hope of retreat, or of farther aid from his own country. Against the point he has seized, therefore, the whole efforts of the island are steadily, and without distraction, directed. If they avoid fighting pitched battles, but continue, by dint of numbers, during day and night, a harassing warfare, the invader, having no resources, and becoming daily weaker, while his enemies augment around him in numbers and in skill, must be rapidly subdued, as much by his own despondency as by the strength of his enemy. Accordingly there is no instance, in ancient or

modern history, of an island that has been able permanently to preserve its independence against a power that possessed the command of the sea. While Rhodes retained the sovereignty of the sea, and no longer, she remained wealthy and independent. Sicily was at all times wasted by foreign invasions, notwithstanding its population and riches, because Sicily never attained to any maritime superiority. In the East the Malays are bold mariners; and accordingly they appear at one time to have extended their conquests and settlements over the coasts of almost every island of the Indian ocean. The isles of Japan have only remained independent, because they have no maritime neighbour. The Tartars once invaded them with an army of 200,000 men; but this vast army was altogether cut to pieces by the islanders, because the Tartars, not being a maritime nation, had neither commenced their attack by wasting the coasts of Japan and exhausting its strength, nor had they taken care to maintain a communication with their own country, from which they might derive repeated supplies. Their invading army, therefore, after its landing, was in no better situation than if the invaded country had been superior at sea. In former times Fife was greatly exposed to piratical inroads, on account of its peninsular form, and the distance from any rugged mountains, to which in other quarters of the coast the inhabitants could more readily retire with their cattle. Antiquities.

Near the village of Collessie, upon a wet and marshy spot, are the remains of an ancient castle or fortress. Upon the west side of it is an earthen mound, of about an English mile in length and thirty feet in height, above the level of the territory in the neighbourhood. The mound is supposed to have been constructed by an enemy for the purpose of compelling the castle to surrender, by Fort at Collessie.

Antiquities. damming up a stream of water which at present runs across the middle of the mound. Some years ago an urn was discovered near the mound, containing human bones, which appear to have been consumed by fire. Another ruined fortification in the same neighbourhood, concerning which nothing is certainly known, is called the Maiden Castle. The tradition concerning it is, that during a siege the owner and governor of it died; but his daughter concealing his death, gave out orders in his name, and thus held out the castle till the siege was raised. It is at present an elliptical mound, rising from a level on the east to a steep and abrupt termination on the west, of nearly 400 yards in circumference. Excepting at the steep western extremity, and the level on the east, where are the remains of a stone wall, the whole is surrounded with a ditch twelve feet wide.

Denmiln Castle. In the parish of Abdie is Denmiln Castle, of which the following account is given in Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife: "Denmiln Castle was antiently the Earl of Fyfe's; and after the forefaulture, King James the Second, *anno reg.* 14, gave it to his beloved and familiar servant, James Balfour, son of Sir John Balfour of Balgarvie, Knight; and is now the seat of Sir Michael Balfour, his lineal successor. Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, a most knowing antiquary, and Sir Andrew Balfour, a very learned physician, were sons of this house, and brothers. Vide Memor. Balfourian. Hard by it is Cathcart Craig, an high rock; on the top of it was antiently a strong castle."

Abbey of Lindores. In the parish of Newburgh, and in the middle of an extensive field of rich land, gently rising from the edge of the river Tay, stand the venerable ruins of the abbey of Lindores. This monastery was founded in the twelfth century, and dedicated to St Mary and St Andrew. The

monks were of the order of St Benedict. They had many churches, and drew large revenues from different counties. The extent of ground occupied by the buildings of the abbey cannot now be known, as many of them have been completely razed, and the ground on which they stood converted into arable land. From the remains of the church, which are still extant, no distinct idea of the size or elegance of the fabric can be formed. Parts of the garden walls are still standing, and a number of the fruit trees still continue to bear. These trees, from the appearance of decay which they exhibit, must have been long since planted; but whether in the days of the monks, or by the residing proprietor after the abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, it is impossible with certainty to say. A dwelling-house situated in the midst of the ruins, and occupied occasionally till of late years by the proprietors or their friends, must have been repaired from some more ancient fabric, or an entire new building of stones taken out of the walls of the abbey. If we may credit tradition, it was reared by the first Lord Lindores in the beginning of last century, and has received considerable additions and improvements since that period. Formerly strangers who visited the ruins of the abbey had a stone coffin pointed out to them, which was placed within the area of the church, on the north wall towards the east end, which was said to have contained the remains of an Earl of Douglas; but in consequence of depredations lately made upon the walls, it is now covered over with rubbish. Whether this coffin did in fact contain the bones of an Earl of Douglas, or a Duke of Rothsay, or perhaps of some dignified ecclesiastic belonging to the abbey, no certain information can be procured; as there is not a single inscription to be found in any part of

Antiquities.

Antiquities. the church, or of the other buildings, which might lead to the discovery of facts of such remote antiquity.

On a rising ground westward of the town of Newburgh, and within a few yards of the Tay, is an ancient cross, known by the name of the cross of Mugdrum; it consists of one large stone placed upright in another, which has been hollowed out for receiving it, and which serves to retain it in an erect position. Upon the upright stone, though mutilated, remains of the figures of horses may be traced, but no vestige of any inscription appears. Another cross stands in an opening on the Ochil hills, on the confines of Strathearn, where the road formerly leading to Lindores separates from that which at present leads to Auchtermuchty; it is called Macduff's cross, and is at present one large square block of freestone rudely indented in several places. It is supposed to have been the limit in this quarter of the jurisdiction of the thane of Fife. Upon this cross there was anciently the following inscription:

Macduff's cross.

> Maldraradum dragos, maleria largia largos,
> Spalando spados, sive nig fig gnippite gnaros,
> Lauria lauriscos lauringen, lauria luscos.
> Et columburtos, et sic tibi curcia curtos,
> Exitus et baradrum, sive lim, sive lam, sive labrum,
> Propter magidrum et hoc oblatum,
> Ampi smileridum, super limpide, lampide, labrum.

Part of the above inscription has been translated as follows: "I King Malcolm Kenmore, grant to thee, Macduff, Earl of Fife, free liberty to punish all traytors that desert, and troublers of the peace, and free indemnity to thy own kin; thou paying to the king nine cows and a heifer."

On the south side of the Eden, between Falkland and Auchtermuchty, are the remains of what is called a Da-

high camp. That it was so, is probable from the name of a neighbouring village, Dunshelt, supposed to be a corruption of Danes halt, and to have derived its name from the circumstance of the Danes having formed an encampment in its vicinity. Another circumstance adds to the probability of the tradition, that it is of a circular form. The remains of this camp consist of five concentric circular trenches nearly equidistant from one another, and seem to have been separated only by the bank of earth thrown up from each. The centrical spot inclosed by the first trench is about twenty-two feet diameter; and where they are not demolished, the trenches are at present from ten to fifteen feet wide. Antiquities.

Last of all, we may take notice of the ancient palace of Falkland, now in ruins. It was originally one of the seats of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, and was then called the Castle of Falkland. In the reign of James the First it was forfeited to the crown. Afterwards it was greatly enlarged and ornamented by James the Fifth; and from the pleasantness of its situation, and the conveniency of the adjacent country for hunting, it was made a royal residence. The south front is yet remarkably entire, and partly inhabited. The east wing was accidentally burnt down in the time of Charles the Second; and of it a great part of the naked and mouldering walls still remain. Of the rest, few vestiges are now to be seen. Palace of Falkland.

Before quitting the subject of the antiquities of Fife, it is proper to remark, that in consequence of its numerous harbours, and the skill in navigation which at an early period its inhabitants possessed, they were enabled to signalize themselves in maritime warfare. The celebrated old Scottish admiral Sir Andrew Wood, who flourished under James the Third and Fourth, was a native of Largo in Fife. He is said by the Scottish historians to have Sir Andrew Wood.

Antiquities

twice beaten superior squadrons sent out by Henry the Seventh of England. In particular, in 1482, an English armament of five ships of war infested the Frith of Forth, seized and burnt the trading vessels; and landing their crews suddenly at different points, committed various acts of depredation. Sir Andrew Wood, with two ships, called the Flower and the Yellow Carnal, engaged them at the mouth of the Frith, near the castle of Dunbar. After an obstinate combat, the whole of the English squadron successively yielded, and the ships were brought into Leith harbour. The Scottish admiral received as a reward for his services the barony of Largo, which he had previously possessed in tack. The English monarch in the mean while fitted out a new squadron, under a mariner of reputation, Stephen Bull, to avenge the insult his flag had sustained. The English commander, learning that Sir Andrew Wood had gone to the Low Countries with his vessels, from whence he was expected speedily to return, lay in wait to intercept him at the back of the isle of May; the consequence was, that Wood, before he was aware, found himself close by the English squadron, by which he was instantly attacked: a furious combat commenced, which lasted till night, when the parties seperated; they renewed the engagement at day-break on the following morning. The combatants appear to have been so eager to destroy each other that they paid little attention to the navigation of their ships; the consequence was, that before they were aware, the wind and tide had carried them along the eastern coast of Fife, to the mouth of the Frith of Tay. Here the English vessels, being larger and heavier than those of their antagonists, run a-ground, and stuck fast in the sand, while the Scottish vessels remained afloat. This necessarily decided the victory. The crews of the English vessels found it necessary to sur-

tender, and were sent prisoners to Dundee. It is said that Sir Andrew Wood, like Commodore Trunnion, brought on shore his nautical ideas and manners. From his house, down almost as far as the church, he formed a canal, upon which he used to sail in his barge to the church every Sunday in great state. Antiquities.

As Fife was in ancient times distinguished by the number of great mansions which it contained, the remains of the chief of which have been already mentioned, so at present it contains a very great number of splendid and magnificent, or of genteel and handsome houses, belonging to the various classes of proprietors of the territory. There are here nine houses belonging to nobility; seven belonging to baronets; and upwards of seventy mansion houses of other gentry; besides several large and elegant houses that have been built of late by opulent manufacturers in Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and other places. It is supposed that, during the last twenty-six years, little less than L.600,000 has been expended in the county in erecting buildings of different sorts. This circumstance, more than any other, undoubtedly demonstrates the prosperous state of the country. When men find their circumstances in any respect narrow or embarrassed, they are under the necessity of resting satisfied with such accommodation as they can most easily obtain. When they engage in rebuilding and embellishing the mansions of their fathers, it is a proof of the confidence which they have in the prosperous train of their affairs, and that they can afford to expend a portion of wealth for the benefit of future times. Country seats.

To the county of Fife belongs the Island of May. It is situated in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, about six miles distant from Wester Anstruther, from which it lies in a south-east direction. This island, in former times, either because mankind were then contented with a more Isle of May.

Antiquities. scanty subsistance than at present, or because the greater navigation or fisheries of the Frith afforded them employment, was inhabited by fourteen or fifteen families. Its inhabitants, however, are now reduced to a single family, or at least to those employed in attending a light-house placed here for the safety of the shipping upon the coast. The island is little more than a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It contains a spring of fine water and a small lake. It is frequented by a great variety of sea-fowl; such as kittywakes, scarts, dunters, gulls, sea-pyots, &c. Its grass is considered as affording excellent pasture for sheep, and is even regarded as capable of meliorating the fleece of that valuable race of animals. It is said that coarse-woolled sheep, placed on this pasture, in a single season acquire a remarkable softness of wool, and their flesh becomes of a superior flavour. It is even said that the rabbits of the island have a finer fur than those reared on the mainland. There was formerly a priory on this island; it belonged first to the abbey of St Andrews, and afterwards to that of Pittenweem. There was here a chapel dedicated to St Adrian, whom the Danes murdered in one of their incursions, and who was buried here A. D. 870. A stone coffin has stood from time immemorial in the yard or burying ground belonging to the old chapel, exposed to all the severity of the weather. According to tradition it once contained the relics of St Adrian.

Light-house. The light-house upon this island was originally built in the reign of Charles the First. It is placed upon a tower forty-five feet in height, and a duty of twopence *per* ton is exacted for its support from all ships that pass the island. The revenue arising from it has been let by the proprietor at little less than L. 1000 *per annum*. It is a piece of history worthy of being recorded, that the ar-

chitect who erected the light-house perished in a storm when returning home after it was finished, and some old women were burned as witches for having raised the tempest. Antiquities.

Between the 23d and 24th of January 1791, a melancholy accident occurred at this light-house. An immense heap of ashes had from time immemorial been gradually accumulating round the foot of the tower, without any attempt to remove them being thought necessary. A sulphureous vapour was for some weeks observed to rise from these ashes, but no attention was paid to it. At length, on the night above mentioned, either from spontaneous inflammation, or from live coals falling down from the light-house upon the ashes, which contained a portion of cinders, this heap burst into a flame. The persons attending the light-house consisted of the keeper, his wife, and five children, and two men who acted as assistants; all of them lodged in the lower part of the tower. The wind happened to carry the smoke of the burning cinders and ashes into the windows of the tower, from which it had no outlet, the consequence was, that the keeper and his family were suffocated, excepting an infant that was taken alive from the breast of the dead mother. The two assistants were for some time senseless, but they also escaped.

The population of the county stands thus:

	Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
				Persons.		Occupations.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
District of Cupar.	Abdie	822	494	365	358	133	68	522	723
	Abbernethy	—	—	64	69	55	—	78	133
	Arngask	—	—	83	93	72	11	93	176
	Auchtermuchty	1308	1439	1003	1057	119	421	1520	2060
	Balmerino	565	703	382	404	105	100	581	786
	Ceres	2540	2320	1092	1260	253	276	1823	2352
	Collessie	989	949	459	471	133	114	683	930
	Creich	375	306	191	214	96	138	171	405
	Cull	449	534	314	385	41	79	579	699
	Cupar	2192	3702	2018	2445	332	768	57	4463
	Daersie	469	540	262	288	64	66	420	550
	Denbog	255	235	111	121	44	15	173	232
	Falkland	1795	2198	1045	1166	179	369	1663	2211
	Flisk	318	331	140	160	68	15	217	300
	Kettle	1621	1759	878	1011	297	912	680	1889
	Killmany	781	869	353	434	156	65	9	787
	Logie	413	425	164	175	84	28	227	339
	Minemaul	884	1101	516	550	187	125	754	1066
	Moonzie	249	171	101	100	42	16	143	201
	Newburgh	1347	1664	905	1031	30	448	1458	1936
	Strathmiglo	1695	980	771	858	131	350	1148	1629
District of St Andrews.	Anstruther, Easter	1100	1000	417	552	27	78	864	969
	Ditto, Wester	385	370	139	157	20	14	262	296
	Cameron	1295	1165	520	575	112	80	903	1095
	Cairnbee	1293	1041	513	570	199	87	797	1083
	Crail	2173	1710	679	973	192	146	1314	1652
	Denino	598	383	146	180	32	25	269	326
	Ely	642	620	313	417	107	344	219	730
	Ferry	621	875	376	544	33	120	767	920
	Forgan	751	875	432	484	85	65	282	916
	Kimback	420	588	286	340	65	80	481	626
	Carry forward	28445	29347	15038	17442	3493	5423	19157	32489

	Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801. Persons. Males.	Females.	Occupations. Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons	Total of Persons
	Brought forward ..	28445	29347	15038	17442	3493	5423	19157	32489
Distr. of St Andrews.	Kilconquhar ...	2131	2013	905	1100	150	338	1517	2005
	Kilrenny	1348	1080	468	575	83	188	772	1043
	Kingsbarns....	871	807	370	462	128	88	22	832
	Largo.....	1396	1913	808	1059	154	298	1415	1867
	Leuchars.....	1691	1620	795	892	240	159	1288	1687
	Newburn.....	438	456	191	221	66	24	322	412
	Pittenweem ...	939	1157	488	584	23	1001	48	1072
	St Andr. and St Leonards	4913	4335	1838	2365	1404	627	2172	4203
	St Monance ...	780	832	406	446	44	136	672	852
District of Kirkcaldy.	Abbotshall....	1348	2136	1197	1304	115	472	17	2501
	Auchterderran	1143	1200	469	576	310	493	332	1045
	Auchtertool...	389	334	192	204	39	48	309	396
	Ballingray	464	220	128	149	67	89	9	277
	Burntisland ...	1390	1210	675	855	69	158	1297	1530
	Dysart	2367	4862	2442	2943	213	1372	3800	5385
	Kennoway	1240	1500	658	808	121	234	1111	1466
	Kinghorn.....	2389	1765	1056	1252	275	423	1610	2308
	Kinglassie.....	998	1200	428	480	138	110	660	908
	Kirkcaldy.....	2296	2673	1464	1784	100	700	2448	3248
	Lesslie.....	1130	1212	725	884	101	368	1140	1609
	Markinch.....	2188	2790	1435	1695	353	382	2395	3130
	Scoony.....	1528	1675	792	889	121	311	1249	1681
	Wemyss.....	3041	3025	1471	1793	249	663	2352	3264
Of Dunfermline.	Aberdour.....	1198	1280	541	719	187	104	969	1260
	Beath.....	1099	450	291	322	201	12	400	613
	Carnock.....	583	970	412	448	87	105	668	860
	Dalgety.....	761	869	414	476	55	22	813	890
	Dunfermline...	8552	9553	4671	5309	380	1709	7893	9980
	Inverkeithing ..	1694	2210	1031	1197	91	177	1960	2228
	Saline.....	1285	950	427	518	373	251	321	945
	Torryburn	1635	1600	580	823	165	821	417	1403
	Total.....	81570	87250	42952	50791	9651	17300	59866	93743

Wages. The variety of manufactures carried on in this county, and their flourishing condition, have had the effect of producing a scarcity of farm-servants and labourers. The price of every kind of rural labour has of consequence risen to a remarkable height. Within the last thirty or forty years, the wages of servants, and others employed in the operations of husbandry, have advanced no less than a hundred *per cent*. two thirds of which rise may be placed to the account of the last nine or ten years. A farm-servant, if married, has a free house and garden sufficient for his family, from L. 6 to L. 8 of money, six bolls and a half of meal, a cow's grass, and some other perquisites, such as a few potatoes planted, or some lint sown; the amount of all which may run from L. 16 to L. 18. If he be unmarried and live in the family, he has from L. 8 to L. 12 of wages yearly, more or less according to his qualifications, or the station he occupies, besides his victuals in his master's house. Labourers get from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence *per* day in summer, and twopence or threepence less in winter. Both the hired servant and day-labourer commence work in summer at six o'clock in the morning; and being allowed two hours intermission, usually dispatch breakfast, and take their rest chiefly in the middle of the day. They cease working at six o'clock in the evening. Hired servants, however, do not consider themselves as entitled to quit work invariably at that hour, as circumstances must occur, which will render it necessary for them to be occasionally employed at earlier and later hours. In winter, labour commences and ends with daylight. The wages of maid-servants are from L. 3 to L. 4 *per annum*. Men hired for harvest get from twenty-five to thirty shillings and their victuals; and the women from twenty to twenty-five shillings. On the north of the Eden, reaper's wages are considera-

bly higher, owing to the scarcity of villages and cottages in that district. There the men usually get from thirty shillings to two guineas, and the women from twenty-five to thirty shillings. When hired by the day, a man's wages is from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence, and a woman's from tenpence to one shilling, with victuals. They work generally from sun-rising to sun-setting. In some places where there are small farms, or pendicles, in the neighbourhood of villages, the reapers do not begin till after breakfast. They rest an hour at dinner, and quit work at six o'clock or sunset. In this case the men have one shilling *per* day, and the women tenpence, but no supper. Bread and beer is the usual dinner. They are allowed each an oaten loaf, ten or twelve of which are made from the peck, and an English quart of beer. This they consider as at once a sufficient and a wholesome meal; and as they can perform their work upon this kind of diet with more ease and alertness than any other, so the farmer finds it the least troublesome and most convenient to provide. Working by the piece is not a general practice, though in many kinds of work it is the most eligible plan: as it proves a stimulus to exertion, it is more profitable to the labourer; and while it gives the employer the advantage of having his work executed with dispatch, it increases the quantity of productive labour in the country, and therefore must be a benefit to the community at large. But though working by the piece be not a general, it is a frequent practice, particularly with regard to all work performed by blacksmiths, and with regard to the formation of inclosures or the cutting of hay. Wages.

In a county which contains such a variety of classes of inhabitants, it cannot be supposed that any peculiarity of character should prevail, which can be ascribed to the whole. They consist of the very various classes of fisher- Manners,

Manners. men and mariners, miners, labourers, tradesmen, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and country gentlemen; and thus this county contains a much greater mixture of the different orders of society than almost any other. A large proportion of the gentry of Fife reside upon their own estates within the county, and are extremely attentive to its improvement. It is said that about a century ago property was still more divided in Fife than it is now; that the Fife lairds were uncommonly remarkable for hospitality, for convivial manners, and love of good cheer. It is added, that in consequence of this character, they contributed greatly to the injury of each other's fortunes, and produced many sales of land. In the present times they are not distinguished from other Scottish gentlemen of the same rank. It is to be observed, however, that a considerable shade of difference occurs between the character of English and of Scottish gentlemen of the same degree of fortune or rank in society. In Scotland, plain and popular manners are less affected than in England, and a greater attempt is made to assume the appearance of that politeness, elegance, and splendour, which belong to the highest orders of society. This probably arises in some degree from the difference between the political constitutions of the two countries. In England, the owners of very trifling properties possess votes in the county elections, and farmers also, under certain circumstances, are entitled to vote; hence, ambitious men, who aspire to political importance in the state, find it necessary to assume those manners which may render them acceptable to the great body of electors. As men of high rank act in this way, the inferior orders of gentry, partly from similar motives, and partly from imitation of those who take the lead in society, are likewise led to assume the same sort of popular manners. In Scotland the case is different; no

man here looks downward for preferment, because none but men of very considerable property have any vote or influence in political contests. Hence the same ambitious spirit which might lead a great English landholder to court his inferiors, leads a Scottish gentleman in the same circumstances rather to neglect them, for the sake of giving all his attention to that sort of character and manners which are more acceptable in a superior station; and he despises the conduct of his southern neighbour as degrading his rank, and bearing the aspect of courting low popularity. Manners.

We have taken notice of this important distinction between the manners of the English and Scottish gentry under the head of the county of Fife, because in that county the distinction exists probably in a less degree than elsewhere in Scotland; for this reason, that the great number of royal boroughs in the county introduce a greater degree of connection between the gentry and their inferiors than any where else, and produce a proportionable inclination towards the acquisition of popularity of character.

It may be observed, that the great agricultural improvements which have taken place in Scotland of late years have probably in some degree owed their existence to the political arrangements of the country. As a Scottish gentleman has nothing to gain by courting popularity with his inferiors, and cannot support his political influence by means of tenantry or dependents, he is naturally led to exact the highest possible rent for his lands, and to let them to the individual who will pay that rent. This no doubt cuts off all connection between the proprietors and occupiers of the soil, excepting merely so far as concerns the legal fulfilment of the stipulations contained in the written instruments into which they entered; but, on the other hand, it enables skilful and enterprising Effect of high rents.

Manners

men, possessing a considerable capital, to obtain lands in almost any quarter of the country in which they choose to set themselves down. To accomplish this object, it is only necessary that they give a very high rent for the land, this being the only passport to possession. The high rent can only be paid by extraordinary exertions of skill and industry, and these exertions accordingly are now every where made. It is only about fifty years since our farmers began to borrow the agricultural practices of England; and in consequence of the incitement to exertion produced by all farms being held at rack rent, together with the general intelligence which prevails among the populace of Scotland, it is believed that we have already surpassed our teachers, who generally hold their possessions on easier terms from their landlords. In former times, under the feudal system, when only the most trifling rents were paid, and when the proprietor and occupier of the lands considered each other as kindred, or as bound together by the strictest ties of amity, the agriculture of the country was in the most miserable condition. In short, without attempting here to suggest what mode of occupying the territory of a state is best or worst for human society at large, and with a view to all its interests, we may safely venture to remark, that the agriculture of a country is likely to be most highly improved when it becomes, as at present in Scotland, an object of ordinary trade or traffic, in which the land is given to him who possesses the skill and the means of extracting out of it the highest possible portion of wealth. The agriculturist or farmer himself will, in such a state of things, perhaps, also find himself most advantageously placed; his talents will be exerted in the highest possible degree, and improved by the necessity of emulation; while at the same time his personal independence will be

secured; because so long as he pays his rent with punc- Manners.
tuality, he is in no greater degree dependent upon his landlord than upon the tax-gatherer of the state, who is entitled to demand a portion of the fruits of his industry.

The general character of the common people of Fife is, that they are sober, industrious, and pious. Under the last princes of the house of Stuart, they were zealous presbyterians and Calvinists, and eager supporters of the solemn league and covenant. Like their brethren of the west, they suffered much in consequence of their attachment to that cause; and, like them, it necessarily followed, that they became zealous whigs and enemies of the house of Stuart. In general, those parts of the country that contained the most zealous covenanters, produced a race of the best informed and most religious common people.

The poor who receive aid from parish charity are sup- The poor.
posed in Fife to amount to about 1200 in number; to whose relief little more than L. 1800 is devoted. It is to be observed, however, that in several of the royal boroughs, the different incorporations have, by means of contributions of their members, established funds for the relief of their own poor. This has also been done in the populous villages by voluntary clubs or associations; and in this way the number of those who receive parish charity is diminished.

The moderateness of the expence of supporting the poor in this and other counties at a distance from the southern border, and where the contagion of a poor's rate has not yet come, is undoubtedly a fact of the utmost importance, and which recals our attention to the subject of public charity, of which we have formerly taken notice. During the existence of the Roman catholic superstition, the great religious houses, with an ostentatious charity,

The Poor. Effect of the fall of popery on the state of the poor.

supported great numbers of poor, and thereby at the same time augmented the tendency to idleness, which, before the extensive introduction of arts and manufactures, sufficiently abounded. Upon the suppression of these religious establishments, when their revenues were seized by the crown or the nobles, the poor were left without any public provision for their support. The sudden alteration in their condition which the reformation produced, excited the commiseration of the public, and gave rise, in England, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to those poor laws which have gradually become a severe grievance, or a source of intolerable expence, to the community. In Scotland, after the union of the crowns, from a disposition which then prevailed to imitate the conduct of England, some attempts were made by the legislature to introduce a similar system of poor laws; but for a century and a half they were left in a great measure to slumber in the statute book, because nobody attempted to put them in execution; the public, without the aid of legislation, having formed a different provision for the poor.

The reformation in Scotland was introduced, not, as in England, by the prince, but by popular preachers, who diffused among the people at large the new opinions, and the zeal for reformation which had previously diffused itself among different nations on the continent. As the established government adhered for some time to the ancient church, whose clergy formed one of the wealthiest and most powerful bodies in the state, the opposition which the reformers encountered gradually stimulated their zeal to the utmost phrenzy of enthusiasm. The preachers of the reformation appear, however, to have been aware that the charities distributed by the ancient ecclesiastical establishments, gave to the established clergy a considerable degree of influence over the lower

classes of society. As the reformers were under the necessity of bringing over to their side these lower classes, it became requisite to devise a mode of supplanting or rivalling the influence which the monasteries derived from their charitable distributions. Accordingly the first reforming teachers in Scotland earnestly propagated the beneficent and truly pious doctrine, that under the Christian dispensation, mercy and sacrifice are inseparable; that prayer to God, or the worship of the Deity, can never be an acceptable service, unless when accompanied with that testimony of sincerity which results from the liberal giving of alms to the poor. At every assembly for the reformed worship, a contribution was made for the relief of the poor, and the preachers zealously inculcated upon the multitude the salutary opinion, that while they hardened their hearts against their brethren in distress, whom they saw and knew, they could never be considered as having any effectual regard for the invisible power to which they were to owe their perpetual felicity. The reforming teachers thus obtained the possession of funds for the relief of the poor, whom the destruction of the monasteries might have left destitute, and who might otherwise have made a common cause with these establishments. But as the chief cause of the downfal of popery consisted not so much of its speculative errors, as of the avarice, the pride, and the impure lives of the clergy, the first reformers enjoyed great advantages from their irreproachable conduct. As the management of the public collections for the relief of the poor might have exposed them to the suspicion of interested conduct, they were cautious to put far from themselves personally the *accursed thing;* accordingly they followed the example which in similar circumstances the first apostles of Christianity appear to have set to them: that is, they chose the

The Poor.

The Poor. most respectable or popular individuals of the laity, and instituted them into a sort of tribunal under the name of deacons or elders. This tribunal distributed among the poor the alms or contributions which had been made on every occasion of public worship. The elders were the collectors of the alms, and, along with the preacher, they decided upon the manner of its distribution. Hence arose the kirk-sessions which exist in every parish in Scotland; and it is probable that no human institution ever fulfilled more correctly or conscientiously the purpose of its establishment than they have done. No complaint was ever known to exist against one of them of corruption, or misapplication of the funds to objects of private emolument; and the utmost frugality and impartiality of distribution have universally existed. By their means the establishment of a poor's rate has so long been avoided in Scotland, notwithstanding the example of England, and although its pernicious tendency was long not fully understood. It is perhaps an unfortunate circumstance, that the value of such an institution as that of the Scottish kirk-sessions should depend upon any circumstance which is liable to mutability; the neglect of persons of rank to attend regularly upon public worship, which has occurred in modern times, and consequently their neglect of public alms giving, throws the support of the poor entirely upon the middling and lower classes of the community—a circumstance which, among a discerning people, is apt to give just offence, and to produce from resentment an inclination to have recourse to compulsory charity, which the law unfortunately sanctions.

Wood's hospital

In Fife, excepting some trifling establishments in some of the royal boroughs, the only charitable foundation worthy of notice is Wood's Hospital, in the parish of Largo. It was founded A. D. 1659, by a Mr John

KINNARD CASTLE,

Perthshire.

London, Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, Nov. 1, 1806.

DAIRSIE CASTLE.
Fifeshire.

London: Published by Vernor & Hood Poultry July 1. 1806.

Wood, a kinsman of the celebrated Admiral Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. The objects of the charity are old men of the name of Wood; they are usually twelve in number, and, along with their wives, if they have any, each is accommodated with a room and a closet, and a small annuity. They have a large garden, which supplies them abundantly with all sorts of vegetables. A neighbouring surgeon has a salary for attending them. A porter calls them to prayers twice a-day, which are said by a chaplain appointed for that purpose. The proprietors of the estates of Largo, Lunden, Wemyss, and Balfour, together with the minister of Largo, are managers and patrons of the hospital. The funds arise from an excellent farm in the neighbourhood, and from some money at interest. It is said, that in consequence of the limitation of the charity to persons of a particular name, it has sometimes been in a considerable degree hereditary; and that in one family, an individual, and his son and grandson, have inhabited it in succession, and sat down contented in life with the provision which this hospital afforded. The Poor.

Upon the whole, it is evident that this county enjoys many important advantages. Its extensive sea-coast, and its numerous harbours, afford a ready market for its produce, and the means of supplying all its wants and luxuries; while at the same time the abundance of fuel in its southern, eastern, and western parts, together with the sober and industrious character of its people, bestow upon it every means of improvement, so far as these are not counteracted by borough politics, which are always pernicious to the industry of petty towns.

PERTHSHIRE.

Extent and boundaries.

THE county of Perth is one of the largest in Scotland. It may be considered as an inland district, because although it comes into contact with the estuaries of two great rivers, it in no quarter extends to the shore of the ocean. Its extent in a right line from east to west, that is, from Blairgowrie to Benloi, amounts to seventy-seven miles. Its breadth, from the Frith of Forth at Culross on the south, to the northern extremity of Athol, is not less than sixty-eight miles. It contains 5000 square miles, that is, 3,200,000 Scottish acres, or 4,068,640 English acres. It is bounded on the east by the county of Forfar; on the south-east by the counties of Fife and Kinross; the Firth of Tay producing the separation of a considerable distance between it and Fife. Perthshire is bounded on the south by the Forth and the county of Stirling, and also by the small county of Clackmannan, which it embraces on two sides. It is bounded on the south-west by Dunbartonshire; on the west by Argyleshire; and on the north-west and north by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire.

This county may be considered as resting upon a south-eastern exposure, as the whole of its waters flow in that direction. Its western boundary may be considered as the highest territory in the part of Scotland in which it is situated; from that boundary the whole waters of Perthshire descend towards the German ocean on the east, whereas the waters of Argyleshire descend in an opposite

direction to the Atlantic ocean. Thus the western boundary of Perthshire appears to have been pointed out by nature as a line of separation between the eastern and western sides of the island. On the south-west a comparatively small part of Perthshire declines towards the Forth, which, to a certain distance, is included in this county, and the waters in that quarter terminate in this river; but with this exception, the whole of Perthshire may be described as that vast portion of territory in Scotland whose waters descend into the river Tay, and by their confluence form that mighty stream. The heads of this river, and of the waters which fall into it, do indeed, in almost every direction, constitute the boundaries of the county. The county contains, according to the common language of the country, the districts of Athol, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Strathearn, Balquhidder, Monteath, Gowrie, Perth Proper, and Stormont. All these divisions were in former times denominated *Stewartries*, and were placed under the hereditary jurisdiction of the great proprietors. The county, however, is more naturally divided into the two districts of Highland and Lowland. The vast chain of Grampian mountains runs along the northern and north-western part of the county, and a large portion of the area of Perthshire is occupied by these mountains. The southern part of the Grampians forms also the southern boundary of the Highlands of Scotland; and the territory to the south-east of the Grampians is considered as belonging to the Lowlands. Eighteen parishes in Perthshire belong to the Highlands, and fifty-eight to the Lowlands; but the Highland parishes are of great extent, and some of them cover a tract of country equal to eight or ten parishes in the lower and more fertile districts. Thus the parish of Blair in Athol is upwards of thirty miles in length; and, allowing for

Divisions.

Face of the Country.

the ascents and descents of hills, is about eighteen miles in breadth. The parish of Fortingall is fully thirty-seven miles in length, and its medium breadth is seventeen miles, including the extensive districts of Fortingall, Glenlyon, and Rannoch.

The general aspect of this county, both from the extent of its surface, and from its including some of the wildest parts of the Highlands, as well as some of the most fertile territory in Scotland, is necessarily much diversified. Perhaps no district in the world exhibits scenes of more rugged and uncultivated magnificence, contrasted with scenes that have been adorned by skilful cultivation, and by all the arts of polished life. When formerly mentioning the general natural divisions of Scotland by chains of mountains, we took notice of the valley of Strathmore, or the Great Strath, which proceeds along the southern base of the Grampians, from Stonehaven on the north-east, towards Perth. The same valley may be considered as continuing towards the south-west, under the name of Strathallan, in this county; and with some interruption, it proceeds in the same direction towards Dunbarton. The extensive tracts of territory denominated in this county Strathmore and Strathearn exhibit a district of great fertility, enriched and adorned by agriculture and beautiful plantations. The district called the Carse of Gowrie has long been considered as the pride of Scotland in point of natural fertility. The territory upon the Forth also is in many quarters fertile and beautiful; but the natural divisions of the country will be best understood from attending to the direction of its mountains, or rather of its numerous waters.

Grampians.

It is unnecessary to say more concerning the celebrated and vast mountainous chain called the Grampians, than that they consist of enormous piles, from the exposed

summits of many of which the soil has been washed by the beating of the winter-storms which they have encountered for so many ages. Beneath the summits of the higher mountains, and where the rock breaks out of the surface, they generally consist of a moorish soil, considered, however, as greatly superior in value to some mountainous tracts in England, and thought, by Mr Marshall, three or four times richer than the eastern moorlands of Yorkshire. The valleys that wind among these mountains, though bearing a small proportion to the surface of the whole, are generally more extensive and more fertile than the valleys at the foot of the mountains which we formerly described as advancing northward from Northumberland into Scotland along the eastern boundary of Dumfriesshire. In these recluse valleys, the contrast which their luxuriant vegetation and fertility affords to the barrenness of the surrounding mountains, renders them extremely delightful to the eye of a stranger. At the foot of the Grampians, as already noticed, is the fertile district of Strathmore. This valley is bounded on the south by a chain called the Sidley or Sidlaw Hills, running towards the north-east from Perth in a direction parallel to the Grampians. To the southward of the Sidlaw Hills, within this county, the country descends towards the Frith of Tay, forming the district of the Carse of Gowrie. Strathearn succeeds to Strathmore, and is a sort of continuation of it westward. It is bounded on the south, to a considerable distance, by the chain called the Ochils, from which the country descends southward to the Frith of Forth. The south-western part of the county, containing the mountains of Benlady, Benecochan, and others, may be considered as the southern skirts of the Grampians, bounding to the north the upper valley of the Forth, which here becomes the extremity of the Lowlands. Mountains.

Mountains. The following are the heights of the mountains or c places in Perthshire, which are most remarkable e on account of their elevation, or conspicuous on acc of their situation and importance.

	Feet.
Dunsinnan Hill	1040
Kingseat Hill	1179
Mordun Hill	640
Barra Hill	676
Belmont Castle	269
Birnam Hill	1580
Junction of the rivers Isla and Tay	93
Tay Bridge	283
East end of Loch Tay	350
Farragon	2584
Ben Lawers	4015
Ben More	3903
Schichallion	3564
Athol House	504
Ben Gload	3724
Ben Doig	3550
Loch Earn	304
Tortum	1400
Ben Chenzie (Strathearn)	2922
Ben Vorlich	3300
Ben Ledi	3009
Demyet	1945
Ben Clach (Ochils)	2420

Waters. The river Forth, after rising near the foot of Ben I in Dunbartonshire, at the south-west corner of this c ty, proceeds along the parish of Aberfoyle, in Perths spreading itself abroad so as to form two lakes, c Loch Conar and Loch Ard; each of which is bet

two and three miles in length, but of a disproportionate breadth. These lakes abound with eel, pike, and trout. After passing through the lakes, and receiving many accessions from the streams that descend from the mountains, the Forth bursts forth, at the lower extremity of Loch Ard, with considerable magnificence, over a rock that is nearly thirty feet high. It afterwards flows with a less agitated current, forming a beautiful and fertile valley surrounded by hills, with a narrow opening towards the south-east, where the river, passing through some woody defiles, issues into the plain; after which it proceeds along a fertile tract, which speedily assumes the character of carse land; that is, of an alluvial soil, made up of fertile clay like the Carse of Gowrie, but a great part of which is here still covered with moss, as will be afterwards noticed. Waters.

In the Highlands of Scotland the lakes of fresh water are usually nothing more than long valleys between the chains of mountains, in which the river at the foot of the mountain, not finding a ready passage for its waters, spreads itself out so as to assume a stagnating form: hence the lakes are usually of great length, but of moderate breadth. When the adjacent mountains do not rise precipitously from the margin of the lakes, but afford an intervening tract of gradual ascent, for the growth of wood or for agriculture, they afford scenes which, it is believed, are nowhere in the world surpassed in beauty and magnificence. The length of the days in summer in this latitude, with the shelter afforded by the mountains, together with the reflection of the sun's rays from their sides, render vegetation extremely rapid and luxuriant in these recluse valleys; and the combination of water, of woods, and of enormous piles towering to the clouds, renders the scenery at once magnificent and beautiful beyond Character of the Scotch lakes.

Waters. description. The next chain of lakes, to the northward of the upper part of the Forth, has of late years become extremely celebrated. They are three in number: the uppermost is called Loch Catharine; its waters proceeding eastward, at some distance, spreading out, form Loch Achrie, below which is Loch Venachar or Van-a-choir; the waters of the whole, uniting at the village of Callander with a stream from the north, constitute the river Teath, which flows into the Forth. The rugged tract along these lakes is called the Trossachs: they are situated about ten miles west from Callander, and accessible by a carriage-road. A traveller going by the south limb of Ben Ledi, and along the side of these two beautiful lakes, has the lakes sometimes concealed from his view, and sometimes appearing in all their extent, having their banks clad with a succession of fields, trees, houses, flocks, and herds; one while his road is formed on a bulwark, like the key of a harbour, raised on the very borders of the deep; another while he travels through darkening woods, whose solemn gloom is scarcely penetrated by a ray of the sun. On the right is the forest of Glen Finglas, which is green to the very top, and was once covered with the deer of the kings of Scotland. On his left is Ben Venu, which was once a forest of the family of Monteath. Ben Venu is called the *Small Mountain* because it is less than Ben Ledi or Ben Lomond, from which it is almost equally distant, forming nearly a straight line with both.

Loch Catharine, &c.

Trossachs.

When the traveller enters the Trossachs, there is such an assemblage of wildness and of rude grandeur as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions. It seems as if a whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks and woods and hills scattered in confusion for two miles from the east end, and on

the sides of Loch Catharine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half a mile in length, such as Æneas had in his dreary passage to visit his father's home, *vastoque immanis hiatu*. The rocks are of a stupendous height, and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, or to fall down and bury him in their ruins. A large column of these rocks was some years ago torn by thunder, and lies in large blocks very near the road, which must have been a tremendous scene to passengers at the time. Where there is any soil, the sides of the heights are covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down their venerable locks in waving ringlets, as if to cover the nakedness of the rocks. The sensible horizon is bounded by these weeping birches on the summit of every hill, through which is seen the motion of the clouds as they shoot across behind them. The end of the lake is nothing but one of the several bays or creeks, which on all hands run boldly amidst the rocks and hills. Waters.

Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular piece of water generally sail west, on the south side of the lake, to the Rock and Den of the Ghost; whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings.

In sailing are discovered many arms of the lake. Here a bold headland, where the black rocks dip into unfathomable water; there the white sand, in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north side, the road is sometimes cut through the face of the solid rock, which rises upwards of 200 feet perpendicular above the lake. Sometimes the view of the lake is lost, then it bursts suddenly on the eye, and a cluster of islands and capes appear at different distances, which give them an apparent motion of different degrees

Waters. of velocity as the spectator rides along the opposite beach. At other times, his road is at the foot of rugged and stupendous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo; every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the songs of women and children gathering filberts in their season. Down the side of the opposite mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its surface. On one side of the water the eagle sits in majesty undisturbed on his well known rock, in sight of his nest on the face of Ben Venu; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey; and the sportive ducks gambol on the waters, or dive below. On the other, the wild goats climb where they have scarce ground for the soles of their feet; and the wild-fowls, perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. In a word, both by land and water, there are so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens and capes and bays, that one cannot advance twenty yards without having his prospect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, whilst others are constantly retiring out of sight. This scene is closed by a west view of the lake for several miles, having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; and the prospect is bounded by the towering *Alps* of Arroquhar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds. The Honourable Mr Drummond of Perth has erected booths of wicker-work, in the most convenient places, for the accommodation of strangers who visit this wild and picturesque landscape; and the tenants

of the next farm are very ready to show the beauties of the place to travellers. Waters.

The principal lake is Loch Catharine; at the east end of which the picturesque scene already mentioned is situated. The territory around it is called Strath Gairtney; the next lake to the eastward is called Loch Achray; and the lowest to the eastward is Loch Van-a-choir.

These three lakes are only expansions of the beautiful river Teath, which may be said to originate in Loch Catharine, or, more properly, in the numerous streams that pour into the lake in cataracts from its steep and rugged banks.

The wood which abounds on the banks of Loch Catharine is made into charcoal, a certain portion being cut down annually; and when burnt it is brought down to the foot of the lake in boats, from whence it is conveyed in carts to the Carron foundery. The *Circea Alpina*, or Mountain Enchanters Nightshade, grows in great abundance on the banks of the lake. The pebbles found on the shore are chiefly argillaceous and micaceous schistus, with some quartz.

Loch Van-a-choir abounds both with salmon and trout, and Loch Achray with pike, which prevents almost any other fish from living in its vicinity. In Loch Catherine are trout and char; but the salmon and pike are prevented from entering this lake by a fall at its mouth.

The more northern branch of the Teath, which unites at Callander with that already described, rises, like the former, at the northern corner of Dunbartonshire; but while Loch Catharine lies in a south-easterly direction, this proceeds or diverges towards the north-east to the village of Balquhidder; after which it turns southward along the military road from Fort William to Stirling till it reaches Callander. Thus these two branches of the Teath

Waters. form a sort of triangle, inclosing the mountainous tract called the Forest of Glen Finglass. Of this the mountain of Ben Ledi forms a part, and rises near the junction of the two rivers which form the Teath at Callander. The northern branch of the Teath forms three lakes, Loch Doine, Loch Voil, and one-half of Loch Lubnaig. In time of floods, the intermediate grounds, both meadows and arable, are almost wholly inundated, so as to form one continued sheet of water about twelve miles in length. There are perhaps ten or twelve such floods in a year. When any of them happens in the months of August or September, which is often the case, it occasions very considerable damage. The stream which terminates these lakes is here called Balvag, a name which it loses on falling into the Teath at Callander.

Loch Lubnaig. Loch Lubnaig, in the distance of four miles, forms two or three fine sweeps on the great road to Fort William. About the middle of this lake there is a tremendous rock called Craig-na-coheilg, the *Rock of the Joint Hunting*, which is the boundary between two estates, and a common name given in the Highlands to such places. Upon hunting days the two chieftains met there with their hounds and followers, hunted about the rock in common, and afterwards separated, each turning away to his own property.

The Teath. The Teath, formed by the union of the streams already mentioned at Callander, beautifully meanders round the meadows and arbours as if unwilling to leave this delightful spot. Being at length forced to depart, it holds a rapid course for several miles, washing the ancient chapels of Torry and Lanerick, the church of Kilmadock, and the Adelphi cotton-works; and passing the bridge of Doune, at length approaches the castle; from thence it moves gently along the ornamented walks of Blair Drum-

mond and the grotesque pleasure-grounds of Ochtertyre, and joins the Forth about three miles north-west of Stirling. Waters.

In this river, particularly about Callander, are considerable quantities of muscles, which some years ago afforded great profit to those who fished them, by the pearls they contained, which sold at high prices. Some of the country people made L.100 in a season by that employment. This lucrative fishery was, however, soon exhausted; and it will probably require a considerable time before it can be resumed with profit, because none but old shells, which are crooked like a crescent, and which have undergone certain changes, produce pearls of any value. Faiyas de St Fond says that no pearls are found unless the shells have been perforated by worms, or other means, which lets the soft juice exude, and forms nodules of pearl.—*Vide* Buffon's Natural History of Minerals. When neither side of the shell has any cavity or perforation, but presents a surface smooth and free from callosities, pearls are never found; so that the formation of this beautiful animal product is merely an extravasation of pearly juice, in consequence of a puncture, and may be artificially produced. Pearl fishery.

They are fished with a kind of spear, consisting of a long shaft, and terminated by two iron spoons, forming a kind of forceps. The handles of these spoons are long and elastic, which keeps the mouths closed, but they open upon being pressed against any thing. With this machine in his hand, by way of staff, the fisher being up to the chin in water, gropes with his feet for the muscles, which are fixed by one end in the mud or sand: he presses down the forceps, which opens and grasps the shell, and enables him to pull it to the surface. He has a net-bag

Waters. hanging by his side to carry the muscles till he comes ashore, where they are opened.

The principal stream that falls into the Teath below Callander is the water of Ardoch, sometimes called Killbride water, from the house of that name, which is beautifully situated on a precipice that hangs over the stream. It rises from a lake called Lochmaghaig, which is nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter.

Allan. The next river, to the eastward, that flows into the Forth, is the river or water of Allan. It rises at Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, on the northern side of the Ochils, about the distance of eleven miles from Dunblane. It abounds with burn-trouts, and in some places with pike. Some salmon-gilses and sea-trout are got in summer-floods. Its course is rapid for several miles; afterwards it flows in beautiful curves through wide and fertile haughs; and in the last part of its course it is rapid, its banks steep, and mostly covered with wood, and falls into the Forth a little above Stirling Bridge.

The whole of the lower part of the country, along the waters now mentioned, forming the districts of Monteath and Strathallan, rests on a beautiful exposure to the south, with the valley of the Forth above Stirling in front; beyond which rises, with a bold and regular front, the range of lofty territory that stretches from Stirling to Dunbarton. The classical reader will recollect that our poet Burns has made the banks of the Allan the subject of one of his most beautiful songs.

Dovan. The next and only other stream of any importance, connected with this county, that terminates in the Forth, is the river Devon or Dovan. It rises in the Ochils, in the parish of Alva, and directs its course eastward through

Glendovan till it reach what is called the Crook of Devon, where it suddenly turns to the south-west; and passing by Dollar, Tillicoultry, and Alva, empties itself into the Forth nearly opposite to its source, and only about six miles distant from it. It runs a course, including its windings, of about forty miles. This river is remarkable for several curiosities, which are frequently visited by travellers, called the Devil's or Deil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Linn. The Devil's Mill is about a mile below the church of Fossaway. Here the river, after running among rocks for some time, in a narrow course, and with a quick descent, comes into a kind of natural bason formed in the rock. Out of this bason the water falls into a cavity below, where it makes all that noise peculiar to a great body of water falling upon a mill-wheel and driving it round with great velocity and force. In the cavity below, the water is continually tossed round with great violence, and constantly beating on the sides of the rock. From this it happens that a noise, similar to the sound made by a going mill, is distinctly heard, when the water has force enough, by its quantity, to beat the rock violently, and when it is not so high as to cover the cavity altogether. As this mill, according to the country phrase, goes Sunday and Saturday, it is from this circumstance called the Devil's Mill.

Waters.

The Deil's Mill.

About 350 yards below the Devil's Mill stands the Rumbling Bridge. The rocks on each side approach so near, that an arch of twenty-two feet span is sufficient to form a communication between the different banks of the river; but the depth, from the bridge to the water, is no less than eighty-six feet; and the want of a parapet prevents even the steadiest head from looking down this frightful chasm without a degree of terror. The water, both above and below the bridge, rushing from rock to rock, and form-

The Rumbling Bridge.

Waters. ing a number of little falls, produces a constant rumbling noise, which is much increased when the water is swollen by rains. On this account the common people call it the *Rumbling Bridge*. At both ends of the bridge, and at various parts on the face of the rocks, are trees and bushes, where daws and hawks have their nests, and from which they are seen often flying forth. The whole furnishes a most romantic scene.

The Caldron Linn. A mile farther down the river is the Caldron Linn. There are here two falls of water; the uppermost fall is thirty-four feet in height, but is not perpendicular. The two falls are distant from each other twenty-eight yards. The distance between the rocks on each side of the river is not every where the same, but increases from twelve to twenty-two feet, and is least at the highest fall. Here, too, are intervening rocks; and there is one like a pillar, in the midst of the water, horizontal on the top, by which many persons have passed from the one side to the other. In the space between the two falls are three round cavities which the water has formed in the rock, which have the appearance of large caldrons or boiling vessels, from which the name is derived. In the first there is the perpetual agitation of boiling water, the second is always covered with foam, and the third is constantly calm and placid. The caldrons are of different dimensions; and the third, which is the largest, may be perhaps twenty-two feet in diameter. When the river is low they communicate with each other, not by the water running over their mouths, but by apertures made by the force of the waters, in the course of time, through the rocks which separate them, at perhaps the middle depth of the caldron. In consequence of this, the third caldron, which communicates with the great fall, has formed an opening for itself, out of which the whole water, when the river

is not swelled, rushes towards the great fall with much vi- Waters.
olence, and with a very striking effect. As this caldron, which indeed has not been measured, still appears to be very deep, the aperture cannot reach to the bottom. The aperture resembles a door or a large window, having a piece of the rock, like a lintel, still remaining on the top. When the whole water makes its way through the opening, the height of the fall is lessened perhaps seven or eight feet. To a person looking up from the side of the pool below, as no part of the river above is to be seen, it has the appearance of a great body of water, from some prodigious spring, gushing out of the rock. When the river is large the water runs over the lintel, as it formerly did at all times, and then the height of the fall is as great as it ever was. The caldrons may be equally well seen on both sides of the river, but the great fall is seen to most advantage from the south. There is an access to the side of the pool below, where the view of the fall is most complete. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon is the most proper time to view it. The sun then shines directly in front of the fall; and as there is a gentle vapour continually arising from the pool into which the water falls, it exhibits to the eye all the different colours of the rainbow, which by the perpetual agitation of the wind appear and disappear, so as to form a most striking and picturesque scene.

A few years ago the following curious circumstance happened here. A pack of hounds were eagerly pursuing a fox; the animal led them along the banks of the Devon till he came to the boiling caldron, there he crossed; but in attempting to follow him, and not being probably so well acquainted with the path, the dogs fell one after another into the caldron, and were dashed to pieces against the sides. This fact contributed not a little to confirm the reputation

Waters. of Reynard for cunning and sagacity in the minds of the spectators.

Some of the species of trout called *Lochleven trout* are found in the Devon. A little above the creek there is a small stream of water which falls into the Devon. Part of this stream is carried off to supply the village with water. What is taken off runs towards Kinross; and when it is flooded, the trouts, in the spawning season, come up, get into the larger stream, and from thence into the Devon, from whence it is supposed few return.

Cruive fishery. Upon the Forth, in the neighbourhood of Culross, various kinds of fish are caught by a sort of fish-trap called a cruive. The kinds of fish are herrings, whitings, haddocks, sparlings, sythe, sprats, cod, skate, with some few salmon and flounders. Of these last there are four different species, called here the *sole*, the *turbot*, the *sand*, and the *bannock* flounders. The sole and turbot are esteemed the best. There is also caught a small but delicate fish, called *garvies*. The trap or cruive used in this fishery is made of wicker-work, and composed of three different parts; first, a large basket of an oval form (more strictly called the *cruive*), from nine to ten feet in length, and open at both ends, but considerably wider at one end than the other; the wide end measuring at the mouth seven feet in diameter, and the basket tapering gradually down to the smaller end, whose aperture is not more than four feet. To this succeeds what, in the dialect of the fishers, is called the *bung*, a lesser basket, nearly of the same form with the cruive, likewise open at both ends; and the last is the *weal*, about four feet and a half long. The smaller end of the cruive is inserted into the mouth of the bung, and the small aperture of the bung into that of the weal; the end of the weal, which is left out, being entirely closed. Thus joined together, they are placed

upon their sides at a convenient distance from the shore, where, during the spring-tide, they are wholly overflowed at high-water, and left dry at ebb, the mouth of the cruive pointing directly up the river; by which means the fish that come up with the flood, returning again with the ebb, run into the cruive, from thence through the bung into the weal, where not being able to recover their way into the water, they are caught by the fishers when the tide is fully out. The cruive-fishing season is from the month of August till the beginning of March. In the darkness and gloom of winter, and even amidst all the horrors of the tempest, the fishing of the cruives exhibits a very gay and enchanting scene; men and women of all ages, and in different companies, resorting to them, and carrying lamps of flaming charcoal, which are seen at a distance through the dark moving in all directions, accompanied with the mixed cries of emulation, merriment, and hope. The cruives belonged originally to the abbot of Culross; but after the reformation were parcelled out among the several proprietors who succeeded to the church-lands. The cruives are sometimes unproductive; but in good seasons a cruive produces L.6, L.8, or L.10. To the success of this sort of fishery it is said to be necessary that the tide should run with a considerable degree of velocity: at least this has been assigned as a reason for its want of success on some other sand-banks, which are covered with the flood-tide, in different parts of the coast, where it has been tried. Waters.

Proceeding northward, we come to the waters of Perthshire, which flow into the Tay. The first of these is the Earn, which has its source at no great distance northward from Balquhidder. It rises out of a lake called Loch Earn in the neighbourhood of the mountain of Benvoirlich; that is, the mountain of the great lake. The lake Earn.

Waters. is about eight miles in length and one and a half in breadth. The banks of the lake, for about five miles on each side, are covered with natural oak-wood. Along the side of it is the road from Loch Earn head towards Comrie and Crieff, which presents a great variety of beautiful scenery, perhaps not inferior to any of the same extent in the Highlands of Scotland. Near each end of it is a small island, evidently artificial; on one of which the remains of an ancient castle are still visible. The mountain of Benvoirlich, near the head of it, being 3200 feet in height above the sea, is seen from Perth, from the castlehill of Edinburgh, and from the neighbourhood of Loudon castle in Airshire. The river Earn issues from

Loch Earn. the eastern extremity of Loch Earn, about four miles above the village of Comrie. It proceeds eastward by the town of Crieff and by Abernethy, the ancient capital of the Picts, towards the Tay, which it enters a little below the old castle of Elcho. It is greatly admired on account of the beautiful curves which it describes, and the peninsular tracts which it forms. The valley or strath to which it gives its name is one of the most fertile and beautiful tracts of territory in Scotland, being adorned on all quarters by the country-seats and plantations of a multitude of wealthy and ancient families. This rich valley can be commanded at one view, to an extent of thirty miles in length, from Drummond castle and a variety of other situations. The Earn has several bridges; but those which are most distinguished are the bridge near Crieff, and that at the village called the Bridge of Earn. It abounds with salmon and trout, and is navigable for sloops of fifty or sixty tons burden to the distance of about four miles above its junction with the Tay; that is, to the first bridge. In its course it receives a variety of streams; such as the Ruchil, which rises in the hill of

Glenertney, and falls into the Earn at the house of Aberuchill, near the village of Comrie; the May, which rises among the Ochil hills, and descends sometimes with great rapidity, making considerable devastations in its neighbourhood. It enters the river Earn nearly opposite to the pleasure grounds of the Earl of Kinnoul, at Duplin Castle. On the banks of the May is the House of Invermay; a pleasing and romantic spot, from which the well known ballad called the *Birks of Invermay* derives its name. The mansion-house, which is not of an old date, is neat and commodious, and makes a striking contrast with an old tower which is permitted to remain in its vicinity. The banks are covered with wood, both native and planted; among which the birk (birch) holds a conspicuous place, and perpetuates the scenery alluded to in the ballad already mentioned. The water and banks of the May exhibit some natural curiosities that deservedly attract the attention of strangers. The *Humble Bumble*, in particular, is extremely remarkable. This name is given to a narrow course which the water has cut for itself a considerable way through a rock, the sides of which meet almost together, especially near the top. This passage is both deep and dark. A rumbling noise, which the water makes in its passage through it, is believed to have given rise to the name by which this remarkable place is known. A little above the Humble Bumble is the *Lin of Muckarsy*, about thirty feet perpendicular, which, when the water is high and comes foaming from the hills, exhibits a beautiful cascade. Waters.

On account of the loftiness of the mountains which surround the upper part of the Earn, the whole streams which fall into it, together with the river itself, are apt to be suddenly swelled, so as at times to commit considerable devastation in the lower parts of the valley of Strath-

Waters. earn. It is an ancient tradition in this part of the country, that in former times the Earn did not unite with the Tay till it reached the extremity of the county a few miles to the westward of Dundee; that the Tay ran along the northern base of the Sidlaw hills, leaving the Carse of Gowrie to the south between it and the Earn: but for this statement, excepting some mineralogical appearances, no other authority exists excepting oral tradition.

Almond. The next river to the northward is the Almond or Amon. It rises at the upper part of a glen in the Grampians called the Narrow Glen. It traverses the parish of Monzie and Foulis; and proceeding by Logie-Almond, Methven, and Rodgerton, falls into the Tay above Perth, after a course of nearly eighteen miles. It is remarkable for fine white trouts; its banks are bold and rocky, and exhibit much picturesque scenery. It has many waterfals; on some of which extensive machinery has been erected, and there are several bleachfields on its banks.

The Tay. The river Tay, the greatest of all the Scottish waters, and which pours into the ocean a greater quantity of fresh water than any other river in Britain, has its source in the western extremity of Perthshire, in the district of Breadalbane, on the frontiers of Lorn in Argyleshire. At its source it receives the name of Fillan. This stream descends in a winding circuitous course of eight or nine miles through a valley, to which it gives the name of Strathfillan, and falls into Loch Dochart; that is, the tract of the stream becoming level, its waters spread themselves abroad, so as to assume the form of a lake. Loch Dochart is about three miles in length; its shores afford some fine scenery; the distant hills form in one or two directions a pleasing boundary to the water. It has also an ancient castle upon an island, overhung by a huge promontory; the whole embowered with wood, so as to

GLEN ALMOND.

have a most romantic appearance. This castle must in ancient times have been strong, on account of the protection derived from the surrounding lake; but it was once stormed by the M'Gregors, in the midst of a frosty winter, by a well-contrived project. They brought a vast quantity of fascines to the edge of the lake, with which they made a stout breastwork. This they pushed before them along the smooth surface of the ice; and being sufficiently defended by it from the fire of the castle, they made good their landing, if it may be so called, and quickly overpowered the place, which trusted more to its situation than to the strength of its garrison. Waters.

Loch Dochart contains a floating islet; a curiosity which is always recommended to the notice of strangers. This islet is fifty-one feet long and twenty-nine broad. It appears to have been gradually formed by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water plants. It moves before the wind, and may be pushed about with poles. Cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it are liable to be carried a voyage round the lake. Loch Dochart.

Issuing from Loch Dochart, the river retains that name, and gives the appellation of Glendochart to the vale thro' which it now runs. At the eastern extremity of this valley the water is again detained in its course, and forms one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, called Loch Tay. Before entering Loch Tay, however, the stream called the Dochart had been augmented by the waters of Lochay, a river which descends from the north-west. Loch Tay, from the village of Killin, at its upper or western extremity, to the village of Kenmore, at its eastern termination, is about fifteen miles in length; its breadth is only from one to two miles. Its depth is very various, being from fifteen to one hundred fathoms. The banks of this lake are beautiful, populous, and fertile. Loch Tay.

Waters. Its winding shores are adorned with woods, and diversified by the appearances of the various mountains. The

Singular agitation of Loch Tay. waters of this lake have at times suffered violent and unaccountable agitations. The following extract of a letter written by Mr Fleeming, late minister of Kenmore, in reply to some queries sent him by professor Playfair of Edinburgh, and which is published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, contains a very ample and distinct account of one of these phenomena. "On Sunday the 12th September 1784, about nine o'clock in the morning, an unusual agitation was observed in Loch Tay, near the village of Kenmore. That village stands at the east end of the lake, having the river, which there issues from the lake, on the north side, and a bay about 460 yards in length, and 200 yards in breadth, on the south. The greater part of this bay is very shallow, being generally no more than two or three feet deep; but before it joins the body of the lake it becomes suddenly very deep. At the extremity of the bay, the water was observed to retire about five yards within the ordinary boundary, and in four or five minutes to flow out again. In this manner it ebbed and flowed successively three or four times during the space of a quarter of an hour, when all at once the water rushed from the east and west, in opposite currents, towards a line across the bay, and about the edge of the deep rose, in the form of a great wave, to the height of five feet above the ordinary level, leaving the bottom of the bay dry to the distance of between ninety and a hundred yards from its natural boundary. When the opposite currents met, they made a clashing noise and foamed; and the stronger impulse being from the east, the wave, after rising to its greatest height, rolled westward, but slowly diminishing as it went for the space of five minutes, when it wholly

disappeared. As the wave subsided the water flew back with some force, and exceeded its original boundary four or five yards; then it ebbed again about ten yards, and again returned, and continued to ebb and flow in this manner for the space of two hours, the ebbings succeeding each other at the distance of about seven minutes, and gradually lessening, till the water settled into its ordinary level. Waters.

"At the same time that the undulation was observed in the bay on the south side of the village, the river on the north was seen to run back; the weeds at the bottom, which before pointed with the stream, received a contrary direction, and its channel was left dry about twelve feet from either edge. Under the bridge (which is sixty or seventy yards from the lake) the current failed, and the bed of the river appeared where there had been eighteen inches of water.

"During the whole time that this phenomenon was observed, the weather was calm. It could barely be perceived that the direction of the clouds was from north-east The barometer (as far as I can recollect) stood the whole of this and the preceding day about 29¼ inches.

"On the next and the four succeeding days, an ebbing and flowing was observed nearly about the same time, and for the same length of time, but not at all in the same degree, as on the first day. A similar agitation was remarked at intervals some days in the morning, other days in the afternoon, till the 15th of October, since which time no such thing has been observed.

"I have not heard (although I have made particular inquiry) that any motion of the earth was felt in this neighbourhood, or that the agitation of the water was observed any where but about the village of Kenmore.

"I hope the above account will furnish an answer to

Waters. most of the questions contained in your letter. If there be any other circumstance about which you wish to have further information, it will give me pleasure to be able to communicate it."

On the 13th July 1794, Loch Tay experienced agitations similar to those described by Mr Fleeming, but they were neither so violent, nor so long continued. Concerning the cause of these strange agitations we can venture to hazard no conjecture.

Monastery in Loch Tay. On a small island covered with trees, near the foot of the loch, stand the ruins of a priory that was founded by Alexander the First of Scotland. Loch Tay abounds with salmon, pike, perch, eels, char, and trout. The salmon are particularly excellent. Lord Breadalbane has the exclusive privilege of fishing there at all seasons. This privilege was granted for the purpose of supplying with fish the monks in the priory on the island, and at the reformation or dissolution of the priory was, along with the island, claimed by this noble family.

Banks of the Tay. The river, issuing from Loch Tay at the village of Kenmore, assumes the name of its parent lake, which name it retains till it mingles with the waters of the ocean. The valley around it in this quarter may be considered as the paradise of the Highlands. On Loch Tay, and the river for some miles below it, the adjoining valley is richly cultivated, or covered with beautiful plantations, the whol overlooked and sheltered by mountains towering to th clouds; among which rises the lofty Benlawers, the thir mountain in point of height in the island. Here, near th village of Kenmore, is the beautiful and magnificent se of the Earl of Breadalbane, called Taymouth; and in th valley, although the parishes are twenty, thirty, or fo miles in extent, several parish churches are situated in tract of a few miles; a circumstance which demonstr

the discernment and dexterity of the clergy in ancient times in selecting their place of residence. Waters.

After leaving the lake, the Tay speedily receives a great augmentation by the waters of the Lyon, which descends from Glenlyon, and runs a course not greatly shorter than the Tay itself. At Logiereat the Tay receives from the north the waters of the Tummel. This last river rises, like the Tay, on the confines of Argyleshire; at first it receives the appellation of the Gawer, which, flowing eastward, forms a lake called Loch Rannoch, of about twelve miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. This lake receives from its northern side the waters of the Ericht, which descends from Loch Ericht; a lake of which only a part is within this county. At the eastern or lower termination of Loch Rannoch, the river assumes the appellation of the Tummel; it afterwards forms a lake of no great extent called Loch Tummel. In this lake is a small island, partly artificial, with an old fortress or castle, formerly the residence of the chief of the clan of the Robertsons. The whole course of the Tummel is rapid and furious, forming every where the most romantic and picturesque cascades. One of its falls near its junction with the Garry is particularly grand. Tummel.

"The fall of the Tummel," says Dr Garnett, "though by no means so high as those of Bruar and Foyers, is nevertheless equally grand, if not more so, on account of the much greater quantity of water that falls. It precipitates itself over the broken rocks with a fury and noise that astonishes, and almost terrifies the spectator. The accompanying scenery is particularly fine; rugged rocks, wooded almost to the summit, but rearing their bald heads to the clouds, with distant mountains of the most picturesque forms, compose a view in which every thing that a painter can desire is contained. It has been The fall of Tummel.

Waters. disputed whether, in the quantity of water, the falls of the Tummel or those of the Clyde claim the pre-eminence. As far as the distance of a few weeks, which elapsed between seeing them both, will allow me to form a comparison, I should yield the praise to the Tummel, though the falls of the Clyde are undoubtedly higher. To the north-west of the fall is a cave in the face of a tremendous rock, to which there is only one passage, and that very difficult. In this cave a party of the M'Gregors is said to have been surprised during their proscription; after part of them were killed, the rest of them climbed up a tree that grew out of the face of the rock, upon which their pursuers cut down the tree, and precipitated them to the bottom. A little below the falls the Tummel mixes its waters with the Garry; near this junction is Fascally, the seat of Mr Robertson, delightfully situated. After the Tummel unites with the Garry its character seems entirely changed: before that it was a furious and impetuous torrent, tearing up every thing in its way, and precipitating itself headlong from rock to rock, as if regardless of the consequences; it now becomes a sober and stately stream, rolling along its waters with majesty. The banks of the Tummel below the junction are extremely rich, and the river meanders through a fine valley; now dividing its stream and forming little islands, now running in a fine broad sheet. Though the Tummel is smaller than the Garry, it gives the name to the river formed by their union, because it can trace its origin farther back than the Garry, which is an upstart stream formed by the waters of the neighbouring hills, while the source of the Tummel is a considerable lake, in its course from which several distant streams contribute to swell its pedigree."

The rivers Garry, Bruar, and Tilt, unite their waters

near Blair, which being in the territory of Athol is called Blair in Athol. The Garry rises out of a lake of the same name, and being augmented by a variety of mountain streams, descends in a north-easterly direction, till it is joined by Bruar water from the north, and afterwards on the eastern side of Athol house by the Tilt, which descends from the north-east. In a beautiful situation adjacent, and peninsulated by these streams, is the House of Blair, belonging to the Duke of Athol, adorned by plantations, which have added the decorations resulting from art, exerted on a magnificent scale, to the wild majesty which nature here exhibits. About three miles and a half westward from Blair, Bruar water falls into the Garry. The channel is the most rugged that can be conceived; the rocks which form it have been worn into the most grotesque shapes by the fury of the water. A footpath has been made by the Duke of Athol, which conducts the stranger in safety along the side of the chasm, where he has an opportunity of seeing in a very short time several very fine cascades; one, over which a bridge is thrown, forms a very picturesque object.

Waters. Garry. Bruar.

The water here rushes under the bridge, and falls in a full broad sheet over the rocky steep, and descends impetuously through a natural arch, into a dark black pool, as if to take breath before it resumes its course and rushes down to the Garry. This is called the Lower Fall of Bruar.

Proceeding up the same side of the river, along the footpath, the traveller comes in sight of another rustic bridge and a noble cascade, consisting of three falls or breaks, one immediately above another; but the lowest is equal in height to both the others taken together. Each of the higher breaks is about fifty feet, the lowest one hundred; so that the whole cascade is not less than two hundred

Waters. feet. This is called the Upper Fall of Bruar. Crossing the bridge over this tremendous cataract, there is a walk formed down the other bank of the river, to a point from which may be enjoyed the view of this fine fall to great advantage. The shelving rocks on each side of the bridge, with the water precipitating itself from rock to rock, and at last shooting headlong, filling with the spray its deep chasm, form a scene truly sublime. The nakedness of the hills, indeed, takes away somewhat from its picturesque beauty; the poet Burns, when he viewed these falls, wrote a beautiful poetical petition from Bruar water to the Duke of Athol, praying him to ornament its banks with wood and shade; the noble proprietor has been pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioner, and has lately planted the banks of the river; the plantation is yet very young, but in a few years will have a very good effect.

Tilt. The Tilt is a rapid mountain torrent, which descends from the north-east towards Blair in Athol. It may be remarked, that in all mountainous, or even hilly countries, the most practicable natural roads are those along the sides of the waters; and that even when art comes to form regular tracts for the accommodation of travellers, and for the conveniency of commerce, the best tracts that can be found out usually consist of following the course of rivers, because the river always discovers and follows the most gradual and regular tract of descent that the country affords. This rule is sometimes unwisely overlooked by engineers in hilly countries; but in the midst of the Grampians, on account of their lofty and impracticable nature, no such error can be permitted. Accordingly, the roads in the Highlands ascend the valleys or glens alongside of the rivers or lakes. They climb the high country along with the stream, and on arriving at the sum-

mit they follow the course of some new torrent or river. Hence, what are called the passes of the Highlands, and indeed of all mountainous countries, are usually nothing more than the narrowest spots of the glens or valleys, where the river and the road can scarcely both find room. The Tilt, which we have now mentioned, or rather its valley, called Glentilt, is celebrated for the warriors which it anciently produced, and the dangerous road which runs through it. Mr Pennant says, "It is a narrow glen several miles in length, bounded on each side by mountains of an amazing height. On the south is the great hill of Ben-y-glo (Beinglo), whose base is thirty-five miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the others. The sides of many of these mountains are covered with fine verdure, and are excellent sheep walks, but entirely woodless. The road is the most dangerous and horrible I ever travelled; a narrow path so rugged, that our horses were often obliged to cross their legs in order to pick a secure place for their feet; while at a considerable and precipitous depth beneath, roared a black torrent, rolling through a bed of rock, solid in every part but where the Tilt had worn its ancient way." Waters.

In the neighbourhood of Athol house the Tilt does not run less furiously along its deep and rocky channel; but the agitation of its waters, together with the cascades that fall into it, are rendered beautiful by the scenery amidst which it is placed. One of the waterfals, in particular, attracts attention by the beauty of its wooded scenery, and its broken or interrupted falls. This is called the York Cascade, in compliment to Drummond, the late archbishop of York. An elegant Chinese bridge is thrown over it, an ornament which some think out of its place. From a rustic grotto, well suited to the sce-

Waters. nery, at a small distance from the York cascade, is a view of another fall precipitating itself into the Tilt.

These waters proceed from Blair in Athol, under the name of the Garry, in a south-eastern direction; and previous to the junction of the Garry with the Tummel, it traverses the celebrated pass of Killiecrankie. On the northern side of the pass is the plain of Killiecrankie, the entrance into which was the scene of the only spirited attempt made in Scotland to resist the revolution under King William. Viscount Dundee, a man of great intrepidity, but who left a name extremely odious among the Scottish presbyterians, on account of his active exertions in the political and religious persecution which they suffered under Charles the Second and James the Seventh, raised a body of Highlanders, with whom he resolved to attack General Mackay. Dundee, receiving no assistance from King James, was reduced to great difficulties. Having reached Blair in Athol, he was informed that his enemy had entered the pass of Killiecrankie at the distance of three miles, and was in full march to Blair. He resolved to give battle without delay. The two armies met in the plain of Killiecrankie, and a furious engagement ensued, though not of long duration. The Highlanders having received and returned the fire of the English, fell in among them sword in hand, with such fury that the foot were utterly routed in seven minutes. The dragoons fled at the first charge in the utmost consternation. Dundee's horse, which did not exceed a hundred, broke through Mackay's own regiment; the Earl of Dunbarton, at the head of a few volunteers, made himself master of the artillery; 1200 of Mackay's forces were killed on the spot, and 500 taken prisoners; and the rest fled with great precipitation for some hours, till they were rallied by their commander. Nothing

Killiecrankie.

could be more complete or decisive than the victory which the Highlanders obtained; yet it was dearly purchased: The life of Dundee, their beloved commander, was the price they paid for it. He fell by a random shot in the engagement; and his fate produced such confusion in his army as prevented all pursuit. With his life the hopes of his followers terminated. The pass of Killiecrankie is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes below, in a dark, deep, and rocky channel, overhung with the trees that grow out of the clefts of the rock; so that the river is in most places invisible to the passenger, who only hears its deafening roar; and where it is seen, the troubled water appears pouring over a precipice into a deep pool covered with foam, and forming a scene of awful magnificence. In the last century this was a pass of great difficulty and danger: a footpath hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the traveller from the least false step. At present a fine road, formed by the soldiers, gives an easy access to the Highlands; and at the extremity of the defile the opposite sides of the river are united by a fine arch. Waters.

About eight miles above Dunkeld, the Tay receives the Tummel, and becomes a river of uncommon size and beauty. The waters, frequently separating and uniting again, form several beautiful islands. Its banks are in general richly wooded; but it is sometimes seen at openings meandering through the fertile plain, called the Blair of Athol. Near Dunkeld the woods around it are deep and majestic. Upon the whole, from Blair in Athol to Dunkeld, the road along the rivers now described exhibits a train of highland scenery which is rich, magnificent, and delightful, beyond description. The Duke of Athol, who is the chief proprietor of the district around Dunkeld, has there also a mansion, and has ad-

Waters. orned the banks of the Tay in a very rich and splendid style, so as at once to form and to point out the most beautiful prospects and scenery. One of the objects most

The Bran. generally visited is the fall of the river Bran. This is a rapid stream, which descends from Glenqueich and the country around Amulrie, upon the south-west, towards Dunkeld on the north-east. The traveller, after reaching the village of Inver, proceeds along an ornamented path on the banks of the Bran to the distance of near a mile. The path terminates in a building, which has the appearance of a small temple, and which purposely hides from immediate view one of the most charming scenes in Nature.

Ossian's Hall. On entering this temple, directly opposite, is seen the picture of the aged Ossian singing, and some female figures listening to the tales "of the days that are past." His hunting spear, bow, and arrows are beside him, as well as his faithful dog. This picture, which is well designed and well painted, is the production of the late Mr Stewart. On the picture being removed by sliding into the wainscot, you perceive that what before appeared to be the temple is only a vestibule, leading to an elegant apartment ornamented with much taste. This building is called Ossian's Hall, or the Hermitage; but the ideas annexed to either of these names are by no means applicable to it. From the windows of this apartment one of the most beautiful and sublime views bursts upon the sight that the most vivid imagination can conceive. The two rocky sides of the river, almost uniting, compress the stream into a very narrow compass; and the channel, which descends abruptly, taking also a sudden turn, the water suffers more than common violence through the double resistance it receives from compression and obliquity. Its efforts to disengage itself have, in a course of

ages, undermined, disjointed, and fractured the rock in a thousand different forms, and have filled the whole channel of the descent with fragments of uncommon magnitude, which are the more easily established, one upon the broken edges of another, as the fall is rather *inclined* than *perpendicular*. Down this abrupt channel the whole stream, in foaming violence forcing its way, through the peculiar and happy situation of the fragments which oppose its course, forms one of the grandest and most beautiful cascades to be any where seen. At the bottom it has worn an abyss, in which the wheeling waters suffer a new agitation, though of a different kind. The whole scene and its accompaniments are picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. Waters.

The sides and ceiling of the apartment from which this waterfal is seen are embossed with mirrors, in which the fall is seen by reflection, sometimes running upwards, contrary to the direction of gravity, and sometimes in a horizontal stream over the head. These ornaments have been censured by some travellers; but it ought perhaps to be recollected, that of the curious or idle persons who visit this celebrated spot, many possess not sufficient taste to admire the simplicity of nature; and by the devices which have been here adopted, matters have been so managed that persons of every character find amusement.

Just above the waterfal is a little rustic seat, from which is a beautiful view of Ossian's Hall, or the Hermitage, situated on the top of a perpendicular cliff forty feet high, and of an arch which is thrown over the stream.

At the distance of about half a mile, on the banks of the Bran, is a cave, partly natural and partly artificial. It is called Ossian's Cave, and might well have served as a retreat or occasional residence to the Celtic bard and warrior. On the side of the principal apartment are the

Waters. following lines, which seem to be the address of Malvina to the shade of Oscar:

Oh! see that form which faintly gleams,
'Tis Oscar come to chear my dreams.
Ah! wreath of mist! it glides away;
Stay, my lovely Oscar, stay.
Awake, my harp, to doleful lays,
And sooth my soul with Oscar's praise.
Wake, Ossian, first of Fingal's line,
And mix thy sighs and tears with mine.
The shell has ceas'd in Oscar's Hall,
Since gloomy Caerbar saw thee fall.
The roe o'er Morven playful bounds,
Nor fears the cry of Oscar's hounds.
Thy four grey stones the hunter spies:
Peace to the hero's ghost he cries.

About a mile and a half above the Hermitage, is another grand scene upon the Bran, at a place called the *Rumbling Brig*. Here nature almost had formed a bridge of rock, which is finished by art. Under its arch the river makes a noble rush, precipitating itself near fifty feet between the two sides of the rock which support the bridge. The scenery too around is very grand, but it is also very local; for all the ground at a little distance from the Rumbling Brig is a desert heath.

Dunkeld being considered as the mouth of the Highlands, the Tay, after issuing from thence, traverses the low country, a broad and deep river. It advances in a north-easterly direction by Caputh and Kinclavin, and after receiving the waters of the Isla, bends its course south-west
The Isla. to Perth. The Isla has its source in the Grampian mountains, in the north-western part of the county of Angus, several miles northward from Mount Blair. Bathing the foot of that mountain, it turns eastward, traverses longitudinally the narrow valley of Glenisla, below which it forms a cascade called the *Reeky Linn*, upwards

RIVER ERICH, PERTHSHIRE.

r feet high. Afterwards, proceeding through a Waters.
d rocky channel, it is augmented by two small
at the base of a rocky peninsula, on which stand
s of Airly Castle, which was anciently a strong
constructed at different periods, and demolished
the Commonwealth. Thence the Isla descends
pidity into the plain, and runs southward near a
seat, formerly called Ruthven, now Isla Bank.
y changing the direction of its course to west-
est, it slowly moves, in a winding passage, through
untry, which it frequently inundates, receives the
two miles north of Cupar, and falls into the Tay
avin.

Ericht, which falls into the Isla from its western side, The Ericht.
ed by the junction of the Eardle and the Shee, or
ater, which descends from Glenshee, one of the
of the Grampians leading, parallel to Glen Tilt, into
enshire. The Eardle (probably Erichtdale) joins Shee and
e, or Blackwater, from the west; and both, as al- Eardle.
ientioned, form the rapid stream called the Ericht.
along the east side of the parish of Blairgowrie for
ine miles. Its channel in general is very rocky
:ven, and it often varies in depth and breadth. The
n many places are so low, that it frequently over-
hem, and does considerable damage, especially in
. In other parts they rise to a great height, are very
, and in many places covered with wood. About
les north from the village of Blairgowrie, they rise at
00 feet above the bed of the river, and on the west
e formed, for about 700 feet in length and 220 feet
ht, of perpendicular rock, as smooth as if formed
tool of the workman. The place where this phe-
on is to be seen is called *Craigliocb*, where the tra-
may be furnished with one of the most romantic

Waters. scenes in North Britain. Here hawks nestle; and their young ones have been frequently carried away by falconers from different parts of the kingdom. Here also the natural philosopher and botanist may find ample amusement. Two miles farther down this river is the Keeth, a natural cascade considerably improved by art. It is so constructed, that the salmon, which repair in great numbers to it, cannot get over unless when the river is very much swelled. The manner of fishing here is probably peculiar to this place. The fishers during the day dig considerable quantities of clay, and wheel it to the river side immediately above the fall. About sunset the clay is wetted, or turned into mortar, and hurled into the water. The fishers then ply their nets at different stations below, while the water continues muddy. This is repeated two or three times in the space of a few hours. It is a kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole, that is used here. The river is very narrow, confined by rocks composed of sand and small stones. The scenery, especially on the west side, is very romantic and beautiful. In rainy seasons the Isla and Ericht prove very prejudicial to the adjacent fields. Increased by many rapid torrents, they overflow their banks, and sometimes with resistless force sweep away whole harvests.

The Dean. The Dean flows from the lakes of Forfar, in Angus, passes by Glammis Castle in meanders, glides gently along the north borders of Essay and Meigle, and loses itself in the Isla, half a mile north-north-west of the town of Meigle. The course of this river in a direct line does not exceed ten miles.

The Tay having received the Isla, including all these streams, from the east, and afterwards the Almond from the west, proceeds by Perth between the Hill of Kinnoul on the east, and of Moncrieff on the west, in a south-east direction, till it meet the Earn; after which it proceeds eastward,

forming the estuary or Frith of Tay. After receiving the waters of the Earn, the estuary speedily expands to the breadth of three miles, but it contracts as it approaches Dundee, below which it pours its waters into the German ocean. From the summit of the hills of Kinnoul and Moncrieff, are seen the whole valley of Strathearn, and the Carse of Gowrie, to Dundee. The prospect from the summit of the hill of Moncrieff is denominated by Pennant the glory of Scotland. Agriculture.

With regard to its agriculture, this county must be considered, for the sake of perspicuity, as consisting of three divisions of very unequal extent; but which resemble each other so little in the nature of their territory, that little similarity can be expected to exist between the practices which have originated in them. Agriculture. Three districts.

The Carse of Gowrie extends from east to west sixteen miles along the northern shore of the Frith of Tay. It is a long narrow plain, bounded on the north by an ascent which terminates in the Sidlaw hills, which here form the southern boundary of Strathmore. The level territory of the Carse amounts in extent to about 18,000 acres, in general of an extremely rich and fertile clay soil. It may be considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land, similar to that which forms the celebrated Delta of Egypt, or plain at the mouth of the Nile; or similar to those fertile tracts which are adjacent to the mouths of the Ganges, the Indus, or the Mississippi. The Carse has been formed in the course of ages, and has grown rich by the spoils of the Highlands. The heavy rains which fall near the sources of the Earn, the Tay, the Tummel, the Garry, the Isla, and their tributary streams, have washed down great portions of soil, and have laid bare the rocks of the highest mountains. During heavy floods the coarsest particles that have been tore away by the torrent subside 1st District. Carse of Gowrie.

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most rapidly, and form a porous gravelly soil near the mountains; but the lighter and finer particles, whether originally produced by vegetation, or washed from the mouldering rocks, have continued to float along the stream to a great distance, and have only been deposited when the river assumed a slow and majestic course, or rather when the progress of its waters began to be impeded by the reaction of the tide from the ocean. The Carse appears to be nothing more than what is called in other quarters sea-mud or sleech, consolidated by time and gradual deposition. The present Duke of Athol lately remarked, at a public meeting, with much truth, that if every man had his own, the proprietors of the Carse would have nothing but the barren sand upon the seashore; and the Grampians would be covered with a fertile soil, and with the vegetation which it produces.

Old courses of the Tay and Earn.

There is a tradition, as already mentioned, universally prevalent through this part of the country, that formerly the river Tay occupied a very different bed from what it does at present: That it entered the Carse westward of Inchyra, and shaped its course along those grounds which are still hollow, and remarkably low, between the estates of Glencarse and Pitfour: That it approached the hills at Glendoick, and continued skirting them eastward by Pitroddy, Flawcraig, Craigdilly, Ballendean, Baledgarno, and Rossie: That at the Snabs of Drimmie it sent off a portion of its waters, which entered the parish of Longforgan between the hills of Forgan and Dron; directing its course eastward through that vale, and, after receiving several burns or rivulets in its passage, returned into its parent river at Invergowrie, or the mouth of the Gowrie. The same tradition adds, that the river Earn continued its separate course till it was joined by the Tay below Errol: That the whole low grounds of the Carse of Gowrie were then covered with water, out of which arose a number of

islands or inches, which retain their names to this day; such as, Inchyra, or Inchsheriff, Inchcoonins, Inchmichael, Megginch, Inchmartin, and Inchture: That the rock upon which Castle Huntly now stands was then washed with water, and that the stones of which the original fortalice was built were brought by boats from Kingoody or Milnefield quarry. Agriculture.

The various substrata in this district might likewise be a subject of curious investigation. By an examination lately taken at the braes of Monorgan and Polgavie or Powgavie, where the river Tay has made its greatest encroachments, and where the banks are from nineteen to twenty feet perpendicular height, the following strata can be distinctly traced: 1st, A brownish clay, mixed with sand and vegetable earth, about one foot and a half deep, forming the present prolific upper surface: 2d, Of about four feet deep of brownish free clay, with a proportion of sand, but no vegetable matter. The only difference between these two is probably owing to cultivation, manure, sun, and air: 3d, About two feet three inches of a poor yellowish clay, without sand, but mixed with cockle, muscle, and other marine shells, but no vegetable substances: 4th, A strong blue clay, three feet and a half deep, containing sea-shells and roots of vegetables; the growth of which would seem to have been checked by the superincumbent stratum: 5th, Also a strong blue clay, with yellowish seams in it, about five feet deep, and containing a much greater proportion of vegetable substances than the fourth stratum, but under like circumstances: 6th, Three feet depth of the same kind of strong blue clay, mixed with more than double the quantity of vegetable roots than in the fifth stratum, but which also seem to have been borne down, and their vegetation extinguished, by some superior pressure. These three are separated from each other by a Substrata of the Carse of Gowrie.

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small seam of sand and clay, which forms a prety exact line of division, and through which the vegetable roots do not seem to have passed: 7th, A real peat-moss, near four feet deep, quite full of various kinds of vegetables, with roots, trunks, and branches of trees, the surface of which forms the bed of the Tay; in many places of which the moss can be distinctly traced perfectly entire, clean, and firm, without having received the least injury from the flux and reflux of the tide, and out of which, at other places, great quantities of peats for fuel have been dug at different periods, and are so still. It is very remarkable, that in this stratum many roots of large trees are to be found, principally allar (alder) and birch, at about thirteen feet distant from each other, perfectly upright, in the same situation in which the trees had originally grown, with their ramifications extended among the moss, and some of their smaller fibres penetrating the clay below. The trunks and branches of the trees lying horizontally are all fresh, and have the appearance of having been borne down and laid flat by some powerful cause; and, what is also very remarkable, many of the roots seem to have their trunks cut off about six inches above the original surface. 8th, Immediately below the peat moss is blue clay without any mixture, and no vegetable roots or substances.

Braes of the Carse.

The banks or braes of the Carse, sloping gently with a southern aspect, contain nearly 7000 acres of a deep hazle-coloured loam. In the higher part of the ascent there are about 5000 acres of a sharp gravelly soil. The higher grounds consist of pasturage, and of territory inaccessible to the plough, a considerable part of which is covered with plantations of oak, beech, ash, sycamore, elm, larix, and Scots fir. No district in Scotland enjoys a climate more mild and favourable to vegetation than the Carse of Gowrie. The chain of hills stretching from Perth eastward rises high

above the district, and forms a most complete shelter from the northerly winds. It is screened from the winds of the Eastern Sea by the hills of Angus and Fife, which are separated from each other only by the breadth of the Frith between Dundee and the Ocean. The frost and snow are so moderate that they seldom interrupt the operations of husbandry; while, at the same time, there is little cause to complain of want of rain. Leases are usually granted for nineteen years; and the rent generally stipulated includes one-half boll of wheat, and one-half boll of barley, in addition to a sum of money, *per* acre. The farms are generally from 100 to 300 acres in extent; a considerable number are of inferior dimension to the first of these numbers; and very few are larger than 300 acres. Agriculture.

The farms of the Low Carse are classed into six divisions, as nearly equal as the nature of the ground will permit; and the following rotation is that which is most generally approved of: 1st year, Summer-fallow, the land dunged; 2d, Wheat; 3d, Peas, or peas and beans; 4th, Barley, with twenty or twenty-four pounds red-clover, and one bushel rye-grass; 5th, Clover; 6th, Oats. Rotations.

On the banks or braes of the Carse a rotation somewhat different, by which fallow is entirely excluded, has been lately adopted, and which is as follows: 1st year, Peas or other green crop, the land dunged; 2d, Wheat; 3d, Barley, twenty pound red clover, and one-half bushel rye-grass; 4th, Clover; 5th, Oats.

In the higher and more exposed parts of the district bordering on the Carse, particularly where the lands are inclosed and subdivided with stone fences, and where the soil and climate are considered as better adapted for raising grass than corn, the following is considered as the best rotation of crops: 1st year, Turnip, or other green crop, the

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land dunged; 2d, Barley, with eight pounds red clover, eight pounds white ditto, four pounds rib-grass, and one and a half or two bushels rye-grass; 3d, Grass generally made into hay; 4th, Grass pastured; 5th, Grass pastured; 6th, Grass pastured; 7th, Oats; 8th, Barley:

Besides the crops here mentioned, potatoes are generally cultivated; and in no part of the kingdom are more weighty crops to be seen. Flax is cultivated upon every farm, though in small quantities, and is often sold upon the field. The thrashing machine was first introduced in 1787 by George Paterson, Esq. of Castle Huntly, and is now universally used.

Wages.

Though this district is perhaps as closely inhabited, and as well peopled, as any other of the same extent in Scotland, where no large manufacturing towns are situated, and though the great body of the people are employed in husbandry, yet it is certain that the price of labour has, in the course of the last thirteen years, risen to nearly double what it was before that period; nor could the extra works, such as turnpike-roads, planting, inclosing, draining, &c. be carried on but by means of strangers, of which a considerable number come here every spring from Inverness-shire and other northern counties, each of whom returns to his own country about Martinmas with eight or ten pounds in his pocket. There is no doubt but the young people of both sexes in this district are induced to go into the manufacturing towns of Perth and Dundee, in consequence of the high wages they receive; and therefore, though it is evident that the vicinity of these towns is advantageous to the district in point of ready markets, yet it is also obvious that the same cause has tended to raise the price of labour very considerably.

The ploughmen get up in winter by the dawn of day, and are employed in the stable till nine o'clock, in feeding

and cleaning each his own pair of horses. After breakfast the ploughs or carts are in employment for the remainder of the day; reserving only as much light as may suffice for repeating the operation of feeding and cleaning the horses. When the more busy season of the spring sets in, the plough is more diligently plied, being under yoke from nine to ten hours, with a short interval of an hour about nine in the morning, and a similar rest about two o'clock. In the barley seed time, and during the summer and harvest months, the ploughmen get up by four in the morning; they are in the stable by five o'clock; and unyoking about ten, are employed in cutting grass, and taking care of their horses, until two o'clock, when they again get under the yoke until seven at night. Agriculture.

The day-labourer, as in other counties, begins at six in the morning, and gives over at the same hour in the evening, working for about ten hours.

The farm-servants receive six bolls and a half of oat-meal, and one shilling and sixpence for salt, besides their wages. They seldom or never eat in the farmer's family. There is a house adjoining to the offices allotted for them, in which they lodge and eat. The farmer affords them fuel; and, besides the allowance above mentioned, they receive an English pint of sweet milk, or double that quantity of butter-milk, to breakfast, dinner, and supper; so that the oat-meal, with milk, which they cook in different ways, is their constant food, three times a-day, throughout the year, Sundays and holidays included; the quantity of meal allowed being thirty-six ounces to each man a-day. Food of farm-servants.

The food of the reapers consists of bread and small-beer for breakfast and dinner, and for supper porridge of

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oat-meal, salt, and water, and the allowance of milk made to the ploughman.

The farmer sends a quantity of meal to the bakehouse, which is returned at the rate of twelve loaves from each eight pounds of meal, which affords breakfast for twelve reapers, with the addition of two English pints of beer to each; and for dinner three pints are allowed to the same quantity of bread.

When the farm-servants are employed in carting the corn to the stackyard (for here they are never employed in reaping), they are maintained along with the reapers, and their allowance of meal proportionally deducted.

Manure.

The only artificial manure used in the Carse is lime, of which, from the Frith of Forth and the north of England, about 24,000 bolls of calcined, but unslaked limestone, called *shells*, are annually imported; each boll measures four firlots wheat measure. Thus, holding the lime to be 1s. 6d *per* boll, the sum annually expended is L.1800. Two horse ploughs are used, notwithstanding the natural stiffness of the soil, but the horses must be large and strong. Few black cattle are kept, as only a fifth or sixth part of a farm is in grass; but young cattle are purchased in October to consume the straw, and they are sold in the succeeding month of May. Very few sheep are kept; but there may be about 2000 hogs reared annually in this district. They are principally fed on clover in summer, and potatoes, and what they can pick in the straw-yard, in winter. Pork and bacon constitute a greater proportion of the food of the poorer inhabitants here than in any other part of Scotland; and there is scarcely a manufacturer, tradesman, or labourer, who does not feed one or two pigs every year for the use of his family; the remainder meet with a ready sale in the markets of Perth and Dundee. Young pigs sell for 5s. or 6s. at six week

old, and pork at 4s. to 4s. 6d. *per* stone of sixteen pounds Amsterdam. Agriculture.

As the soil of the Carse is wet and stiff, draining is an object of considerable importance; and accordingly the farmers are usually taken bound in their leases to clear out all the drains on their lands, which are usually open ditches, annually before August; with permission to the landlord, if the operation shall be neglected, to perform it himself at the expence of the tenant. As the Frith of Tay has in some quarters made considerable encroachments, washing away the soil, strong bulwarks have been erected, particularly at Errol, for the defence of the land against the sea. Besides stretching along the coast, piers were run some length into the river. They have a considerable effect. A strong crop of reeds grows annually in the mud, over which the tide regularly flows, which help to diminish its influence, and by their roots to consolidate the earth; and the bank, which formerly was so yielding, is become a firm beach, covered with young planting, which is of use both for ornament and protection. But what is profitable by land is hurtful by water. The long piers are thought to have altered the position of the banks on which the salmon were caught, and they seem to have deserted that part of the coast. Embankments.

It was long a matter of great difficulty to obtain roads in this district that were capable of being passed with any sort of carriage in rainy seasons. This operated as a severe impediment to agriculture; but it has at last been removed by the enterprising spirit of the proprietors and leading farmers of the district; an excellent road has been made along the whole Carse from Perth to Dundee, with bye-roads communicating to the different harbours. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the cultivation of Roads.

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above mentioned. The third stratum is composed of heath and a little bent-grass, but chiefly of the deciduous parts of the former. It is about a foot thick, and black.

By far the greatest part of the moss in question is, upon an average, fully seven feet deep, and has in all probability lain undisturbed since its formation. This is called the *high moss*. The remainder, called the *low moss*, lies to a considerable breadth around the extremities of the high, and is, upon an average, not above three feet in depth, to which it has been reduced by the digging of peats. These are formed of that stratum of the moss only that lies four feet below the surface and downwards; the rest is improper for the purpose, and is thrown aside.

Improvements by Lord Kaimes.

In the year 1766 Lord Kaimes entered into the possession of the estate of Blair Drummond. Long before that period he was well acquainted with the moss, and often lamented that no attempt had ever been made to turn it to advantage. Many different plans were now proposed; at length it was resolved to attempt, by means of water, as the most powerful agent, entirely to sweep off the whole body of moss.

A stream of water sufficient to turn a common corn-mill will carry off as much moss as twenty men can throw into it, provided they be stationed at the distance of a hundred yards from each other. The first step is to make in the clay alongside of the moss a drain to convey the water; and for this operation the carse clay below the moss is peculiarly favourable, being perfectly free from stones and all other extraneous substances, and at the same time, when moist, slippery as soap; so that not only it is easily dug, but its lubricity greatly facilitates the progress of the water when loaded with moss. The dimensions proper for the drain are found to be two feet for the breadth, and the same for the depth. If smaller, it could not convey

ently receive the spadefuls of moss; if larger, the water would escape, leaving the moss behind. This drain has an inclination of one foot in a hundred yards. The more regularly this inclination is observed throughout, the ess will the moss be liable to obstructions in its progress with the water. The drain being formed, the operator marks off, to a convenient extent alongside of it, a section of moss ten feet broad, the greatest distance from which he can heave his spadeful into the drain. This he repeatedly does till the entire mass be removed down to the clay. He then digs a new drain at the foot of the moss-bank, turns the water into it, and proceeds as before, leaving the moss to pursue its course into the river Forth; a receptacle equally convenient and rapacious; upon the fortunate situation of which, happily forming for several miles the southern boundary of the estate, without the interposition of any neighbouring proprietor, depended the very existence of the whole operations. Agriculture.

When the moss is entirely removed, the clay is found to be incumbered with the roots of different kinds of trees standing in it as they grew, often very large. Their trunks are also found frequently lying beside them. In the course of their operations they purposely leave upon the clay a stratum of moss six inches thick. This in spring, when the season offers, they reduce to ashes, which in a great measure insures the first crop. The ground thus cleared, is turned over, where the dryness admits, with a plough, and where too soft with a spade. A month's exposure to the sun, wind, and frost, reduces the clay to a powder, fitting it for the seed in March and April. A crop of oats is the first, which seldom fails of being plentiful, yielding from eight to ten bolls after one.

In the year 1767 an agreement was made with one tenant for a portion of the low moss. This, as being the

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The number of men settled in this moss is 115; wom 113; boys, 119; girls, 193; cows, at least 115; ho and carts, 35; acres cleared, 300; bolls of grain rai 2400, at an average of eight bolls to an acre. There not been a single instance of a law-suit in the colony, a single instance of a theft; nor any application to public charity of the parish.

Soil on the Earn.

There is another large tract of clay soil from the bri of Forteviot on the Earn to the confluence of that r with the Tay. The soil is not so frequently blue a the former; it is chiefly of a pale brown, owing prob to the greater mixture of fresh water sediment, car down by the river, and more suddenly deposited upon other soil, but by the action of tillage now incorpor with it. The red or brown colour results from parti of iron, which are gradually deposited by a river runs a very long course.

All the land liable to be occasionally flooded is comm called *haugh*; and wherever the rivers or larger brook not flow from lakes large enough to serve as reserv for holding the torrents from the mountains and hi grounds, they are liable to swell suddenly, to over their banks, and to deposite a great quantity of sedi occasionally. On all the flat land within the reac these innundations where the current is rapid, be gravel are left, where it moves slowly, and is depos and where the water becomes stagnant, the sedimen composed of the finest particles of earth. The degr its barrenness or richness depends on the nature of soil carried down by the stream, and on the rapidit slowness of the current. There is a considerable e of this kind of haugh ground wherever the Earn beyond its ordinary channel; and also on the Allan, on the rivers in Strathearn that flow into the Tay.

The soil called *loam* abounds, and is interspersed with all the rest. Whatever may have been the original quality of a soil, if it has been long in tillage, and enriching manures added to it, it becomes loam, as may be seen around all the ancient towns or villages in Scotland. As Strathmore and Strathearn have long been in a state of cultivation, a great proportion of the soil is necessarily in this condition. At the same time the distinction between outfield and infield still exists to a great extent, and there is much of that sort called *till*, but a light free soil is upon the whole the most abundant. There are also large moors on the high grounds. Agriculture.

Lime is a manure in general use; and if it be distant the farmers endeavour to carry it in a calcined state, while the water is dissipated and the lime light. It is carried from the shores of the Forth, or from Perth, to a great distance, in all directions. Lime is also found and calcined on Loch Earn. Peats and wood are used as fuel. Marl has been found in a great variety of districts. Lime and marl.

Marl is found for the most part in small lakes, or in land-locked bogs and mosses, where there had been once a lake or pond, which favoured the multiplication of the animals. The wilk which produces the marl lives only one year, and multiplies prodigiously. They are often found to adhere to the long grass which grows in the pools where they breed; and when the grass decays, it is laid in horizontal strata by the weight of the animals on the marl bed. These strata ascertain the number of years which the marl has been forming, in the same manner as the rings of trees denote their age.

When the wilks happen to generate in springs, or other small collections of water that are in moors or other higher ground, they are often carried down in the wet season to the first still water; but if the stream is not

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able to carry them to a pond, they are sometimes left on the face of hills, and form beds of marl in that situation. In Glentill, a property belonging to the Duke of Athol, there is a field of marl of this kind thirty feet deep.

From the remains of old tracts made for conveying water, it appears that the practice of flooding land in Strathearn was formerly rather frequent; but the introduction of marl and lime has contributed to bring the practice into disuse.

To avoid an unnecessary repetition, it may be once more proper to remark, that the literature which is so generally diffused in Scotland rapidly conveys into every quarter of the country a knowledge of the most recent improvements in agriculture. Wherever, therefore, the farmers possess capital, the best practices known in the island prevail; and wherever the farms are small and the tenants poor, though they find themselves in some measure tied down to ancient defective practices, by a necessity which they cannot controul, yet they make efforts to advance in the beneficial train of which they see before them an example. The culture of wheat is here the great object of husbandry; generally after summer fallow, but frequently after clover ley. In the upper parts of the district, barley and oats are the principal crops. The culture of flax is universal in this district, but is not carried to a great extent in any one place. The farmers generally grow some for their own use; and where the land is more favourable for this crop, they are able to supply those whose soil does not raise it to advantage. The clay land seems to be of too close a texture for its tender roots, and binds too much to allow the fibres to expand in quest of nourishment. The light sandy soil is too weak to carry a heavy crop, and is too much exhausted by it to render the lint crop a sufficient recompence for the chance of failure in the sub-

Crops. Wheat, Flax.

sequent crops. The fittest soil for lint is loam and haugh land, where the particles are not so close as in clay or till, and the strength of the soil fully equal to the food which it requires. Agriculture.

The foot of every brook in the Highlands, where the water runs slowly, and plenty of fine sediment is deposited, making an annual addition to the soil, carries amazing crops of lint. On the banks of our large rivers, where the land is flooded by back water, the lint is generally a good crop; and lint is raised successfully the second crop after good clover ley. It is true that this crop makes no return of manure; and by the thickness of its stalk, the smallness of its leaf, the number of seeds it carries, and its fibrous roots, impoverishes the soil to a great degree; but when it is managed with judgment, it can purchase manure, and besides brings a considerable profit: nor does it rob the ground more than other culmiferous plants, especially wheat, provided the land be fallowed whenever the crop is taken off. Red clover, and other grass seeds, grow when sown with flax seed rather better than with any other crop.

The culture of potatoes is carried to a great extent in this county, especially near the Highlands. In a rainy climate, and on a light soil, no species of crop promises equal returns to the husbandman, or equal utility to the public. When new ground is to be improved by a potato crop, they are planted with the spade in what are called lazy beds. For the most part they are planted with the plough in drills, which practice was first introduced into Monteath by Mr Buchanan of Cambusmore. At other times they are put in with a foot dibble, and handhoed after the first covering with the spade. This method is said to give the greatest return by the acre, but Potatoes.

Agriculture. the plough requires less labour, is by far better for the ground, and is more generally used.

Turnip, &c. The cultivation of turnips is gradually extending itself to the upper districts of the country. So little rape-seed, rye, or hemp, is sown, as not to deserve notice. Kilns for drying grain, with cast iron-floors, are coming into general use. Oxen are not used, and two-horse carts have likewise gone into disuse. Farms extend from thirty to four hundred acres, and are greatest where the country is best improved, and the tenants most wealthy and intelligent. A large proportion of the territory is still unenclosed. On carse lands, where arable crops are taken in rapid succession, nothing more is wanted than ditches to drain the field. Hedges would prevent a due circulation of the air, and stone walls would be an unnecessary expence. In mountainous districts, inclosing is an operation which is usually found too expensive. Stone walls, or what is called double dikes, prevail where the quarries are convenient, or stones are to be found in the fields, and where the exposed situation, or sterility of the soil, render the growth of thorns precarious. Hedge and ditch prevail where the land requires draining, and the soil is of good quality. About gentlemen's houses, the stone walls are frequently built with lime; but in most other places they consist of dry stone, or have only for cement what is called mortar, that is, clay.

Live stock. Sheep and cows constitute the principal live stock of this county. Horses are employed in the various operations of the farm; some of these are reared, but many bought in. The horses of the low part of the country are larger and more powerful than those in the higher grounds; yet the latter, when properly fed, have more spirit than the former, and can endure more fatigue. There are few swine, except about distilleries. Domestic

fowls of various kinds are neither very plentiful nor very scarce. Agriculture.

The rearing of black cattle upon the hills has long given place to sheep upon the Ochils, and this practice has been extended to all the mountainous districts. They are of the black-faced sort, originally bought at the Linton markets, but the country now supplies itself. The native breed of black cattle is not of a good sort. In the vicinity of Perth the Angus and Fife breeds have been introduced; in the west the Argyleshire breed is preferred, or that of Airshire. In the lower tracts, upon the rivers, where clover and turnips are cultivated in abundance, the cows are fed in the summer upon cut clover, without being allowed to pasture on it. In the moorland parts of the county, the attention of the farmer is mostly confined to his flock; and in the districts best adapted for grain, the raising of the most valuable crops is the surest way of making the greatest returns. In some farms which consist of 100 acres or more of arable land, there are only a few cows to give milk to the family. In other places, farms of fifty or sixty acres in tillage have ten or twelve cows, and sometimes more. The best kind of milch cows give from ten to twelve Scottish pints of milk a-day, and an inferior kind gives only from six to eight, and Highland cows sometimes less. In the midland parts, where the soil is light and must be rested, and the produce of the dairy an object of importance, where the pasture for cattle, by means of sown grass, is more abundant and rich, there is no doubt but a better breed of cows, in respect of the quantity and quality of the milk, the weight of the carcase, and the ease of fattening them, will become daily a matter of more importance. The farmers themselves are very sensible of this

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circumstance, and eager for the most part for a bett[illegible] breed.

The climate of this district, with regard to heat and cold, is neither so warm as the southern parts of the island, nor so cold as those of the north. It is not so rainy as on the west coast, nor so liable to fogs and blighting east winds as the counties that lie upon the German ocean; but as it extends nearly across the island, the extremities in both directions are subject in some degree to these varieties, while the midland parts of the county feel less of the effects of either, except in the vicinity of high mountains, which attract the clouds, and bring on local rains, when the winds are westerly.

Many extensive tracts of moor, or waste lands, still remain to the southward of the Grampians; but the proprietors are in every quarter anxious for their improvement, either by plantations or agriculture, or a mixture of both. Nothing is more common than when lime is spread on short heath, where the ground has a dry bottom, to see white clover and daises rising spontaneously and plentifully the second or third spring thereafter, where not a vestige of either, nor even a blade of grass, was formerly to be seen. This undoubtedly indicates the existence in ancient times of a state of greater fertility, before the mighty forests that once covered this district were cut

Woods.

down. The forest of Blackironside, in particular, that is, the forest on the banks of the Earn, is celebrated in Scottish story as the scene of many of the adventures of Wallace and his followers. At present, besides a variety of other plantations which are in different parts of the country, there is, around the noblemen and gentlemen's houses, a fine show of stately trees of various kinds, which relieve the traveller's eye, and are an ornament to the neighbourhood. Within these few years the proprietors have ex-

tended their views farther, and are desirous to embellish their estates, and shelter their lands as well as their mansions; and from what has been already done in this respect, there is no doubt that they will persevere in beautifying and enriching their country. Agriculture.

In the upper parts of the district the woods are indeed very extensive. Copse abounds where there is most shelter, and where the country seems to stand least in need of it. The oak prevails in the valleys that run up into the Grampians, where the soil is light and dry; ash on the sides of every brook; the alder in swamps and spouty land; and birch on the brow of every hill. These kinds are often found intermixed with one another where the ground has different qualities in respect of exposure, fertility, or moisture.

In the low country there are several natural woods, where the plants have found cover, and where the soil was unfriendly to the operations of the plough; but there are many of the most bleak and exposed situations, where hardly a shred appears to afford shelter from the cold, or to hide the sterility of the land.

Oak woods are cut every twenty-four or twenty-six years. A few spare trees of the most thriving appearance, and of the best figure, are left, at proper distances, from one cutting to another, and sometimes for three or four cuttings. The purchasers of woods begin to cut about the 1st of May, and usually cease by contract about the middle of July. When the bark is dried it is sent off to the tanners, and if they reside on the coast it is carried to the nearest port. The crooked timber of proper size is sent to the different dock-yards; the other timber is either made into spokes, and sent to towns for the use of the coach-makers, is sold to the country people for various purposes, or reduced to charcoal for the founderies;

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but the practice of charring timber does not prevail so much as formerly, because the directors of these works char the pit-coal found in their neighbourhood, and use it instead of the other, which saves them a long carriage.

The bark of the birch tree was formerly more used in tanning leather than at present, because it seems that its virtues are now found inferior to those of the oak. It gives the leather a beautiful light brown or yellow colour. The bark of the willow and mountain ash is used equally with oak bark. The second is said to be a powerful astringent, not much inferior to the Peruvian bark, and a good substitute for it. It is sought by the tanners principally to excite a fermentation in their pools.

Proprietors who are careful to improve their finances by the management of their woods do often, when their woods are newly cut, plant all the vacant spaces with trees corresponding to the nature of the different kinds of soil. Wherever hazel grows, acorns ought to be sown, or rather young oaks planted. Two or three cuttings of the hazel, which is done at a small expence, would suffice until the oaks get the mastery. The hazel and oak delight in the same kind of soil and exposure, a dry light gravel on a sloping bank, and not far up the hill. Every hazel wood has some oak, and every oak wood some hazel interspersed, which shews that they are kindred plants in respect of nourishment, although very different in point of value.

Third, or [illegible]nd district.

The third district of this county, in an agricultural point of view, is that included within, or rather formed, by the Grampian mountains. The Highlands of Scotland may be divided into four districts: the western, as those of Argyleshire; the northern, as those of Inverness-shire, &c.; the eastern, as those of Braemar, &c. &c.; and the central, or southern, which are those of Perthshire,

now under consideration. This district may be regarded as situated in the centre of the kingdom at large. Its sub-divisions are marked by glens or valleys, which have been in general already mentioned. They are those of Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glenlochie, Glendochart, the environs of Loch Tay, Strath Tay, the valley of Athol, Glenqueich, and Glenshee. Agriculture.

The soil of a country whose surface is greatly diversified is generally found to be various. In this case, however, the limits of variety are narrower than they are in most other hilly districts. There is no clay (strictly speaking), and very little light sandy soil, found in the Highlands.

The soil of the valleys is pretty uniformly a brown loam of great natural fertility (as appears most evidently in the flax it produces); a species of soil which is frequently found on the sides of the hills to a great height; even to the tops of the lower stages of hill, we frequently find some depth of similar soil, under the black moory earth of the heath. But on so varied a surface, a uniformity either of quality or depth must not be expected. In the Highland valleys, unless on the river-formed haughs, the soil may be said to be lodged in the pits and hollows formed by the irregular surface of the subjacent rock, or among loose stones thrown confusedly upon the surface. Soil of the Highlands.

On what may be termed the natural surface of the Highland valleys, there are no large areas of free culturable soil, like those found in the more southern parts of the island. It is in general rugged in the extreme; and even the scanty plots of free surface which now are observable, have many of them been evidently cleared by the industry of man; for even the haughs are some of them found strewed with large fragments of rock, and other large stones, torn from the mountain sides by torrents, or

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thrown from them in the original formation. The soil o the mountains, however, as formerly mentioned, is ac counted superior to that of some of the mountains i Yorkshire. In general, the slopes of hills, whose inclina tion or aspect is towards the north, are at present mor fertile than those which lie with a southern aspect. Se veral conjectures might be formed to account for thi phenomenon. Soils lying with a southern aspect ar more liable to be acted upon by an alternation of frost an snow than those of a contrary aspect, which frequentl remain locked fast and secure from waste, while th other is loosened by the sun, and carried off by the shower falling in the intervals of thaw. At all times, soils whicl face the south are more liable to be carried away by heavy rains, which are generally impelled from the south or south-west; the exhaustion, too, of soils of a southern aspect, stimulated by a more genial climature, may have been greater during ages past than those which have lain with a northern aspect.

Where the depth of soil is altogether uncertain, and where there is no regularity of strata near the surface, the subsoil cannot be spoken of with precision. The river-formed lands, in the bottoms of the valleys, are the only parts of the Highlands in which a regularity of soil and subsoil is observable. Here the top soil is gravelly loam of various qualities, and the subsoil gravel or sand or sand and gravel, sometimes of great depth, and of a fertile nature, if we judge from the rapid growth and unusual size of trees rooted in these river-formed lands. All that requires to be said of the substrata of the native soils, is, that in general they are of a sound dry absorbent nature; with nevertheless a considerable proportion of cold-bottomed land scattered in patches on the slopes, and here and there blotted plots of a boggy tendency,

bearing little more than aquatic plants: yet it is obser- Agriculture.
vable that quicksands and rotten grounds, excepting the peat mosses of the hills, are less prevalent here than in most hilly districts. There are no hidden beds of clay to check the descent of internal waters; the surface of solid rock alone, it is probable, returns them to the surface.

Considering the latitude, between fifty-five and fifty-six degrees, the elevation even of the valleys, and the height and nakedness of the hills, a severity of climate might be expected. It is, however, found that the climate of Breadalbane (Braedyallapin), the braes of Scotland, or heights of the Highlands, is not more severe than that of the moorlands of Yorkshire. The comparative shortness of the day in winter is a natural disadvantage of the Highlands, and the spring in general is here perhaps somewhat later; but in the quantity and continuance of snow, the severity of frost, the strength of vegetation, and the season of harvest, under similar management, the difference would be difficult to trace. Indeed, the mountains of Perthshire, under proper management, would not, it is apprehended, be behind those of Cornwall and Devonshire in the seasons of corn harvest; and comparatively with these, the central Highlands enjoy a drier harvest, and generally a drier climature, excepting the western margin of the district, which in moistness of climate approaches nearly to the western extremity of England. Even in so short a distance as the length of Loch Tay, fifteen miles, the difference of climature, with respect to moistness, is very great. In point of warmth, the degrees of elevation of the different glens, and of the parts of the same glen, also produce a difference in the climate; those which are most elevated being least favourable for arable crops.

Upon the whole, however, the luxuriancy of vegeta-

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tion, both in the herbaceous and the ligneous tribes, is such as we seldom meet with in the southern parts of the island. It has been particularly remarked, that trees and shrubs, of almost every species, luxuriate in the Highlands of Scotland. The larches of Blair and Dunkeld, and the limes and beeches of Taymouth, evince a stature and a rapidity of growth, not perhaps to be equalled in the island.

Language.

Till we have finished the description of the Lowland districts of Scotland, in the counties of Angus, Kincardine, Aberdeen, &c. we shall avoid entering into any discussion of the relative past and present state of the Highlands, the mode in which the soil was anciently occupied, or the division of the inhabitants into clans under separate chieftains, and the effect which these circumstances produced upon the manners of the inhabitants. It may be remarked, however, that the established language of this part of the Highlands is the Erse, a dialect of the Gaelic, which is probably the most ancient living language in Europe. The English language, however, is now working its way into the most inward recesses of the Highlands, and will, in a few years, probably supersede the use of the Erse; a circumstance which, whenever it may take place, will be fortunate for the country; as it will assimilate it more intimately with the neighbouring districts. It is now universally taught in the schools of the central Highlands. Hence it is spoken in greater purity here than in the Lowland districts. From the intercourse, however, which the Highlanders have with these districts, and from the teachers having the Lowland accent, the tone and many of the provincialisms of the Lowlands are in use.

The principal misfortune of the Highlands at all times has been, that they contained too many inhabitants. The

species of farm, excepting the modern sheep farm, is uniformly one and the same throughout the Highlands. Not the larger ones only, but each subdivision, though ever so minute, whether "plough-gate," "half-plough," or "horse-gang," has its pittance of hill and vale, and its share of each description of land, as arable, meadow, green pasture, and moor. Agriculture.

To give a general idea of a Highland farm, it will be requisite to mention the ancient distribution of lands, which may be said to remain unaltered to the present day, excepting a few modern improvements, and except where modern sheep farms have gained a footing. Highland farms described.

The valleys, especially the larger ones, are separated from the hills by a stone fence, called the "head dike" (or by an imaginary line of partition answering to it), running along the brae or slope, and generally on the upper side of it, but higher or lower according to the soil and produce; the more productive or the greener surface being included within it; the black heathy brows of the hills being left out as moor. The valley lands contained within these two dikes are laid out, or have grown fortuitously, into arable land, meadow, and pasture.

The arable lands have a twofold distinction: A portion of them, lying near the "steading," or homestall, and generally the best soiled part, is termed *infield*; is kept, and has been immemorially kept, in tillage: and upon this description of lands all the manure which the country has afforded for ages, together with earth and thatch of demolished huts, &c. &c. has been laid. The other portion of the arable lands, namely such plots of the bottoms or lower parts of the valleys as are sufficiently level, and sufficiently free from wood and stones, to be ploughed, are termed *outfield*; and are kept in corn and natural ley, or weedy wastes, alternately, without receiving the small-

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est return of manure, except that formerly cattle were folded upon the outfield lands, and more recently lime has been in some instances used upon them.

Such patches as lie intermixed among plots or "fields" of arable land, and are either too wet, too woody, or too stony, to be ploughed, are termed *meadow*, and are kept perpetually under the scythe and sickle for a scanty supply of hay; being every year shorn to the quick, and seldom, if ever, manured.

The faces of the braes, the roots of the hills, the woody or rough stony wastes of the bottoms, with a small plot near the house, termed "door-land" (for baiting horses upon at meal times, teddering a cow, &c.), are kept as pasture for cattle in summer, and sheep in winter; the sheep, and generally the horses, being kept during summer above the head dike, upon the moor lands. These hill lands, or moor, are laid out, or distributed, as a train of fortuitous circumstances, as tumults and retaliation, as connections, intrigues, and accommodation, have brought about. In general, each farm reaches across half the valley, namely, from the river or burn to the head dike, and has generally some portion of moor immediately above it, contiguous to the green pasture grounds. In some cases, however, these contiguous moors are inconsiderable; and in others are in a state of commonage between two or more farms, and are always so among the petty tenants of the same farm. When the contiguous moor is not sufficient for the maintenance of the hill stock in summer, a portion of hill, lying perhaps several miles from the residence of the occupier, and perhaps common to the stock of several farms, makes up the deficiency.

In these detached grazings and distant sheelings are involved a train of evils: the drift of the stock; the driving along intermediate grazings; the inconveniences

and danger of having stock at a distance; the never-ceasing disputes with the occupiers of the surrounding lands; the constant hounding and harassing of stock; and by the overstocking of parts rendering it impracticable for more judicious managers to stock with discretion; the starving stock overrunning by day or by night the kept grounds of such managers. The consequence, with respect to sheep at least, is the poverty and death of part; and perhaps, we may add, the unprofitableness of the whole, that is, of the petty flocks of the smaller tenantry. Under this description of farm falls the principal part of the Highlands of Perthshire, or central Highlands. Of late, however, the system of sheep-farming has gained some footing, but is yet confined to the heads of glens, where the valleys are narrow, and the hill lands extensive; and even in these situations it is not universally introduced. In this case arable and meadow lands are not requisite. An extent of hills, with a sheltered valley or cove for a wintering ground, constitute the Highland sheep farm; with generally, however, arable and meadow land enough for a few cows, and a grass inclosure for rams in the early part of the season. Agriculture.

Hence it may be said, that the prevailing farm of the Highlands, that which may be called the genuine Highland farm of the present time and of past ages, is of a mixed nature, and comprises every description of land, hill and valley; arable, meadow, and pasture.

The size of the Highland farms is of the very smallest cast; some few excepted, as those of large proprietors, their factors, &c. Even those of the tenantry which are emphatically termed *farms* contain only a small quantity of cultivated land; and their subdivisions are many of them very inconsiderable. On the sides of Loch Tay the nominal farms, or petty townships, contain on a par about Size of Highland Farms.

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twenty acres of infield, fifteen acres of outfield, ten acres of meadow, thirty-five acres of green pasture, with about ten acres of woody waste (in all about ninety acres within the head dike), and about 250 acres of moor or hill land. The subdivisions or real holdings of the present tenants do not contain on a par more than five acres of infield, four acres of outfield, two acres and a half of meadow, ten acres of pasture, two and a half of woody waste, with about seventy-five acres of moor; and of course the holdings of many of the smaller tenants are still more narrowly circumscribed.

Yet even these subdivisions are diminished by a still lower order of occupiers (if such they may be deemed) under the name of *acresmen* or *crofters*. This extraordinary class of cultivators appears to have been quartered upon the tenantry after the farms were split down into their smallest size; the crofters being a species of sub-tenants on the farms to which they are respectively attached. Besides one or two "cows holdings" and the pasture of three or four sheep, they have a few acres of infield land (but no outfield or moor), which the tenant is obliged to cultivate, and they in return perform to him certain services; as the works of harvest, and the casting of peats, the tenant fetching home the crofter's share.

And still below these rank the cottars, answering nearly to the cottagers of the southern provinces; except that in the Highlands they are attached, like the crofter, to the tenant, or joint tenants, on whose farm they reside, receiving assistance and returning for its services.

The few large farmers are well informed and skilful. The sheep-farmers, or store-masters, are also well educated, and possess abundance of intelligence. The work people of the Highlands are the farmers themselves, their wives and children; and in addition to these, if required

yearly servants of both sexes. Day-labourers are unknown on the Highland farms. Though about the castles of chieftains and men of fortune, they are found in sufficient abundance, and in the Lowlands they will do the meanest drudgery for the meanest tenants, yet they cannot brook the idea of working for their neighbours; they will rather loiter away the winter in idleness, and starve on the pittance they have saved in their summer's excursion. Agriculture.

Horses have ever been the beast of draught in this district, where oxen have never been wrought in the ordinary practice of farmers. Formerly four horses a-breast was the plough-team of the Highlands, and is still in use, though nearly superseded by that of two horses with reins, now the almost universal plough-team of the northern provinces; but the old breed of Highland horses are found too light for this purpose.

The arable crops are chiefly oats and "bear" or big, namely the square-eared or four-rowed barley. Wheat is not attempted. Some peas, however, have been always grown (chiefly for their haulm, as winter fodder for horses), and of late years potatoes and flax. The soil is ploughed once for oats, and twice or thrice for bear; the first a half-ploughing, called *ribbing*. The summer management of crops is chiefly confined to flax and potatoes; the lint or flax is weeded with great care by women, who creep along it, picking out every weed. The pressure is found advantageous to the crop. Potatoes are kept tolerably clean. Indeed, in many parts of Scotland it was the use of this plant that first introduced careful husbandry into Scotland. The business of harvest is well conducted. The grain is cut or shorn low, level, and clean, in an uncommon degree. In the harvesting of lint one particular is observable; the capsules, provincially *bolls* Crops

bows, are pulled off in the field, previously to the ste
ing carried to the steeping pit. This operation is pe
rmed by means of a sort of large wooden comb fixed
box; the upper part of the lint being drawn throu
e teeth as through a flax-dresser's tool, the bolls dro
ng into the box. These bolls are dried and laid up
ovender for cows; or if the seeds be sufficient
ired, they are sold to the oil-mills. Lint is now u
ressed with mills, which have been several ye
the Highlands. Indeed, in the manag
rop throughout, the Highlanders may
its culture is altogether modern; the b
management was therefore the more easily
; there were no prejudices to be got rid of.

Little farther praise can be given to the husbandry
the Highlands. It is not defective because the land
situated in this district, because the soil is poor, or
cause the inhabitants want intelligence or inclination
adopt the improvements which have come into use in
southern districts; on the contrary, these improveme
are advancing here with singular rapidity: but the e
lies in this, that the occupiers of the soil are too nu
rous, the farms are small, the tenants consequently
poor; and hence the expence of enterprises necessary
wards clearing the land, putting it into good conditi
and preserving it in that condition by a large stock of st
fed cattle, cannot possibly be encountered. But in th
districts he who occupies no portion of the soil has
means of obtaining bread. The great proprietors, su
as Athol and Breadalbane, whose ancestors were acc
tomed to lead thousands to the field, and who in our o
times demonstrated that they still possessed great influe
in this respect, are unwilling, from humanity, and fr
some remains of the spirit which animated the anci

chieftains, to banish from their estates the ancient tenants of the soil; although their own revenues would thus be immensely increased, and perhaps also the prosperity ultimately augmented of the individuals, who are laid under the necessity of resorting to the commercial or manufacturing towns. Agriculture.

Horses, cattle, and sheep, with a number of fowls and some bees, may be said to compose the present animal stock of the Highlands. The flesh of swine is not eaten by the Highlander (a fact worthy of the antiquary's research); nor are either geese or ducks reared by the common Highland tenants. Rabbits are only found in the vale of Athol. Formerly goats were kept in numbers, but now a few only, for whey in the summer season, as an alterative, and to draw company to what are termed "Goats Whey Quarters;" places of amusement which are now nearly superseded by the more fashionable ones of watering places. Live stock.

What may be termed the true Highland horse is somewhat below the middle stature, namely, about twelve or thirteen hands high, the back generally hollow, and the sides flat, but mostly wide at the hips; the chest deep, the bosom wide, and the legs generally good; the prevailing colour grey, changing early to a white. The Highland horses travel with safety and perseverance; and for the Highland roads, whether they lead over rugged or rotten surfaces, a better breed would perhaps be difficult to introduce: but, as has been mentioned, they are too light for the present plough-team. This, added to the great objection which modern sheep-farmers have to horses on the hills (where great numbers of them were formerly bred), has checked the breeding of this useful species of horse. Nevertheless, in the country at large, the number of horses still kept may be considered as one Horses.

Agricul-ture. of its greatest evils, and must remain such while the present method of supplying it with fuel continues. Every villager and every tradesman, even of the lowest order, is under the necessity of providing a horse to bring down his peats; and in some situations the farmers themselves are obliged to keep an extra number for the same purpose.

Cattle. The native breed of Highland cattle, a breed which has been common to the country beyond memory or tradition, are small comparatively with the English and the Low-land breeds. They are well known in the north of England and in Norfolk, where great numbers are every year fatted on turnip for the London market; for which purpose they rank amongst the first breeds of the island: but, like other well grazing cattle, they are not profitable for the dairy. This valuable breed has been attempted to be improved by crossing it with larger breeds, but without success. The present plan of improving it, or rather perhaps of bringing it back to its ancient standard, by selecting the best of the race, is much more rational. The object of cattle-farming is chiefly breeding.

Sheep. Formerly it was a practice to drive cows and other stock to distant sheelings or hill-pastures, where they were kept six or seven weeks in the summer months. Within the memory of many men now living, the environs of Loch Tay were deserted in that interval. The discontinuance of this practice is said to have been effected by the introduction of flax and potatoes, both of which require attendance during the summer months. The destruction of foxes, and the introduction of the black-faced breed of sheep, may serve still better to account for its disuse. The interior of the mountain can now be pastured with sheep, whereas formerly sheelings chiefly rendered them valuable. The practice, however,

is by no means extinct; and in the uppermost valleys entire families are still to be seen in the middle of summer, with their respective flocks and herds, assembling in the evening round groups of huts placed in the wildest situations. The breed of sheep has been rapidly undergoing, during some years, a complete change in the Highlands. Formerly the sheep in the Highlands were of a race almost as different from those of the southern provinces, as goats or deer are from that ancient breed whose fur consisted of a sort of down overtopped by long straight rugged hair, somewhat like the coat of the beaver and other furred animals, widely different from the wool of European sheep in general: and, beside this distinction of coat, there is another characteristic difference, which marks them still more strongly; the tail, which in all the varieties of woolled sheep is long and covered with wool, resembling that of the rest of the body, is in the animal under notice short, slender, tapering, and thinly covered with strong silvery hairs, and not exceeding in size that of the deer or goat. Its face, too, is covered with sleek hairs, as that of the deer; and like this it has the eyes prominent.

Agriculture.

Ancient sheep.

In every part of the central Highlands vestiges of this breed are still evident. On the southern banks of Strath Tay, and between that and Strath Brand, it is most obvious. On the banks of Loch Ness, in the northern Highlands, it is found nearly pure, perhaps without any modern admixture of extraneous blood. These are small, remarkably tame, and apparently of a tender delicate frame, as if housed in the night; a treatment which was common to this ancient breed. In the Shetland isles the same breed of animals remains with little admixture; and in Denmark it is perhaps in a state of greater purity. The wools or furs of Asia, imported into Great Britain at

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a high price for the use of the hatmakers, is of a nature perfectly similar to that of the animal under notice. It has been supplanted by the common black-faced sheep from Tweeddale. For the sake of the wool the white-faced sheep from the Cheviot Hills have been tried, but not extensively.

Woods.

In this part of the Highlands the ancient forests have in a great measure been destroyed, and the country has been left in a state of nakedness with respect to wood. Of late years, however, the spirit of planting, and desire of preserving the natural woodlands, have gone forth; and upon most estates an officer employed by the proprietor deals out to the tenants the requisite supply, either free of cost or at a low price; while, in some instances, the rising coppices are kept with great care, and have been long brought into a course of cutting, especially in the valley of Athol, where oak-coppices make no small proportion of the annual produce of the lands. The spirit of planting, which rose upon the wing some thirty years ago in Scotland, has been such as no other country perhaps ever experienced. There are several men who can boast of their hundreds, some few perhaps of their thousands of acres planted by themselves; and there are some substantial proofs of similar spirit having gone forth previously to that era, namely, about fifty years ago, and two notable ones in this district; the plantations of Blair and Dunkeld, by the late Duke of Athol, and those of Taymouth, by the late Earl of Breadalbane; while they evince the spirit and judgment of their respective designers, and do honour to the country in which they have been executed. Plantations, perhaps, were never made with better success. There are larches, in the former instance, which at five feet high girted, in 1792, full eight feet, yet had been planted no more than fifty-four years; and

in the latter instance, a similar luxuriance of growth has taken place in various species of trees. It may be remarked, that of the forests which remain a part are inhabited by deer, which may still be considered as a species of Highland stock. The Duke of Athol has a forest of extraordinary extent on the eastern limits of the central Highlands; and on its western lies the Forest of Mamlorn, the property of the Earl of Breadalbane. This, however, was disforested some years ago, and is now converted into sheep farms. Agriculture.

The red-deer or stag may be said to inhabit these forests in the most perfect state of nature and wildness; cautious and sly in the extreme, singularly jealous of the human form, eluding, with wonderful effect, the wiles of the sportsman. A variety of other game are also inhabitants of these wilds. Among the rest, the roe (provincially *ray*), a much more familiar animal than the stag, appearing, even in summer, in the woodlands and plantations of the valleys down to the public roads and habitations; nevertheless their aversion to restraint is such that they may be said to be untameable. Deer.

The subject of the mineralogy of this county affords sufficient materials to excite and to reward the curiosity of the scientific student of the works of nature; but in a political or economical point of view, the minerals of this county are of no great importance. At Culross, upon the Forth, coal has been wrought for ages; but as it is situated at a detached corner of the county, between the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, it is of little importance to Perthshire. The Carse of Gowrie, and the country around Perth, are supplied with coal by sea from the southern coast of Fife, or from England. From the ports of Dundee and Perth coal is conveyed over land, to a great distance, along Strathearn and Strathmore. The district Mineralogy. Coal.

of Monteath and Strathallen are supplied from the coal-works in Clackmannanshire. In consequence of this want of coal, the far greater part of the county is exposed to great disadvantages. Peat is the fuel generally consumed in all the inland districts by the common people, together with such sorts of brushwood as can be obtained. In such a northern climate the difficulty of procuring fuel operates severely as a check upon all sorts of arts and industry. Even agriculture proceeds under great disadvantages where fuel is not easily obtained; a great part of the summer-season is consumed in the Highland and all upland districts in digging, drying, and bringing home peats. Neither can that important ingredient, lime, be obtained for carrying on improvements in agriculture where fuel is wanting. Limestone rocks are found in a variety of districts, both in the Highlands and in the low country; but the use of lime is greatly restrained on account of the difficulty of calcination. Peat is a weak and ineffectual firing for this purpose. In burning lime in the Highlands, it is usual to slake the lime as it is drawn out of the kiln, shake it in a sieve, and return the numerous unreduced cores to pass through the fire a second time. Blocks of wood, and especially the large roots of trees, are frequently thrown in with the peats, to strengthen the fire; placing the fuel and the stones layer over layer, as in the use of coals, making the strata of coal thick proportionally to its strength. The Highland kiln tends to the inefficacy of the fuel. It is too shallow, and spreads too wide at the top, suffering the fire to escape before it has fulfilled its intention. It is sometimes built of sods, set upon the surface of the ground from whence the sods were taken; and this, perhaps, the best soiled part of the farm. Having, however, performed their office as walls of the kiln, they are themselves carried to the

field as manure. From these temporary sod-kilns, perhaps, were copied the shallowness and width of the present stone-kilns of the district. Mineralogy.

In the district of Rannoch, the late Lord Kaimes (to whose extraordinary abilities and public spirit Scotland owes very much), with the other commissioners of the forfeited estates, erected a mill for the grinding of lime-stone for manure; but it was unfortunately carried away by the burn which had worked it. It is believed that the real merits of the plan were never ascertained. When quick lime is allowed to remain during a considerable time spread out exposed to the action of the atmosphere, it must necessarily absorb the carbonic acid, and thereby return to its original mild state. It would seem, therefore, that its efficacy as a manure should be equal when it is reduced to powder, and spread out in its original raw state. This idea, however, ought not to be rashly adopted. It may even be correct in some situations, and not in others. It is probable that uncalcined lime-stone, pounded to powder, may be spread usefully upon old leys which have begun to be covered with fog; while the application of it in a caustic state might be necessary to lands covered with heath or with deep moss. Crushing of crude lime.

Many years ago, a merchant connected with Strathmore, apprehending the utility of a navigable canal along that district, procured a survey of the course from Perth to Forfar; but the plan he had conceived being on a large scale, while improvements and manufactures were only in their infancy, the design was laid aside. It has, however, been thought practicable and advantageous, on account of the extent of level and fertile territory, thirty-five miles in length, and six in breadth, which would thus be brought as it were into contact with the ocean. The same remark is applicable to Strathearn. There would be no Projected canals.

Mineralogy. difficulty in these districts of finding abundance of water to maintain the navigation, in consequence of the multitude of streams that descend from the high grounds on both sides. Accordingly a new resolution has been recently adopted to cut a canal along Strathearn, from Loch Earn to Perth. The Earl of Breadalbane gives very liberal patronage to the plan, and the execution of it cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects to this inland country.

Lime-stone, as already noticed, is found in the Highland districts, such as Rannoch, Glenlyon, Breadalbane, and the head of Strathearn. In Monteath is a beautiful quarry of lime-stone, of the nature of marble, of a blue ground, variegated with streaks of white; it is found in the estate of Loney. In the district of Monteath there has also been found a ridge of rocks three feet thick, of the kind called steatites, or soap-stone; it extends upwards of four miles in length. Large beds of fire clay have also been discovered near Culross, and in that neighbourhood there is abundance of iron-stone.

Slate. Slates are found in a variety of situations. Of these, the blue slates have been discovered in Monteath and along the north side of the Ochils; also in Monteath, as well as in Strathallan and Strathearn, great quantities of what are called grey slates have been found. These consist of sandstone, which may be split into very thin layers, frequently six feet square, not above one and a half or two inches thick; yet from their toughness they are easily carried to a distance, and are used for malt-kilns, floors, and pavement. Before the discovery or use of blue slate these flags were used for covering houses, particularly Doun Castle, built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and several others. It is still used in many places, and forms a lasting, but a heavy roof.

Breccia rocks. Near Drummond Castle, and more particularly about Callender, that species of rock is frequent called the *bre-*

rica, or *plumb-pudding-stone*. It is a composition consisting of a great variety of small stones of different colours and sizes, so firmly cemented together by a brown substance of rock, that when used in buildings it resists the influence of the weather for ages. This species of rock has all the appearance at first sight of ordinary stones united together by an artificial cement. It defies the edge of the chissel to render it smooth, but admits of being dressed with the hammer; only that the cemented stones sometimes fly out of the socket in which the cement seems to have inclosed them. The rock above Callender is wholly composed of this cemented stone. The vein of it is of no great breadth, but extends, in the direction of south-west and north-east, to the distance of many miles, through lakes and rivers, and mountains and valleys. The pebbles, which are inclosed in the cement, do not seem to have undergone the action of fire, but of friction. They are of different colours; some white, some blue, and some grey, and mostly of the roundness of field or water stones. The cement itself has the most calcined appearance, being all of one colour, and uniformly brown. This rock does not stand in columns in the form of basaltic pillars. The clefts are sometimes horizontal, sometimes dipping, and sometimes perpendicular. The strata are not in the form of prisms; they lie in prodigious flags of different degrees of thickness, and the high mountains on both sides of this vein are not composed of this kind of stone. Mineralogy.

It may be remarked, that this kind of *cemented rock*, together with the *slate* and *lime-stone*, run in three parallel veins, at the distance of a statute mile from each other, to a very great length in a north-east direction from Dunbartonshire. The stratum of slate reaches from Luss to Dunkeld, making its appearance above ground at least in eight different places; the lime-stone from Buchannan to the parish of Comrie, and appearing in as many places;

Mineralogy.

and the plum-pudding rock from Gartmore and visible on the surface almost the whole way seems to run parallel to these on the east a chain stone from *Gartur*, through *Ruskie*, *Terry*, a vaich, to the vicinity of Crieff.

Milnfield quarry.

At the south-east corner of the county upon on the estate of Milnfield, is one of the best and lebrated stone quarries in this country. The Mi Kingoody stone, is of a greyish colour, called by gists grain-stone. It is difficult to work, hard an in an uncommon degree; so much so, that the fine the steeple of Dundee, which was built of it in Ki the Second's time, has scarce shown any sympto cay, except where the influence of the town's at reaches: castle Huntly, supposed to be built in scarce a stone in it which has yielded to the inf the weather; and a gate at that place built of stone by Earl Patrick of Strathmore, 139 year crowned with four pyramids, the points of whic perfectly entire at this day, not measuring more i ter than one-sixteenth of an inch. These are on among many instances of its durability. It stone of all sizes, and for every purpose of buildi affords blocks of fifty feet in length by sixteen in also stones for pavements, mill-stones, slates, &c. quarry some stone is raised of a bluish cast, of ar ing fine grain, and capable of a polish little short marble. The deeper in the quarry the stone is ter: it is soft below water mark, and it is easier but it hardens in the common air. The best this quarry seems to lie in a north-easterly direct as its bed proceeds north and west it degenerates, it appears so, so far as it has yet been traced. mile westward below Langforgan, it has the ap of a reddish granite; but it is soft, and seems

to the hammer, and dissolves so entirely with friction and moisture, that it has been found totally unfit for metalling roads; but it has been used, and does very well, for building common village houses. Farther west it has more of that red colour, and becomes heavy, as if it tended to iron ore. Mineralogy.

In the parish of Tulliallan on the Forth, the stone-quarry of Longannet has long had great reputation: it consists of freestone; that is, sand-stone, both yellow and white, of a small grain, which receives a fine polish. The Royal Exchange, Infirmary, and Register Office, in Edinburgh, and one of the churches in Aberdeen, were partly built from it. It is also said that the Stadthouse of Holland was built from it. It was for some time wrought by a Dutch company. On the estate of Logiealmond, in the parish of Wester Foulis, is a blue slate quarry, from which 500,000 slates are supposed to be sold annually; but the demand is small on account of the distance from water carriage.

The hill of Kinnoul, which is the most westerly of the Sidlaw hills, and around which the Tay turns before it assumes an eastern direction, is a sort of mineral curiosity. On the south it is a precipice consisting of ragged rock, of a very formidable appearance; the greatest part of the rock consists of lava, in which different layers or currents are very evident. Some of it is very compact; but it is in general full of small cells, resembling the cells in the slag of an iron foundery. This lava is generally of a grey colour, having a lilac tinge: it melts into a glass of a dark purple colour, inclining to black; which is so tenacious that it can be drawn into fine threads, and might undoubtedly be blown into bottles. Among the stones, at the bottom of the hill, are frequently found very fine agates of the ribbon, fortification, and other figures. This rock has long been famous for these, though the mineral- Hill of Kinnoul.

Mineralogy. ogy of it has otherwise been little attended to. Several years ago a lapidary from Edinburgh visited it, and collected all the fine agates he could find; since that time a person in Perth makes a business of picking them up after every frost, or heavy fall of rain. On this account, it is not easy to find many that are remarkably fine: they are sometimes found sticking in a bed of stone, and may be seen with a pocket telescope adhering in this manner in the face of the rock. Veins of sulphate of barytes are also found; likewise rock crystal and chalcedony. Rhomboidal calcareous spar is likewise met with, and greenish coloured steatite or soap-stone.

Minerals of the Grampians. The principal mineral of which the Grampians consist is granite; and it is remarkable, that as the coal field of Scotland terminates to the southward of the Ochils, the sand-stone, or freestone, seems in a great measure to terminate at the next parallel ridge northward, that is at the Grampians. It may be remarked in passing, that Perthshire in this manner contains within itself the boundary between the sand-stone and the granite; the last of which is not so generally, or rather only in small patches, found to the south, excepting in the mountains of Galloway, where it abounds. To the north, in like manner, the freestone is very local. It is not a little singular, that the same territory formed in ancient times the boundary between the forests of fir-trees, which in ancient times covered the north of Scotland, and the forests of oak, and other deciduous trees, that covered the territory of Scotland to the south of the Grampians.

In the southern ridges or skirts of the Grampians, however, both slate and freestone are found in abundance. It is also remarkable, that the secondary minerals, such as slate, lime-stone, and even sand-stone, when found in the ridges of the Grampians, assume more of a bluish tinge than in the southern districts, at a distance from the

ins of granite. Thus in the parish of Little Dun- Mineralogy.
elow Murthy, is an inexhaustible body of free-
of a very fine grain, of a light vivid ash colour, and
as to resist for centuries the injuries of the weather.
thedral of Dunkeld, with its tower, was built of
from this quarry. In the hills of Birnam is a-
ice of slate that splits into plates of a convenient
d thickness, of a deep blue colour, bordering on
and exceedingly beautiful.

e-stone, as already mentioned, is found in sufficient
y, and of a tolerable quality, in the highest territo-
he Highlands. A lead mine was wrought for ma-
rs near Tyndrum in Breadalbane, and another in
on. Some lead ore was also a few years ago dis-
l in the mountain of Benledi. In the north-east
yielded twenty-shillings of silver in every hun-
eight of ore; so that it might be considered as a
mine; but the vein was too small to defray the ex-
of working it. In the Hill of Birnam, also, several
of lead ore have been found. The ore was in-
l with a white sparry, or rather quartzose substance.
ece contained about six pound weight of unmixed
ct ore, of a small grain, and covered by this kind
rix, but open at one end. A considerable portion
was separated from this mass by mere roasting in
smith's forge. This was found at the foot of the
ain; but upon the highest summit also, the small
s of the rock contain the like ore, but platy, and of
irm cohesion.

most remarkable mineral waters in this county Pitkethly wells.
se of Pitkethly, which have long been famed for
fficacy in curing or alleviating the scrophula, scurvy,
, &c. They are situated in the parish of Dumbarny.
nineral is gentle in its operation, has an agreeable

Mineralogy. effect in relieving the stomach of crudities, procuring [illegible] appetite, and exhilerating the spirits; and instead of weakening, tends to strengthen the constitution. The water is of a cooling quality, and very efficacious in removing all heat and foulness of the blood. It is used both for drinking and bathing. In some cases the warm bath has the most salutary effect, especially in scrophulous and scorbutic complaints; but should be used with caution, as it tends to weaken, if made too warm, or used too frequently. The time when this mineral was discovered cannot be ascertained with certainty; even tradition says nothing of its discovery. There are five distinct springs all of the same quality, but of different degrees of strength. In the year 1771, some experiments were made on one of these mineral springs by Dr Donald Monro of London, which in 1772, with a letter from the late Dr Wood of Perth on the same subject, were published in the LXII. volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Messrs Stoddart and Mitchell, druggists of Perth, have with much attention and accuray analysed the several springs. The following Table, shewing the contents in a wine gallon of each of the mineral waters, is the result of their investigation.

Names of the Waters.	East Well.	West Well.	Spout Well.	Dumbarny Well.	South Park Well.	
Atmospheric air ..	4	4	4	4	4	cub. inches.
Carbonic acid gas	8	8	6	5	5	ditto
Carbonate of lime	5	5½	5	5½	5	grains
Sulphate of lime...	5½	5	3½	3	3	ditto
Muriate of soda	100	92	82	57	44	ditto
Muriate of lime ...	180	168	146	102	84	ditto
Specific gravity of a gallon of each more than distilled water	216	198	172	124	198	grains

The chief mineralizers therefore are muriate of soda, or common salt, and muriate of lime, with a little chalk and Paris plaster held in solution. These wells are much attended annually during the summer season; but there is rather a want of lodgings, although the lodgings that are here found are abundantly agreeable. The situation is very pleasant, and the air pure. Mineralogy.

The royal boroughs in this county are two, Perth and Culross. Royal Boroughs.

The town of Perth is one of the handsomest in Scotland, and built upon a much more regular plan than any of them, with the exception of the New Town of Edinburgh. It is situated on a spot which might have been, without impropriety, selected as a seat of empire, and it was in fact long considered as the Scottish capital. It stands on a fine plain on the west side of the Tay, which is here a fine river. Three extensive tracts of very fertile country may be considered as having their termination or junction at this spot. These are the Carse of Gowrie, Strathearn, and Strathmore. The town itself is surrounded by, or rather divides, a spacious plain, into what are called the North and South Inches; each of which measures about a mile and a half in circumference. They are called inches, or islands, because they have the Tay on the east, and on the other sides the branches of a canal which comes from the Almond, and which brings down a large proportion of that small river to Perth. These inches are used as public walks by the inhabitants, and likewise as public places for the washing and drying of linen, as is common in many places of Scotland. The Tay flows here in a direction nearly north and south; but a little below Perth it turns eastward, and is lost behind the Hill of Kinnoul. The tide from the German ocean flows up this river, and reaches about two miles Perth.

Perth. above Perth. The river is navigable to Perth for sloops and small craft, and in spring tides for ships of considerable burthen, which come close to the town.

Bridge. Over the Tay is thrown a handsome bridge, which cost about L.25,000. To this work a considerable sum was contributed by government out of the forfeited estates the magistrates gave as much as could be spared out of the public funds; and about L.17,000 was raised by public subscription. The late patriotic Earl of Kinnoul advanced the remaining sum, demanding only the security of the tolls. The whole expence has been now defrayed. The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a land-arch. The clear water-way is 598 feet nine inches, the extent of the arches 730 feet nine inches, the wing walls 176 feet; so that the whole length of the bridge is 906 feet nine inches: its breadth is twenty-two feet within the parapets. The piers are founded ten feet beneath the bed of the river, upon oaken and beechen piles, and the stones laid in puzzalano, and cramped with iron.

Principal streets. The two principal Streets of Perth are the High Street and South Street, which run in a direction perpendicular to the river, or from east to west, and are nearly parallel to each other. Parallel to the river, and adjacent to it, runs a street called the Watergate. This street has been continued from the foot of the High Street northwards towards the Bridge, and is called George Street. In this northern quarter of the town, to which George Street is the eastern avenue, is Charlotte Street and the New Town. George Street and Charlotte Street consist of houses built in a style of great neatness and elegance: and in the New Town, which was begun only in 1798, a circus and terrace of elegant houses are already built. The New Town is built on feus from Mr Anderson, on the

where once stood the monastery of Blackfriars, in Perth.
ames the First was murdered by the Earl of A-
d his accomplices. At the termination of the
on the opposite side of the river, is the village of Bridgend village.
; commonly called Bridgend. It is a borough of
holding of the Earl of Kinnoul as superior. It
ed to hold a weekly market and four fairs. Perth
as in ancient times exposed to great inundations;
n to this day, during heavy rains, the waters of
· and of the Almond are apt to cover the streets
own in some quarters. The following account is Ancient inundation.
y Fordun and Major of one of the ancient inunda-
" In the year 1210, and, as some would have it,
e time of the feast of St Michael, there happened
reat fall of rain as made the brooks and rivers
their usual channels, and carry off much of the
crop from the fields. The water of Tay, with
er of Almond, being swelled by the increasing
d by a spring tide from the sea, passed through a
rt of that town which of old was called Bertha,
) Perth, in Scotland. In consequence of a mound
art giving way, not only some houses, but also
e bridge of St John, with an ancient chapel, were
)wn. William the king, David Earl of Hunting-
king's brother, Alexander the king's son, with
the principal nobility, went into a boat, and sailed
out of the town, otherwise possibly they might
rished. Of the burgesses, and other persons of
es, some went into boats, and others fled for safety
alleries or balconies which were over their hou-

ıard the town against dangerous inundations, the
'ere raised from time to time. Old streets, well paved,
d six, eight, or ten feet below the present surface.

Perth. Subterraneous apartments sometimes have been discovered. Within these twenty-two years some masons came to what they reckoned to have been a stable or cow-house. They could not, with any certainty, discover the walls, which probably had been originally of turf or clay; but they found four stakes, and also a manger, wholly and very neatly wrought of the twigs of trees; a kind of work which was much practised by the ancient Britons.

Antiquities. Of the ancient importance of Perth, while it was a royal residence, few vestiges exist. The parliament-house at Perth still remains, and is converted, as well as it possibly could, into dwelling-houses. There remain likewise the ancient houses of many of the nobility, which are now in a manner also modernized; such as the houses of the Bishop of Dunkeld, Earl of Errol, and Earl of Athol. The Earl of Gowrie's house, which was originally built by the Countess of Huntly about the year 1520, remains. In the year 1746 it was given by the magistrates to William Duke of Cumberland, who sold it to government for the purpose of containing barracks for a company of artillery. This house stands at the south end of the street called the Watergate. It was the scene of one of the most problematical events in Scottish history, that is, the execution of what is called the *Gowrie Conspiracy*. The immediate actors were, John Ruthven Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander, sons of the earl who had been beheaded in 1584. These young men, especially the elder brother, were accomplished, religious, generous, brave, and popular. The story published by the court, concerning the conspiracy and act of treason of which they were guilty, amounts to this, that on the 5th of August 1600, when James the Sixth was residing at Falkland, and going out to hunt in the morning, he was accosted by A-

Gowrie's conspiracy.

Ruthven, who informed him, that on the preceding he had seized a stranger, who had under his pot filled with a vast quantity of foreign gold; had secured the stranger, and thought it his duty to the king. James suspected him to be a foreign come to excite commotions in the kingdom, and to authorise the magistrates of Perth to inquire matter; but Ruthven eagerly persuaded the king person for that purpose. After the chase the at to Perth with only twenty persons in his train, met by the Earl of Gowrie and several citizens. g was invited to a repast, for which little preparaas to have been made, and the earl seemed pen- embarrassed. When the king's repast was over, attendants were led to dine in another room, Ruthspered him, that now was the time to go to the where the unknown person was kept. James ded him to bring Sir Thomas Erskine along with at, instead of that, Ruthven ordered him not to and then conducting the king up a stair-case, and ough several apartments, the doors of which he behind him, led him at last to a small study, in here stood a man clad in armour, with a sword and by his side. The king, who expected to have e disarmed and bound, started at the sight, and if this was the person; but Ruthven, snatching ger from the girdle of the man in armour, and it to the king's breast, "Remember," said he, unjustly my father suffered by your command; now my prisoner; submit to my disposal without e or outcry, or this dagger shall avenge his James expostulated with Ruthven, entreated, and him. The man whom he found in the study l the while trembling and dismayed, without cou- Perth.

Perth. rage either to aid the king or to second his aggressor, Ruthven protested, that if the king raised no outcry his life should be safe; and, moved by some unknown reason, retired to call his brother, leaving to the man in armour the care of the king, whom he bound by oath not to make any noise in his absence.

While the king was in this dangerous situation, his attendants growing impatient to know whither he had retired, one of Gowrie's servants entered hastily, and told them the king had just rode away towards Falkland. All of them rushed out into the street; and the earl, in the utmost hurry, called for their horses to be got ready. By this time his brother had returned to the king, and swearing that there was now no remedy, but that he must die, offered to bind his hands. Unarmed as James was, he scorned to submit to that indignity, and closing with the assassin a fierce struggle ensued. The man in armour stood, as formerly, amazed and motionless; and the king dragging Ruthven towards a window, which during his absence he persuaded the person with whom he was left to open, cried with a wild and affrighted voice, "Treason! treason! help! I am murdered."

His attendants heard and knew the voice, and saw at the window a hand which grasped the king's neck with violence. They flew with haste to his assistance. Lennox and Marr, with the greater number, ran up the principal staircase, where they found all the doors shut, which they battered with the utmost fury, endeavouring to burst them open. But Sir John Ramsay, entering by a back staircase which led to the apartment where the king was, found the door open, and rushing upon Ruthven, who was still struggling with the king, struck him twice with his dagger, and thrust him towards the staircase, where Sir Thomas Erskine and Sir Hugh Herries met and killed

him; he crying with his last breath, "Alas! I am not to blame for this action." During this scuffle, the man who had been concealed in the study escaped unobserved. Together with Ramsay, Erskine, and Herries, one Wilson, a footman, entered the room where the king was; and before they had time to shut the door, Gowrie rushed in, with a drawn sword in each hand, followed by seven of his attendants well armed, and with a loud voice threatened them all with instant death. They immediately thrust the king into the little study, and shutting the door upon him encountered the earl. Notwithstanding the inequality of numbers, Sir John Ramsay pierced Gowrie through the heart, who fell down dead without uttering a word; and his followers, having received several wounds, immediately fled. Three of the king's defenders were likewise hurt in the conflict. A dreadful noise still continued at the opposite door, where many persons laboured in vain to force a passage; and the king being assured that they were Lennox, Marr, and his other friends, it was opened on the inside. They ran to the king, whom unexpectedly they found safe, with transports of congratulation; and he falling on his knees, with all his attendants around him, offered solemn thanks to God for so wonderful a deliverance. Perth.

"The danger, however, was not yet over. The inhabitants of the town, whose provost Gowrie was, and by whom he was extremely beloved, hearing the fate of the two brothers, ran to arms and surrounded the house, threatening revenge, with many insolent and opprobrious speeches against the king. James endeavoured to pacify the enraged multitude by speaking to them from the window; he admitted their magistrates into the house, related to them the whole circumstances of the fact; and their fury subsiding by degrees, they dispersed. On searching the poc-

Perth. kets of the earl for papers which might discover the de-
signs of his accomplices, nothing was found but a sm-
parchment bag full of magical characters and words of e-
chantment; and in the account of the conspiracy pu-
blished by the king, it is asserted, that 'while they we-
about him the wound of which he died bled not, but
soon as they were taken away the blood gushed out i
great abundance.'

"After all the dangerous adventures of this busy d-y,
the king returned in the evening to Falkland, having com-
mitted the dead bodies of the two brothers to the custody
of the magistrates of Perth."

Notwithstanding the minute detail, as Dr Robertson observes, which the king gave of all the circumstances of this conspiracy against his life, the motives which induced the two brothers to attempt an action so detestable, and the end they had in view, and the accomplices on whose aid they depended, were altogether unknown. Three of the earl's attendants, being convicted of assisting him in his assault upon the king's servants, were executed at Perth; but they could give no light into the motives which had prompted their masters to such an action. Diligent search was made for the person concealed in the study, and from him great discoveries were expected: but Henderson, the earl's steward, who upon a promise of pardon confess himself to be the man, declared he was as much a stran to the designs of his master as the rest; and though ced in the study by Gowrie's command, he did not know for what end that station had been assigned A violent dispute about the affair ensued between the and the clergy. The latter asserted that the minu tail published by the court was a fabrication, to cov plan which the king had formed and executed for d ing two popular characters, who were favourable

Presbyterian interest, and whose family was odious to James. The clergy, therefore, refused to thank God publicly for his escape; and some of them, on this account, were banished. Perth.

In a walk near the river Tay, in the garden of Gowrie House, stands the Monk's Tower. It is of an oval figure, with a high roof vaulted within. The area, of internal measure, is about twenty-four feet by thirteen. It has a fire-place and covered ceiling, in which are coarsely painted the twelve signs of the zodiac, the heathen gods and goddesses, and the arms, crests, and cyphers of the Hay family. The painting, from its style, does not seem older than the time of King Charles the First, and is said to have been done by the same hand as the ceilings of the palace of Scoon. Apparently this tower was intended for a kind of summer house or banqueting room, the walls being by much too thin to have been built for the purpose of defence. Monk's Tower.

Some have supposed this tower to have obtained the appellation of the Monks Tower, from having, A.D. 1336, in obedience to the orders of King Edward, been built at the expence of the monasteries of Lindores, Balmerinoch, Aberbrothick, and Coupar in Angus; which expence, Fordun says, in a manner ruined these monasteries; and adds, that John de Gowrie, prior of St Andrews, paid 280 merks towards these works. This is in some degree countenanced by Cant's Notes to the History of Perth in the following lines and note:

——— "The great and strong Spey Towre,
And Monk's Towre builded round a wall of power.

"The Spey Tower is gone; it was a stately fortress, and had a strong prison. The Rosses of Craigie were governors of the fortress. At the reformation Robert Ross

Perth. of Craigie delivered up the keys under a protestation. There remains nothing of it but a pitiful ruin, where the toll-house is. Monk's Tower yet stands, as described in the poem, in the south-east corner of the garden, on the wall. It serves for a magazine of gunpowder for the train of artillery. The wall between this and the Spey Tower is the wall of the garden, and the fosse without still remains." Perhaps this tower might have been erected on the site of a more ancient one, and have taken its name from some concern General Monk might have with it; but this is only conjecture, not founded on any authority.

Public buildings. The church in which John Knox preached at Perth is still standing, and is now divided into three, named the East, the Middle, and the West Kirks. Here the reformation first publicly broke out. On Thursday the 11th of May 1559, Knox preached a sermon against idolatry. After the sermon, a priest was so imprudent as to open his repository of images and relics, and prepare to say mass. The audience having caught the enthusiasm of Knox from his sermon, were in a disposition for any ferocious enterprize. They attacked the priest with fury, broke the images in pieces, tore the pictures, overthrew the altars, scattered about the sacred vases, and left no implement of idolatrous worship, as they termed it, entire or undefaced. They thence proceeded, with additional numbers and augmented rage, to the monasteries of the Gray and Black Friars, which they entirely pillaged and demolished. The Carthusians underwent the same fate.

The Townhouse shuts up the eastern termination of the High Street. The Guildhall is a large building, about the middle of the High Street. Several of the incorporated trades have halls, of which that of the glovers was the most elegant. There are chapels for dissenting congregations in almost every part of the town. There is also a chapel

of ease connected with the establishment. A tontine society has recently been formed in Perth with the view of erecting an elegant coffee-room, hotel, and tavern, fronting the bridge, and beginning a new street to be opened to the river. Conjoined with these, on a very extensive and elegant plan, the proprietors of the county are to erect a hall for their public meetings, for the judges coming here on circuits, &c. Perth.

The salmon-fishery on the Tay is very extensive. In the spring, and part of the summer, fish go fresh packed in ice to the London market. This town has much increased of late years in magnitude and population, owing to the rapid increase of its trade and manufactures, for which no place in Britain is better situated. There is a constant intercourse by water between London and Perth. Every four days at least, during the fishing season, a smack sails, and in general makes the passage within a week, if the weather be anyway favourable. Indeed the passage to London has often been performed within sixty hours. Besides the fishing-smacks, which return loaded with porter, cheese, groceries, and other goods, for the consumption of the town, there are a number of vessels that convey the manufactured goods to different parts of the world. Fishery.

The staple manufacture of Perth is linen; but of late a considerable quantity of cotton goods has been manufactured; which last branch is daily increasing. There are upwards of 1500 looms employed in the town and suburbs, which manufacture linen and cotton goods annually to the value of L.100,000. Besides this, there is at least L.120,000 more in value of linen manufactured in the neighbourhood, and purchased in the Perth markets by the dealers. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood; and cotton-mills, bleachfields, and printfields, have been established Manufactures.

Perth. in a variety of situations. Leather is also manufactured, together with boots and shoes, and gloves in large quantities. From the vicinity of the Highlands, the manufacture of doe-skins and buck-skins has long been established here. A respectable banking company has long been established here, together with a branch of the Bank of Scotland.

Academy. The grammar school of Perth has at all times been extremely respectable. An academy here has long been well known. It is an excellent institution for young men intended for business. It was set on foot in the year 1761, at the earnest desire of several gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, who thought Perth a place particularly proper for a seminary of this kind, for the following reasons:

1st, It is at a considerable distance from any of the universities.

2d, The situation of the town is remarkably pleasant and healthy.

3d, It is the centre of a very populous country, and is the place with which the Highlands of Scotland have the greatest correspondence; so that an institution of this kind would correspond with the national plan of improving and civilizing the Highlands.

4th, Provisions of all kinds are to be had at a reasonable rate; and there is good accommodation for such gentlemen as might either choose to send their children to board, or reside with their families in Perth, during their education.

5th, The people in general are of a sober and industrious disposition; so that the manners of youth are here in less danger of being corrupted than in any of the larger towns.

Induced by these considerations, the magistrates and council agreed to erect a commodious building, with proper

per apartments for the accommodation of the different classes. The first session was opened in October 1761, about forty students attending. The honourable John Murray of Strowan (afterwards Duke of Athol) was unanimously chosen president for the first year, and accepted the office. Perth.

The students generally remain at the academy two years; the first of which is employed in acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic, and the different exchanges with various countries, bookkeeping, drawing, French, Euclid's Elements, plane trigonometry, mensuration of surfaces, land-surveying, mensuration of solids, gauging, navigation, fortification, &c.

The second year they study spherical trigonometry, natural and experimental philosophy in all their branches, algebra, fluxions, &c. The fees are, to the rector two guineas, and to the second teacher half-a-guinea, each year. For drawing and French half-a-guinea a quarter each. The number of students is about eighty, and increases every year.

This academy is opposite the west end of St John's Church, and is furnished with a very well selected philosophical apparatus.

A literary and antiquarian society was founded at Perth, December 16th, 1784. A considerable collection has been made of books, original essays, ancient manuscripts, coins, medals, subjects of natural history, and other materials suitable to the design of the institution: but the society has not yet published any volumes of its transactions. There is also a general library, which continues to be well furnished with books, chiefly in the line of history.

Perth is the county town where the sheriff-court meets. The lords of justiciary hold a court here twice in the year when they go on their circuits. The provosts were sheriffs within the town since the time of King Ro-

Perth. bert the Third. They bear also the office of coroner; which office is not exercised in Scotland.

History of Perth. The ancient history of Perth is involved in considerable obscurity. Mr Henry Adamson, a young man of the clerical profession, son of James Adamson provost of Perth, and brother of Dr John Adamson principal of the college of Edinburgh, wrote his metrical history of Perth about the year 1620, which was published after his death in the year 1638.

The name which Mr Adamson gave to his book was "The Muses Threnodie;" but, according to the fashion of the times, when the book was to be published, it received the whimsical name of "Gall's Gabions." It is written in a very handsome and spirited manner; and William Drummond of Hawthorndean, the celebrated Scottish poet of these times, wrote a complimentary letter to Mr Adamson, desiring him to publish his work, and congratulating the town of Perth on having given birth to a citizen "so eminent in love to her, and so dear to the muses."

The purport of what he says of the origin of Perth, with some additional circumstances from Tacitus and Fordon, is as follows:

Cneius Julius Agricola, in the third year after Vespasian, who had sent him to be governor in Britain, viz. about the year of the Christian era 70, led a numerous army, round by the pass of Stirling, into the country on the north side of the Forth. New nations or tribes were discovered, which the Romans wasted all the way to the Tay. The people fled before them; so that Agricola, in his progress, had leisure to erect many forts or castles.

He was nearly five years establishing the Roman power on the north of the Forth, till he was recalled by Domitian. At first, the natives in the winter demolished the summer camps or fortresses; but these, as well

as the winter residences, were at last rendered impregnable. Perth

When Agricola and his army first saw the river Tay, and the adjacent plain, on which Perth is now situated, they cried with one consent, *Ecce Tiber! Ecce Campus Martius!* (Behold the Tiber! Behold the field of Mars!) comparing what they saw to their own river, and to the extensive plain in the neighbourhood of Rome. The Italians, many ages after, were in use to give to the Tay the name of New Tiber; and Fordun gives the name of Tyber-Mere to an extensive moor which lies west from the town of Perth. Romans conquer.

As the field at Rome was by the early Romans consecrated to Mars; so their descendants found, in the field adjoining to the Tay, an old temple, which the British or Welsh writers say was built many ages before by one of the British kings, and dedicated to Mars. The Romans performed worship there to that heathen deity, in hopes of their expedition proving fortunate in the new country into which they were come.

Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the spot where Perth stands. He proposed to make it a winter camp, and afterwards built what he intended should be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls and with a strong castle, and supplied the ditches with water by an aqueduct from the Almond: also, with much labour to his soldiers, and probably to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was constructed over the river at Perth.

The aqueduct or canal from the Almond still remains. It is necessarily impossible to trace its existence by written evidence back to the time of Agricola; but from some old writings it appears to have been in existence before the time of Malcolm Canmore, who after the death of Macbeth ascended the throne in 1057. Without it there could

re been no supply of water for the mills which were
n at Perth. It still supplies the mills, and now also
wells, with water; and formerly filled the ditches
en the town was fortified.

Sir Robert Sibbald, who had carefully traced the Ro-
n roads or military streets in that part of the country,
cribes four which led to Perth (Military Ways, p. 16.);
from Aberdour and Newbigging, through the town
Kinross, to Perth; a second from the North Ferry,
thr the town of Kinross, to Perth; a third from the
Stirling, through the town of Dunblane and the
Roman camp at Ardoch, to Perth; a fourth from Aber-
nethy to Perth.

The story of an old British temple having existed at Perth before the time of the Romans is given by Hollingshed. He is supposed to have taken it from Galfridus Monomutensis, who was bishop of St Asaph in 1151, and whose history is said to have been a translation of what had been written in the Armorican or Welsh language by Tissillio, a bishop in Wales, and a son of the prince of Powisland. The story more particularly is, that long before the time of our Saviour, the son of Regan, second daughter of King Lear, governed the whole island of Britain. He built three temples; one to Mars at Perth in Scotland, another to Mercury at Bangor, and a third to Apollo in Cornwall.

An old house of mean structure long stood on what was accounted the site of the old temple; it was called the Kirk or House on the Green. It was demolished about twenty years ago; but a marble stone on the spot bears this inscription, "Here stood the House of the Green." A part of the building had been unknown, and was wholly subterraneous. When the masons had dug about three feet below the level of the street, they came to two flat arches which they broke through. Under each of these arch-

was an apartment of twenty-six feet in length and four- Perth.
teen in breadth. The thickness of the walls, which were of large stones strongly cemented, was three feet and a half. Rubbish had filled up the apartments to nearly three feet below the roof. There had been in one of them a door to the north, and in the other a door to the south.

The Picts, after they were converted to the Christian religion, or the Scots, after they had succeeded to the Pictish throne, consecrated the church and bridge of Perth to St John Baptist, whom they seem also to have chosen tutelary saint of the town. In process of time many persons gave to the town the name of St Johnston; but it was never so called in any public writings, nor by the inhabitants in general.

Of the common seal belonging to the borough of Perth, Seal of the town.
in the reign of Alexander the Second, and perhaps long before, some impressions on old charters about the year 1400 remain. It represented the decollation of St John the Baptist, Salome standing by, with a platter in her hand to receive the head. On the reverse is represented the same saint enshrined, and a number of priests or other persons kneeling before him. This seal was laid aside at the reformation, and one adopted which refers to the Roman origin of the town. It bears a golden eagle displayed; *viz.* an eagle of the double or imperial kind, the two heads looking different ways; a red escutcheon charged with the Holy Lamb passant, carrying the banner of St Andrew within a silver double tressure, surmounts the breast of the eagle. The legend at the bottom, *Pro Rege, Lege, et Grege*: "For the King, the Law, and the People."

There was in former times a violent dispute between Antiquity of Perth.
the inhabitants of Perth and Dundee about the relative antiquity of their towns, each attempting to represent the

Perth. other as a modern establishment. Boethius, who was a native of Dundee, and who lived at the time of the dispute, and is followed by Buchannan, relates, "That Perth was formerly situated higher up the Tay, and was swept away by a flood in the year 1210; and that it was afterwards rebuilt on the spot where it now stands, and received its charter of erection into a royal borough from William the Lion in that year:" But there is every reason to reject this account as fabulous. It is true, that in 1210 King William renewed the charter of Perth at Stirling on the 10th of October; and therein it is expressly said that he confirms the privileges which the borough enjoyed in the time of his grandfather King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges: and besides, there are many charters extant concerning the town, from the year 1106 to the year 1210, which confute the account given by Boethius, some of them expressly describing the present situation. At that period it was strongly fortified, and was reckoned the capital city of the Scottish kingdom, and now holds next in priority to Edinburgh and Glasgow. No less than fourteen national councils were held at Perth between 1201 and 1459; but the oldest was at Scone A. D. 906. Perth, in the reign of Edward the First of England, was possessed by the English, who secured it with fortifications; but after an obstinate resistance, they were expelled by Robert Bruce.

Ancient commerce. In early times Perth was a place of great trade. Alexander Necham, an English writer, who read lectures at Paris in 1180, was made abbot of Exeter in 1215, and died in 1227, takes notice of Perth in the following distich, quoted in Camden's Britannica:

Transis, ample Tai, per rura, per oppida, per Perth;
Regnum sustentant illius urbis opes.

An extensive commerce was carried on during many ages between Perth and the Netherlands. The merchants of Perth visited, in their own ships, the Hanse towns; and it is a part of the eulogium conferred on Alexander the Third, who died in 1286, that he devised successful measures for securing the trading ships of that nation "against pirates, and against being detained on slight pretences in any of the foreign ports. In consequence of the care which he exercised about the trade of the kingdom, which for some years during his minority had been on the decline, multitudes of ships soon came from divers regions, loaded with goods of various kinds, to be exchanged for the commodities of this country."—Fordun, Vol. ii. p. 130. Perth.

The German merchants, or *Fleemings* as they were called, very early frequented the port of Perth: and not a few industrious Germans, who wrought in the woollen and linen manufactures, and in staining of cloth, seem to have fixed their abode at Perth, and to have been received as burgesses. But King William the Lion, following the example of his grandfather King David, put the foreign merchants under a great restriction when they came to Perth with their goods, in a charter which he gave to the town in the year 1210; and in the same charter, as a farther discouragement, he granted to his burgesses of Perth, "that they might have their own merchant guild, fullers and weavers excepted."

In 1715 the rebels made Perth a place of arms, and retired to it after the battle of Dunblane or Sheriffmuir; but they were in a little time dislodged by the Duke of Argyle, and retreated northward with the pretender. They possessed it also in 1745. The pretender was proclaimed king, new magistrates were appointed, and an attempt was made to fortify it. The modern prosperity of Effect of the rebellion on Perth.

Culross. Perth commenced immediately after that period. Being the centre of the rebellion, it was the resort of the whole of the disaffected party from the north during a considerable length of time. Its ancient activity was in some degree revived. The march and residence of armies on both sides produced a market for every sort of commodity; capital was gained by industrious persons; and advantage taken of its favourable situation to render it a place of industry. Hence it has been remarked, that Perth is a singular instance of a town that owed its prosperity to the calamities which attend rebellion and civil war.

Culross. The only other royal borough in this county is Culross, upon the Frith of Forth. The town stands on an abrupt ascent from the water. One street runs from the sea northward; the remaining streets run along the shore at right angles with this. Hence, in the approach from the harbour, the town has a very picturesque appearance. Almost every house has a garden attached to it containing fruit-trees. The town was erected into a royal borough in the year 1588, having its charter from James the Sixth in the twenty-second of his reign; and in conjunction with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, sends a representative to parliament. There is no manufacture of any note at present carried on; but there was formerly a species of manufacture peculiar to the place. This was the making of *girdles*, a kitchen utensil well known in Scotland for baking unleavened bread. By two royal grants from James the Fourth and Charles the Second, the inhabitants of Culross possessed the exclusive privilege of this manufacture, which is now supplanted by the cast-iron girdles made at Carron: and to this circumstance we may in a great measure attribute the decline of the place. The shore opposite to the town being flat, with sunk rocks interspersed, the access for ships

of burthen is incommodious; but in former times coal- Culross.
mines were wrought here to a great extent, and at that period a considerable degree of trade was here carried on. It was ordained by statute, in 1663, that the Culross chalder should be the standard measure for Scotland; and the number of salt-pans then in use amounted, as is asserted, to no less than fifty. These works appear to have been in their most flourishing state in the reign of James the Sixth, a little before and some time after his accession to the crown of England. They were then wrought a considerable way under the sea, or at least where the sea overflowed at full tide, and the coals were carried out to be shipped by a moat within the sea-mark, which had a subterraneous communication with the coal-pit. There is a tradition, that James the Sixth, revisiting his native country, made an excursion into Fife, and resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending him to dine along with him at a collier's house, meaning the Abbey of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. Being conducted by his own desire to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly by his host and guide to the moat above mentioned, it being then high-water. Having ascended from the coal-pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or life, and called out, "Treason!" but his faithful guide quickly dispelled his fears, by assuring him that he was in perfect safety; and pointing to an elegant pinnace that was made fast to the moat, desired to know whether it was most agreeable to his Majesty to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the same way he came; upon which the king, preferring the short- Coal dug below the sea.

Culross. est way back, was carried directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had seen.

Abbey. Culross is remarkable for the ruins of a Cistertian abbey. It was founded in the year 1217 by Malcolm Earl of Fife. The Chronicle of Melrose, which records this foundation, says the monks and first abbot were sent from the abbey of Kinross. The conventual church was not only dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but also to St Servanus the confessor, whose festival was annually kept on the 1st day of July, even long after the reformation; on which day the men and women were accustomed to assemble early in the morning, and walk in procession round the town, carrying green boughs in their hands, and afterwards spending the remainder of the day in festivity. This procession is still continued, but is now changed from the saint's day to the king's birth-day. A. D. 1489, John Hogg was abbot of this house; at which time, on the 14th of April, Culross was erected into a borough of barony. The last abbot of this place was Alexander, son to Sir James Colvil of Ochiltry. Sir James Colvil, brother to the said Alexander, was by a patent, bearing date the 20th of January 1609, created a peer by the title of Lord Colvil of Culross; at which time the king also granted to him this dissolved abbey.

It is said that the Earls of Argyle, who in ancient times resided at Castle Campbell, were heritable bailies of this abbey; which office they disposed of to the Colvils of Ochiltry, in whose family it continued till these heritable jurisdictions were abolished, A. D. 1746. The Argyle family had an aisle adjoining to the Abbey Church, in which they sometimes were buried; the ruins of it are still visible. The Abbey of Culross was placed on an elevation commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Forth and the coast on both sides. Considerable remains of the monastery are

yet extant. The Abbey Church stood on the north side of it, and had a tower in the middle of it, which was in the year 1769 still entire, as was also the west part of the church, now used as a parochial kirk. The cloister is still discernible, and is now used by the minister as a garden. On the east and west sides are several remains of the offices of the house, particularly on the west side, where there was a building, from its size supposed to have been the refectory. West of this was the abbot's house. Its walls were entire within the memory of persons now living; at present they are nearly demolished. Culross.

We may next take notice of Scone or Scoon, not for its present magnitude, for it is an ordinary village, about a mile north of the town of Perth, on the east bank of the Tay. It is noted for its palace, and is interesting as being anciently the residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many splendid actions. Here formerly stood an abbey, which was founded by Alexander the First in the year 1114, and dedicated by him to the Holy Trinity and St Michael the archangel. It is said to have been originally a seat of the Culdees, and was afterwards filled with canons of St Augustine. At the reformation, a mob from Dundee and Perth, rendered furious by the preaching of Knox, and impelled by private resentment, as well as the hope of plunder, destroyed both this ancient abbey and palace, which were very extensive. The abbey-wall, as appears from the foundations which have been dug up, inclosed at least twelve acres of ground. Long before the foundation of this abbey, Scone appears to have been a place of note. Some writers call it the ancient capital of the Picts; but it was certainly the chief seat of the kings of Scotland as early as the time of Kenneth. Scone.

Scone. In the church of this abbey was preserved the famous stone which was said to have first served Jacob for a pillow, and was afterwards transported into Spain, where it was used as a seat of justice by Gothalus, a cotemporary with Moses. It afterwards found its way to Dunstaffnage, and continued there as the coronation-chair till the reign of Kenneth the Second, who removed it to Scone: and on it every Scottish king was crowned till the year 1296, when Edward the First took it to England, and it continues one of the appendages of royalty in Wesminster Abbey. Edward removed the stone for the purpose of defeating an ancient prophecy, expressed in the following monkish lines:

Ni fallat fatum, *Scoti* quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Unless old prophecies and words are vain,
Where'er this stone is found the Scots shall reign.'

The prediction was considered as verified when King James the Sixth ascended the English throne.

A large house, which has usually received the appellation of the Palace of Scone, was begun to be built here by the Earl of Gowrie, and was completed by Sir David Murray of Gospatrick, a favourite of King James the Sixth, to whom that monarch, after the forfeiture of Gowrie, had granted it; and the new owner, in gratitude to his benefactor, put up the king's arms in several parts of the house. It was built around two courts. The situation is excellent, being on an extensive lawn, sloping gently to the Tay, and surrounded by fine plantations. It contained some large apartments, particularly a gallery of 160 feet in length by 18 in breadth. The ceiling was arched, and covered with paintings. On one side was represented the hunting of a

stag in all its different stages; and on the other side the diversion of hawking and hunting of the wild boar. James the Sixth appeared in every scene, attended by the nobles of his court; many of the portraits of whom were drawn from life. The dining-room contained a magnificent chimney-piece, with the king's arms, and this motto, Scone.

Nobis hæc invicta miserunt centum sex proavi.

Beneath were the arms of Murray. In an apartment on the west side of the house, which was called the Queen's Room, was a bed of flowered crimson velvet, which was said to have been the work of the unfortunate Queen Mary during her confinement in the castle of Lochleven. In a room off the north end of the gallery, was the canopy of state used by the Earl of Mansfield when ambassador to the court of Versailles.

It is not certain whether the house built by the Earl of Gowrie and Sir David Murray stood precisely on the site of the ancient palace of the Scottish kings. The property now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield. The house has been pulled down to give way to a modern building, which will be afterwards mentioned.

About seventy yards north of the house is a small eminence, commonly called Boot-hill, and by several writers *Omnis Terra*, or "Every Man's Land." The common tradition concerning this hill is, that at the coronation of a king, every man who assisted brought so much earth in his boots, that each person could see the king crowned standing on his own land; and that after the ceremony they cast the earth out of their boots upon this hill, on which account it obtained the name of *Omnis Terra*. It seems, however, more probable that Boot-hill is a corruption of Moot-hill, or the Hill of Meeting. The High-

Scone. landers still call it Tom-a-mhord, which signifies the Hill where Justice is administered.

On this hill David the first Viscount of Stormont built an elegant parish-church about the year 1624; which a few years since wanting considerable repairs, and being insufficient to accommodate the parishioners, was taken down, excepting the aisle, and a new church built in the village of Scone.

On the north wall of this aisle, which remains, is a very fine marble monument, erected to the memory of the above-mentioned David Viscount Stormont. It seems to have been intended for an altar piece, and represents the inside of a chapel or oratory. In the middle is a statue of his lordship in armour, as large as life, kneeling on a cushion before an altar, on which is laid a book. He has the palms of his hands joined in the attitude of prayer. This statue, particularly the face and hands, is very finely executed; every vein is expressed, and the figure seems to breathe. On each side is a man in armour, somewhat smaller than the life, but of admirable workmanship, the heads of which absolutely appear as if alive. One is said to represent the Marquis of Tullibardine, and the other the Earl Marischal. Above these are several emblematical figures; towards the top the arms of the family; and over all an angel. The *tout-ensemble*, as well as each particular part, is very fine.

In this extensive county are a great number of thriving villages; to describe minutely the whole of which would Callender. greatly exceed the limits of this work. Upon the Teath, which falls into the Forth, we have already taken notice of the village of Callender, delightfully situated at the confluence of two streams on the military road from Stirling to Fort William. This village is laid down after a regular plan, built substantially with stones and lime, and

covered with blue slates. A beautiful river runs bet
the old and the new part of the village, over which
is a large and convenient bridge, with roads branchin
in all directions. A stupendous rock rises on the r
stuck full of firs and a variety of natural wood wherever
is any soil between the shelves, which affords prote
to the village from the cold. Over this rock occasio
falls down a white stream of water forming a cascad
veral hundred feet high; all which give the place b
picturesque and an elegant appearance. Includin
soldiers settlement (which consists of houses built b
vernment for pensioners after the peace of Paris i
year 1763), the number of families in Callender is
The mode of giving feus is, a rood of ground, or
fourth of an acre, in property, upon paying L. 7: 1
a premium, and 5s. of a feu-duty yearly, together
an acre of arable ground, a rood of meadow or bog
and two cows-grass in the common pasture, *for rent*
the liberty of moss, common thatch, and stones,
Some time ago no premium was paid, but the feu
was 6s. 8d. and the *property* redeemable. A sm
village, called Kilmahog, is situated in the same pari

Farther down the Teath, near its confluence with
doch Water, is the village of Downe. It consists
principal street, which, after running to a considerabl
tance, divides into two streets in the form of the
Y. At the point of junction of the three streets has
erected a neat market-cross. It stands on very dry gr
about forty feet above the level of the Teath. The
is plentifully supplied with springs of excellent soft w
that are never dry. What has chiefly contributed t
increase and improvement of Downe is the introducti
the cotton manufacture. An extensive work, calle
Adelphi Cotton Mill, was erected a few years ag

Villages. some public-spirited and enterprising brothers, the [illegible] channans of Carston, on the south bank of the Te[illegible] This extensive work employs about 700 persons, [illegible] whose accommodation all the ruinous houses of the to[illegible] have been repaired or rebuilt. Mr Murdoch of Gar[illegible] taber has likewise built a street of houses adjoining [illegible] cotton-mill, chiefly inhabited by the people employed [illegible] that work. For some time past Downe has been [illegible] for excellent slaters, who have acquired superior repu[illegible]tion in that branch over all the neighbouring country. This village has long been celebrated for the manufacture of Highland pistols. In the same neighbourhood, to the south-west, stand Thornhill and Norrieston, in the parish of Kincardine. They originally consisted of two separate villages, but by their increase they have grown into one. The village stands on a rising ground on both sides of the road from Stirling westward to the foot of Inversnaid, and is inhabited chiefly by labourers or tradesmen employed in the service of the neighbouring country.

Dunblane. On the water of Allan stands Dunblane, a village of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been originally a cell of the earliest Christian clergy of Scotland, called the Culdees, and was afterwards erected into a bishopric. The village is in no respect remarkable; but its situation on the banks of the Allan is agreeable. The cathedral stands on an eminence, on the eastern bank of the Allan, and overlooks the town. It was founded by King David in 1142. To this see were annexed considerable revenues in Scotland, besides lands which it possessed in England. The cathedral is unroofed, and going to decay; yet it is venerably grand, because much of its ruins still remain. The choir is kept in repair as the parochial church. At the west end are thirty-two prebends stalls; and on the

DUNBLAIN CATHEDRAL.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb.y 1803

of the entrance to the cathedral, the bishop's seat Villages.
ne dean's, both of oak, and handsomely carved.
ength of the building is 216 feet, and the breadth
he height of the wall 50; and of the tower, which
nore modern building, 128. Dr Robert Leighton
nsecrated bishop of Dunblane in 1662. He be-
ied his valuable library for the use of the clergy of
ocese of Dunblane, with funds for its support. Since
me it has received many additions, and is now a most
ble collection.

sing over to Strathearn, the village of Comrie stands Comrie.
confluence of the Earn and Ruthil. It is pleasantly
d and very thriving. It is the centre of a sort of
between the neighbouring Highlands and the low
y. It sends westward to the Highlands oatmeal,
meal, and other articles; and receives in return
inen, yarn, and wool. This place is remarkable for
ving been the centre of a great number of smart
s of earthquakes of late years. These shocks have
it times pretty violent, have extended over a district
rly twenty miles, but seem hitherto to have produ-
other damage than the terror which they occasioned.

scending the Earn, we arrive at Crieff, which is Crieff.
en miles west from Perth and twenty north from
g. The town is built on a rising ground near the
f the Grampians. It has a fine southern exposure,
delightful prospect of hills, woods, valleys, and ri-
o the west. Crieff is nearly the second town in
shire, and is much resorted to in the summer months
healthy situation. It has a tolbooth with a decent
containing the town-clock and a good bell. It has
large and elegant assembly-room, which is some-
honoured with the presence of the nobility and gen-
f Perthshire. Although it has no regular govern-

Villages. ment, the different trades have erected themselves into corporations for the support of decayed members and widows. The chief manufacture carried on is making that kind of thin linen called *Silesias*, and two paper mills have been lately erected. As Crieff is on the line of the great military road, it is much frequented by travellers and drovers.

Auchterarder. The village of Auchterarder was once perhaps of greater note. That it was once a royal borough, and sent a member to parliament, cannot be doubted. Its name is to be seen in the [illegible] of parliament, and a great number of the houses [illegible] gage to this day. How it came to lose its privilege [illegible] t certainly known. Auchterarder consists of o[illegible] nearly a mile long, and has in it about a hundred [illegible] Here, as in almost every village in Perthshire, [illegible]en manufacture is carried on. The village labours [illegible] great disadvantages from want of water.

Dunning. Farther down the country is the village of Dunning, which consists of a considerable number of houses; many of which have been lately built, are elegant and commodious, and exhibit specimens of architectural taste not often to be met with in a country village. In the immediate neighbourhood, Mr Graham of Ochil has lately feued out the village of New Pitcairn or Dragon's Den.

Abernethy. Abernethy is situated near the junction of the Earn and Tay. It was the capital of the kingdom of the Picts. It had a monastery, said to have been founded about the year 460 of the Christian era. It was intended as a retreat for St Bridget and nine other virgins, who were introduced by St Patrick to Nectain the First, the Pictish monarch. Shortly after it was erected into an episcopal see, and was the residence of the metropolitan, if not of all Scotland, at least of that part which was subject to the Pictish kings during the existence of that govern-

ABERNETHY TOWER.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Nov.1.1803.

ment: but when Kenneth the Second, king of Scots, had entirely subdued the Picts, he translated both the monastery and the bishop to St Andrews in the year 518. After this the cathedral of Abernethy became a collegiate church, and an university for the education of youth, in the possession of the Culdees. In the year 1273 it became a priory of regular canons. The town is a borough of barony, of which Lord Douglas, as representative of the heiress of Abernethy, is superior. Its government is invested in two bailies and fifteen counsellors. It is remarkable for having one of these tall slender towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, at Brechin, though they abound in Ireland; but the date and the use of which are doubtful. Gordon visited this tower; of which he gives the following account: "I went directly," says he, "to Abernethy, the ancient capital of the Pictish nation, about four miles from Perth, to see if I could find any remains of the Picts hereabouts, but could discover nothing except a stately hollow pillar without a staircase; so that when I entered within, and looked upwards, I could scarce forbear imagining myself at the bottom of a deep draw-well. It has only one door or entrance facing the north, somewhat above the basis; the height of which is eight feet and a half, the breadth from jamb to jamb two feet and a half. Towards the top are four windows, which have served for the admission of light; they are equidistant, and five feet nine inches in height, and two feet two inches in breadth, and each is supported by two small pillars. At the bottom are two rows of stones projecting from beneath, which served for the basis of a pedestal. The whole height of the pillar is seventy-five feet, and consists of sixty-four rows or regular courses of hewn stone; the external circumference at the base is forty-eight feet, but diminishes

Villages

Hollow tower.

Villages. somewhat towards the top; and the thickness of the wall is three feet and a half. This is by the inhabitants hereabout called the Round Steeple of Abernethy, and is supposed to be the only remains of a Pictish work in these parts."

Highland villages. Upon the upper parts of the Tay are the small Highland villages of Killin and Kenmore, remarkable only for the beauty of the scenery with which they are surrounded. The same remark may be made concerning Blair in Athol upon the Garry and Tilt, and Logiereat near the junction of the Tay and Tumble, though these last are larger in size.

Dunkeld. Dunkeld, situated on the north bank of the Tay, is extremely worthy of attention. The scenery which surrounds it has already been in some degree noticed. Nature has here been extremely liberal in combining the finest objects for the landscape painter; and the improvements of the Duke of Athol, conducted on an extensive scale and with great taste, have given an additional ornament to the whole; presenting a variety and a degree of picturesque beauty, which is seldom equalled, and perhaps no where surpassed. Mr. Grey, the author of the Elegy in a Country Churchyard, visited it in 1768, and thus expresses himself in a letter to the Earl of Oxford: "The road came to the brow of a deep descent; and between two woods of oak we saw far below us the Tay, come sweeping along at the bottom of a precipice at least 150 feet deep, clear as glass, full to the brim, and very rapid in its course. It seemed to issue out of woods thick and tall that rose on either hand, and were overhung by broken rocky crags of vast height. Above them, to the west, the tops of higher mountains appeared, on which the evening clouds reposed. Down by the side of the river, under the thickest shades, is seated the town of Dunkeld.

DUNKELD.

Pub.d by Vernor Hood & Sharpe May 1.st 1808.

DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

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st of it stands a ruined cathedral; the tower and Villages.
building still entire. A little beyond it, a large
ıe Duke of Athol, with its offices and gardens,
nile beyond the town; and as his grounds are
by the streets and roads, he has flung arches of
ıtion across them, that add much to the scenery
e." Dunkeld is a place of great antiquity; it
e time the capital of ancient Caledonia; and
lawn of Christianity a Pictish king made it the
gion, by erecting there a monastery of Cul-
ı King David the First, in 1130, converted into
, and ranked as the first in Scotland. It is a
barony; and its only magistrate is a baron-
ointed by the Duke of Athol, who is superior.
e Second offered it a charter of erection into a
ıgh, but the offer was declined. The princi-
xtends in the direction of the Tay, intersected
ınes, and containing some good houses. The
nanufacture is of linen and yarn, for carrying
t is conveniently situated. It is the chief mar-
f the Highlands; and besides a weekly mar-
the privilege of holding six yearly fairs. The
Dunkeld is very healthful, and it is frequently
led by physicians as a summer residence.

he most important objects of curiosity in Dun- Abbey.
ruined abbey. It must have once been a fine
lding, though now much dilapidated. The ar-
is partly Gothic, and partly Saxon. What re-
are, the tower, the two side aisles, and the nave
rch. These are in ruins, excepting the choir
edral, which is converted into a parish church,
a sufficiently commodious place of worship.
r was begun by Bishop Sinclair, and finished
the year 1350. In the middle of the eastern

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

, with " shapeless sculpture decked," and so much Villages.
d that little can be made of them. The figures in
f them seem to have been intended for the twelve
es; the other is in the form of a cross.

erson of the name of Mary Scott was buried near Epitaph.
hurch in 1728, for whom a singular epitaph was
ased, but never engraved on her tombstone, though
been frequently mentioned as copied from it. One
descendants is still alive, and is said to have seen
Though this epitaph is not remarkable for the ele-
of its composition, yet as it contains a singular
ent of chronological facts, our readers will not be
ased by its insertion.

Stop, passenger, until my life you read;
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years unwedded was my life;
Five times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I wept a widow's woes;
Now, tired of human scenes, I here repose.
Betwixt my cradle and my grave were seen
Seven mighty kings of Scotland and a queen;
Full twice five years the commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rise against the law;
And, which is worse than any civil war,
A king arraign'd before the subjects bar;
Swarms of sectarians, hot with hellish rage,
Cut off his royal head upon the stage.
Twice did I see old Prelacy pulled down,
And twice the cloak did sink beneath the gown.
I saw the Stuart race thrust out; nay, more,
I saw our country sold for English ore;
Our numerous nobles, who have famous been,
Sunk to the lowly number of sixteen
Such desolations in my days have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen.

ry near the abbey is the mansion of the duke, a plain
ouse, without any of the magnificence generally seen

Villages. in a ducal residence. It appears formerly to have been a town house of the family of Athol, who used to come down from Blair to spend the winter at Dunkeld, before the rage for London deprived this country of its wealthiest inhabitants. It seems not unlikely that some of the dukes of Athol had obtained a grant from the abbot to fix his habitation here upon the territory belonging to the church; and this may account for the situation of the house.

Alyth. Alyth is a small village, situated near the eastern extremity of the county. It is built on a flat, near the foot of a hill, which ascends from it towards the north. It was made a borough of barony by a charter from King James the Third. The whole of it belongs in superiority or property to the Earl of Airly, who has a large and valuable estate in this parish, which has been long in the possession of that noble family. The situation of the village is healthy; it is well supplied with water; excellent springs are found on all sides; and a small river runs through the lower part of the town.

Cupar Angus. The town of Cupar Angus is on the eastern boundary of the county, towards the middle of the valley of Strathmore. Though designated in Angus, the greater part of it is in the county of Perth. It is distant about twelve miles from Perth, and nearly the same distance from Dundee. The town is situated on the Isla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts; that part which lies south of this rivulet being all that belongs to the county of Angus. The streets are well paved and lighted; and the town has much improved of late years. There is a townhouse and a steeple on the spot where the prison of the court of regality stood. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; nearly 200,000 yards of different kinds of cloth being annually stamped here. There is also a considerable tan-

nery; and in the immediate neighbourhood a large bleachfield has been established. Villages.

To the northward of Cupar, upon the Ardle, is Blairgowrie, a small village, erected into a borough of barony in 1634. Last of all, we may take notice of the village of Longforgan, which is beautifully situated upon that rising ground which bounds the most eastern corner of the Carse of Gowrie. In 1672 it was erected into a borough of barony, by a charter of King Charles the Second, in favour of Patrick Earl of Strathmore, therein designed Earl of Kinghorn. The village consists of one principal street and several lanes. It belongs to the estate of Castle Huntly. Blairgowrie. Longforgan.

The principal object of industry in this county is the linen manufacture. Great quantities of linen yarn are spun by the women in their own houses; and it has been remarked, that their industry, in that respect, in the Highland part of the county, is more than equal to that of their neighbours in the Lowland districts. In all the villages considerable numbers of weavers reside, who manufacture the yarn into cloth. Large quantities of it are bought up and exported from Perth, Dundee, and Glasgow, in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brown linen*, or *green linen*. Considerable quantities also are laboriously whitened by private families by the side of the numerous streams which water the country. In the neighbourhood of Perth are four great public bleachfields, that whiten cloth for the country round, and for manufacturers at a distance. At Luncarty bleachfield it is said that annually they whiten, on an average, 600,000 yards of linen, two-thirds of which may be called low-priced linens, with diaper and table linens from Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Perth, &c.; and the other third consists of fine linens and sheetings. This work is carried on by Manufactures of Perthshire.

Villages. Sandeman, Turnbull, and Company, and is on the ground of Thomas Graham, Esq. of Balgowan. The same company have another bleachfield at Tulloch, where they whiten about 300,000 yards annually of linen for the public. These are chiefly low-priced linens.

At Hunting Tower bleachfield (upon the Duke of Athol's estate), carried on by Richardson and Company, there are fully 600,000 yards of linen bleached annually; two-thirds of which are low-priced goods, the other third consists of diaper and fine goods.

At Stormont bleachfield, carried on by Thomas and John Barland, on the ground of the Earl of Mansfield, they whiten to the extent of 450,000 yards annually; two-thirds Silesias, Britannias, shirting, &c.; and the other third diaper and fine goods. At both Luncarty and Hunting Tower there is sometimes, in the throng of the season, above sixty Scottish acres at each work covered with linens.

Antiquities. The monuments of antiquity which exist in this county are sufficiently numerous to afford a field of curious investigation. Lying to the northward of the Roman wall, it was the scene of the last struggle for independence which the inhabitants of the low country of Scotland made against the Roman arms. From a passage in Claudian, we are led to suppose that the Earn was often dyed with blood:

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

Campaigns of Agricola. But the last and most distinguished battle fought by the Britons was that against Agricola, under a leader to whom the Romans have given the name of Galgacus. The Britons had long borne with impatience the restraint occasioned by the Roman wall and the garrisons upon the

Friths of Forth and Clyde. In one of their incursions, the Britons fell upon the ninth legion in the night, and committed great slaughter. Agricola, roused by repeated insults, drew out his legions, and marched them into the enemy's country; ordering his fleet, which had sailed round the eastern coast of England from Sandwich, and was then in the Forth, to attend his march. The news of the Roman legions in motion drew together the Britons. According to Boethius, the Scots and Picts united their forces on this occasion. Tacitus says, in general, that the battle was fought at the foot of Mount Grampius; but this description throws no light upon the scene of action; because the name of Grampians has not, for ages, been appropriated to any single mountain, but is ascribed to the whole range from Argyleshire to Stonehaven. Four different places have been supposed to be the field of this battle. The first is at Fortingale, at the foot of Glen Lyon, in the centre of the Grampians, where the vestiges of a Roman camp are still apparent; but it seems unlikely that an experienced general like Agricola would have led his army, not only so far from his fleet, but into the midst of the defiles of a mountainous country, where they could scarcely fail to be cut off. It seems more probable that Strathearn or Strathmore, at the foot of the Grampians, where the Roman army would move with greater safety, and have a larger field of action, should have been the scene of this battle. Accordingly Mr Gordon pitches upon Comrie, near the head of Strathearn, as the spot where the battle was fought; and at that place are the remains of a Roman camp. But here also the Romans would have been far from their fleet; and the face of the country neither accords with the description of Tacitus, nor exhibits those marks of any great battle which our ancestors usually erected in the form of heaps of stones

Antiquities.

Battle of Galgacus.

Antiquities. or cairns. Fettercairn, in the county of Mearns, has also been pointed out; but the supposition cannot be admitted, because Tacitus says, that after the battle Agricola marched his army into the territory of the Horesti, who were the inhabitants of Angus and Mearns. The spot that most correctly accords with the description given by Tacitus is perhaps in that district of Perthshire called Stormont, supposed to have derived its name from a great battle, as the word *stour* signifies strife or battle. The Roman camp is supposed to have been in the angle formed by the confluence of the Tay and Isla, and the station of the Britons before the battle at a place called the Buzzard Dykes, or Garry Drums, in the parish of Kinloch, being earthen dikes eight or ten feet high, inclosing great part of a square mile. This place is four miles north from the Roman camp, and is in the neighbourhood of a number of cairns, which have been erected over the bodies of the slain. That part of the Roman camp which was not protected by the two rivers was guarded by what is now called Cleaven Dike, that is, a rampart drawn across the isthmus. The camp forms an equilateral triangle. A mile and a half of the rampart is still standing. The camp contains a prætorium on the side next the Isla. Cleaven Dike is twenty feet broad at present, and about five feet high, and has been made out of two parallel trenches that are twenty yards from the dike on each side of it. Cleaven Dike has openings at the west end and middle for the egress and ingress of an army. The camp has a small exploratory fortification within it on the top of an eminence. The stourment or main battle happened in the heart of the Stormont, upon ascending ground, in the parishes of Kinloch, Cluny, and Blairgowrie, at the places called Cairns, Upper Balcairn, Nether Balcairn, Cairnbutts, and Craig Roman, on the side of the Grampian

ridge, between three and four miles north from Mickle- Antiquities.
hour. The flight is still to be traced by numerous cairns, through Mawa, in the parish of Blairgowrie, along the tract that lies between the moss of Cochridge on the west, and the river Eroch on the east. The great cairn of Mawa lies in this tract, not far from the woody banks of the Eroch. The cairn is about twenty-seven yards broad and four high. Here the vanquished Britons made a stand, and destroyed a number of the most rash of their adversaries. This cairn has been opened, and was found to contain human teeth sound, and a great quantity of human bones much reduced, which were mixed with charcoal. The camp of Agricola is considered as having been uncommonly well chosen, not only on account of its strength, as being defended by the rivers, but as it commands a distinct view of the higher grounds of the Stormont to the north and north-west, but looks directly westward on the entrance into the Highlands by Dunkeld, the capital of the Caledonians. The grounds which the Caledonian army assumed, being seven or eight miles north-east from Dunkeld, exhibit a very singular appearance of long hilly ridges, rising gradually one above another, well fitted for displaying their army to advantage. On the morning after the battle, the Romans found the whole field silent and solitary. Heaps of dead were lying around, but not a single body of the enemy appeared, either on the plain, or in possession of any post, while the country at a distance, was seen from the heights involved in smoke, as if it had been ravaged by an enemy. The cause was soon discovered. The Britons, flying from the field, had themselves, with barbarian fury, set fire in despair to their own houses and villages; and many of them had even put to death their wives and children.

The Roman road along Strathearn towards Perth is still

Antiquities. to be traced, and also from Perth along Strathmore, to the extremity of the county; and the remains of several camps are still to be seen. In particular, the camp at Ardoch, as being the most complete in Scotland, is entitled to particular attention. Its situation gave it many advantages, being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a long way eastward. On the west side it is partly defended by the steep banks of the water of Knaick, which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides were most exposed; and there we find very particular care was taken to secure them. The ground on the east is pretty regular, and descends by a gentle slope from the lines of the fortification, which on that side consist of five rows of ditches, perfectly entire, and running parallel to one another. These altogether are about fifty-five yards in breadth. On the north side there are an equal number of lines and ditches, but twenty yards broader than the former. On the west, besides the steep precipice above mentioned, it was defended by at least two ditches. One is still visible; the others have probably been filled up in making the great military road from Stirling to the north. The side of the camp lying southward was at one time made the subject of cultivation. However, from the remains yet to be traced, it appears there were also three or four ditches, which, with its natural advantages, rendered this side as strong and as secure as any of the others. The four entries, crossing the lines at right angles, are still distinctly to be seen.

Camp at Ardoch.

The area of the camp is an oblong of 140 yards by 125 within the lines. The general's quarter, or *prætorium*, rises above the level of the camp, but is not in the centre. It is a regular square, each side being exactly twenty yards. At present it exhibits evident marks of having been inclosed with a stone wall, and contains the foundation of a house

ten yards by seven. Besides the camp above mentioned, so completely fortified both by nature and art (and which is supposed to have been formed by Agricola for the Roman legions under his command), there are two other encampments adjoining to it, and having a communication with one another, containing above 230 acres of ground. These seem to have been defended by only a single ditch and rampart, and probably were intended for the cavalry and auxiliaries. Here was room for all the forces that fought under Agricola near the Grampian mountains, notwithstanding what has been said by Mr Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, to the contrary, who probably imagined, as others have done since, that the whole ground at Ardoch fortified by the Romans lay within the small camp above mentioned. Antiquities.

It has been supposed that there was a subterraneous passage between the small and the large camp: a hole is said to have proceeded from the side of the prætorium downwards, in a sloping direction, for many fathoms. The mouth of the hole was covered up by a millstone, by an old gentleman who lived at the house of Ardoch, while the family were in Russia, about the year 1720, to prevent hares from running into it when pursued by his dogs; and as earth, to a considerable depth, was laid over the millstone, the place cannot now be found, although diligent search has been made for it. When the proprietor's family returned to the country, the camp was used as pasture-ground for cattle; and by Sir William Stirling, the present proprietor, has been inclosed with a high stone-wall, that it may never again suffer by a ploughshare. He also prohibited the tenants from ploughing up, or otherwise demolishing, any part of the remaining lines or ramparts round the two large camps. He has now an urn perfectly entire, which was dug up near the west side of

Antiquities. small stripes of grass or baulks on each side, which no farmer ever dared to break up till within these few years.

Hunting Tower. Hunting Tower Castle, formerly Ruthven Castle, in the parish of Tippermuir, deserves notice on account of the singular events which have occurred in it. Here James the Sixth was for some time confined by the father of the Earl of Gowrie, whom we have already mentioned as having been killed at Perth by the attendants of the king. In 1582, the king, returning from a hunting party in Athol, was invited to this castle, and detained here by a party of the nobles; but he afterwards made his escape, and the persons engaged in the transaction were declared guilty of treason. This enterprise is usually called by our historians the *Raid of Ruthven*.

Mr Pennant mentions another remarkable, though more happy event, which happened here. "A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was addressed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, much her inferior in rank and fortune; her family, though they gave no countenance to the match, permitted him to visit them, and lodged him in a tower near another, in which was the young lady's chamber, but up a different staircase, and communicating with another part of the house. The lady, before the communicating doors were shut, conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told it to her mother, who, cutting off as she thought all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them: but the young lady, hearing the well known footsteps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the top of the leads, and taking a desperate leap of nine feet four inches over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, lighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence, descending into her own chamber, she crept into

THE HUNTING TOWER, RUTHVEN CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

Antiquities. vestiges of his castle are still to be seen. During these times witchcraft was very prevalent in Scotland; and two of the most famous witches in the kingdom lived on each hand of Macbeth; one at Collace, the other not far from Dunsinnan house, at a place called the Cape. Macbeth taking a superstitious turn, he applied to them for advice, and by their council he built a lofty castle upon the top of an adjoining hill, since called Dunsinnan, which in the Gaelic language signifies "the hill of ants," implying the great labour and industry so essentially requisite for collecting the materials of so vast a building. It was by nature strong, as well as fortified by art, being partly defended by high outer rocks, and partly surrounded by an outer wall, which inclosed a considerable space of ground for exercising the men, &c. There was also a fosse which joined the wall and outer rocks, and a high rampart, which environed the whole and defended the castle itself, large and well fortified. From the top of the hill there is an extensive view of above fifty miles every way, comprehending Fifeshire, the hills in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Glenalmond, Crieff, the hills in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol, and Braemarr. Strathmore also, and a great part of Angus, are immediately under view. In short, there could not be a more commanding situation.

When Malcolm Canmore came into Scotland, supported by English auxiliaries, to recover his dominions from Macbeth the *giant*, as the country people called him, he marched first towards Dunkeld, in order to meet with these friends who had promised to join him from the north. This led him to Birnam wood, where accidentally they were induced, either by way of distinction, or from some other motive, to ornament their bonnets, or to carry about with them in their hands the branches of

trees. The people in the neighbourhood stated, as the tradition of the country, that they were distinguished in this situation by the spy whom Macbeth had stationed to watch their motions. He then began to despair, in consequence of the witches predictions, who had warned him o beware "when Birnam wood should come to Dunsinnan;" and when Malcolm prepared to attack the castle, where it was principally defended by the outer rocks, he immediately deserted it; and flying ran up the opposite hill, pursued by Macduff; but finding it impossible to escape, he threw himself from the top of the hill, was killed upon the rocks, and buried at the *Lang Man's Grave*, as it is called, which is still extant. Not far from this grave is the road where, according to tradition, Banco was murdered. Antiquities.

The resemblance between these traditions and Shakespeare's account of the same event, in his tragedy of Macbeth, is extremely remarkable, and suggests the idea that this celebrated dramatist must have collected the tradition upon the spot; because, had he taken the subject of his play from the Scottish history, he must have represented Macbeth as having perished at a different part the country. The only material difference between the tradition and the tragedy is, that by the former Macbeth cast himself from the top of a rock; whereas Shakespeare, in consistency with poetical justice, as well as to give greater interest to the catastrophe, represents the usurper as falling in single combat with Macduff, whom he had so deeply injured. In Guthrie's History of Scotland (vol. viii. p. 358.), it is stated, that, *anno* 1599, King James desired Elizabeth to send him a company of English comedians; with which request she complied; and James gave them a licence to act in his capital, and before his court. "I have great reason," he adds,

Antiquities. "to think that the immortal Shakespeare was of the number." There is no doubt that in 1589 plays were actually exhibited in Perth, within a few miles of Dunsinnen or Dunsinain. From the old records kept at Perth of that year, it appears that on the 3d of June the kirk-session of Perth authorised this amusement, after having examined the copy of the play. The actors were at that time all of them men, no women having appeared on the stage till the reign of Charles the Second.

Elcho Castle. Among the antiquities of this county may be noticed Elcho Castle. It stands near four miles below Perth, on the south side of the river Tay, about a mile below Kinfauns. It gives the title of Lord Elcho to the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss. It was large and strong, but is now in ruins, and has not been inhabited for many years.

Kinfauns. In the Castle of Kinfauns is preserved a huge old two-handed sword, probably made nearly 500 years ago. It is shaped like a broad-sword, and is five feet nine inches long, two inches and a half broad at the hilt, and of a proportionable thickness, with a round knot at the upper end eight inches in circumference. This terrible weapon bears the name of *Charteris's sword*, and probably belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, once proprietor of the estate of Kilfauns. Sir Thomas Charteris, *alias* Longueville, was a native of France, and of an ancient family in that country. If credit can be given to accounts of such remote date, when he was at the court of Philip the Fair, in the end of the thirteenth century, he had a dispute with a French nobleman, whom he killed in the king's presence. He escaped, but was refused pardon. Having for several years infested the seas as a pirate, known by the name of the *Red Reaver*, from the colour of the flags he carried on his ships, in May 1301 or 1302, Sir William Wallace, in his way to

France, encountered and took him prisoner. At Wallace's intercession the French king conferred on him a pardon and the honour of knighthood. He accompanied Wallace on his return to Scotland, and was ever after his faithful friend, and aiding in his exploits. Upon that hero's being betrayed and carried into England, Sir Thomas Charteris retired to Lochmaben, where he remained till Robert Bruce began to assert his right to the crown of Scotland. He joined Bruce, and was, if we may believe Adamson, who refers to Barbour, the first who followed that king into the water at the taking of Perth, 8th January 1313. Bruce rewarded his bravery by giving him lands in the neighbourhood of Perth, which appear to have been those of Kinfauns, and which continued in the family of Charteris for many years. Antiquities.

Doune Castle, in the neighbourhood of the village of that name, is also worthy of notice. It is a huge square building, the walls being forty feet high and about ten thick. The tower is erected on the north-east corner; and what remains of it is about eighty feet in height; but its massy thickness detracts very much from its appearing lofty. The north-west corner of the castle has been the family residence. The strong wall mentioned above incloses a spacious square, each side whereof is ninety-six feet. The great gate stands on the north; and the iron gate and bars still remain entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground-floor on each side of the entry; and after being introduced into the great area, you ascend to the tower and family-house by two outside stairs, standing over against each other, that appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, which are now in ruins. Doune Castle.

The western stair leads up to a spacious lobby that divides the kitchen from the great hall. The hall is sixty-

Antiquities. three feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and the roof has been covered with stone or slate; but nothing now remains except the walls. The kitchen-chimney extends from the one side of the room to the other, being supported by a strong arch still entire; and the whole building on this side has the remains of grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stair leads up to the apartments in the tower. The first is a spacious room, with an arched roof, and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall at the north-west corner, and was perhaps the family dining-room. There are several other apartments in the upper stories; but the grandeur of this edifice is completely effaced by the terrible prisons it contains.

From the south-east corner of the dining-room above mentioned, a narrow stone stair descends, and leads, by a subterraneous passage, into a cell or dungeon that lies below the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted, except what it borrows from a little room above, through a small square hole in the arched roof of the cell, left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive.

This castle stands on a beautiful mound, at the conflux of the Teath and Ardoch. The date of its construction is unknown. Tradition reports it to have been built by Murdoch Duke of Albany. In the rebellion in 1745 it was for some time occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows, and several swivels on the parapets.

Druidical temples. In this county are to be found considerable numbers of what are accounted relics of druidism, that is, circles of great rude stones. In the cultivated parts of the country these have in general been destroyed, for the purpose of

uilding and inclosing, but in the Highland districts many Antiquities.
f them remain entire. In this county are three of the
ruidical curiosities, called *rocking stones*; two of them Rocking
re in Strathearn, and the third in the Highland parish of stones.
irkmichael. The first of them is in the parish of Dron,
n the descent of the hill opposite to the church. It is a
rge mass of whin-stone, of an irregular figure, about ten
et in length and seven in breadth, and stands in a slo-
ing direction. On gently pressing the higher end with
ie finger, it has a perceptible motion, vibrating in an
ch of between one and two inches, and the vibration
ntinues for some time after the pressure is removed. It
placed on a flat stone in the earth, which doubtless has
small though invisible excavation, to receive its centri-
al prominence, and to prevent its being thrown off its ba-
nce. Buchannan, who has mentioned the rocking stone of
alvaerd in his elegant History of Scotland, has taken no
otice of the rocking stone of Dion. That of Balvaerd
ands at the distance of between two and three miles east
rom the former, on the banks of the Farg, in the parish
f Abernethy; but its motion is not now perceptible,
eing choked up with earth and gravel close to its centre.
he third of these rocking stones stands on a flat-topped
minence, in the parish of Kirkmichael, surrounded, at
ome distance, by steep rocky hills. This stone is placed
n the plain surface of a rock, level with the ground. Its
hape is quadrangular, approaching to the figure of a
hombus, of which the greater diagonal is seven feet, and
he lesser five. Its medium thickness is about two feet and
half. Its solid contents will therefore be about 51.075
ubical feet. As it is of very hard and solid whin-stone,
ts weight, reckoning the cubical foot at eight stones three
ounds, may be reckoned to be 418 stones five pounds, or
vithin 30 pounds of three tons. It touches the rock on which
t rests only in one line, which is in the same plane with

Antiquities. the lesser diagonal, and its lower surface is convex towards the extremities of the greater diagonal. By pressing down either of the extreme corners, and withdrawing the pressure alternately, a rocking motion is produced, which may be increased so much, that the distance between the lowest depression and highest elevation is a full foot. When the pressure is wholly withdrawn, the stone will continue to rock till it has made twenty-six or more vibrations from one side to the other, before it settles in its natural horizontal position. Both the lower side of the stone and the surface of the rock on which it rests appear to be worn and roughened by mutual friction. In the neighbourhood of this stone are great numbers of double and single circles of stones. When the circles are double, the inner circle is about thirty-two feet diameter, and the outer circle about forty-five or forty-six feet in diameter; the single circles are from thirty-two to thirty-six feet in diameter. Numbers of great cairns are also found in the same neighbourhood; and several tall erect stones, called in Gaelic *Crom-leaco*, or *Clach-shleuchda*, or, "Stones of worship:" some of them are five or six feet above ground, and, from their stability, must be sunk to a considerable depth. A superstitious regard is paid to them; and none venture to remove them even in the middle of corn-fields. The use of the rocking-stones, or creed of our ancestors concerning them, is well expressed by Mason:

> ——————Behold yon huge
> And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
> Which, poised by magic, rests its central weight
> On yonder pointed rock. Firm as it seems,
> Such is its strange and virtuous property,
> It moves obsequiously to the gentlest touch
> Of him whose breast is pure; but to a traitor,
> Though even a giant's prowess nerv'd his arm
> It stands as fixed as Snowdon.
>
> CARACTACUS.

This ordeal was probably made subservient to the designs of the druidical priests who conducted it. Antiquities.

In the church-yard of Meigle are the remains of the grand sepulchral monument of Vanora, also called Vanera, Wanor, and Guinevar, the British Helena, as her name, according to Prideaux, imports. This princess was the wife of Arthur, who flourished in the sixth century, and whose history is involved in fables. In a battle between the army of that monarch and the united forces of Scots and Picts, Vanora was taken prisoner, and carried, along with other spoils, into Angus, where she lived some time in miserable captivity on Barry Hill. Such is the doubtful account recorded in the ancient annals of this country. The character of that unfortunate personage has been drawn in the blackest colours. She has been represented as one who had led a lascivious life, and held an unlawful correspondence with Mordrid, a Pictish king, which provoked the jealousy of her husband, and excited him to take up arms in revenge of the injury. As a punishment of her enormous crimes, it is added, she was torn in pieces by wild beasts; her body was buried at Meigle, and a monument erected to perpetuate her infamy. Whether this detail be genuine, or has arisen from the symbolic characters on the stones of her monument, it is impossible to determine. Vanora's monument.

That monument seems to have been composed of many stones artfully joined, and decorated with a variety of hieroglyphical or symbolical characters; most of which are of the monstrous kind, and represent acts of violence on the person of a woman. On one stone are three small crosses, with many animals above and below. On another is a cross, adorned with various flowers, and the rude representations of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On the third is an open chariot drawn by two

Antiquities. horses, and some persons in it; behind is a wild beast devouring an human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth is an animal somewhat resembling an elephant. On another, eight feet long and three feet three inches broad, standing upright in a socket, there is a cross. In the middle are several figures, with the bodies of horses or camels, and the heads of serpents; on each side of which are wild beasts and reptiles considerably impaired. On the reverse is the figure of a woman attacked on all sides by dogs and other furious animals. Above are several persons on horseback with hounds engaged in the chase. Below is a centaur, and a serpent of a monstrous size fastened on the mouth of a bull. Accurate drawings of these stones are to be found in Pennant's Tour. Many other stones, which originally belonged to this monument, have been carried off or broken in pieces by the inhabitants of this place. As several of these which remain have been removed from their proper position, as many of the figures are defaced, and as we are in a great measure unacquainted with the art of decyphering hieroglyphics, the history delineated on various monuments is now irrecoverably lost.

Fingal. The memory of Fingal and his heroes still remains perpetuated by the names of places in the Highland districts of this county. About two miles east from the church of Monzie are the vestiges of a strong camp. Opposite to the only proper passage thro' the hills, for about forty miles, the trenches are still entire, with some part of the mud-wall. Near this camp stands a village, called in Gaelic Fianteach, *i. e.* "Fingal's House." Tradition says Fingal's house stood here until it was burnt by Gara. Within two miles north from this stands the high hill of Dunmore. On it there is a strong fort, which has the complete command of the passage through the hills. This

that includes the summit of the hill, and is inaccessible on all sides but one. It is defended by a deep trench without the walls. It is 31 paces in breadth within the inner wall, and 192 paces around the fort. Each wall is 20 feet thick, and 21 feet distant from each other; and from the outer wall to the trench is 30 paces. This is said to have been Fingal's habitation after Gesa burned his house. The walls are built with stone, but no cement; and some of the stones would weigh 30 stones weight. About two miles east from Finnecach there is another fort, called Line. It is twice as large as the one above mentioned, exceedingly strong, and appears to have been built by the same persons. It is surrounded by two walls. The inner wall is 240 paces round. The distance between the walls is 20 feet and each wall is 20 feet thick. On the contiguous moor there are many cairns, *tumuli*, and burrows, which are thought to be monuments of heroes; but even tradition is silent about them. One, however, is called Cairn Comhal, in memory of Fingal's father. In the same moor two of the other cairns are each 50 feet in circumference. On the top of a hill, on the other side of the passage through the hills, and opposite to Dunmore, is another cairn, where the stones seem to be a fallen arch. It was probably a small fort; and is so near that of Dunmore that persons could converse with each other across the glen. There is a small camp on the south side of the parish, near to Culloquhey, called in Gaelic *Combal dults; i. e.* "Comhall's battle." We have every reason to believe that some great man has been buried in this place; and in this part of the country it is firmly believed that the famous Caledonian bard Ossian lies in the place alluded to. His tomb is often visited. It is a coffin of four stones set on edge, about two feet long, two feet deep, one foot and a half broad; and over it is laid a great stone,

Antiquities. about eight feet high and twenty-one feet in circumference.

Incheffray Abbey. In the parish of Madderty are some remains of the celebrated Abbey of Incheffray. This religious house was founded in the year 1200 by Gilbert Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess Matilda. It was dedicated to the honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and John the Apostle and Evangelist. The site of this famous abbey is on a small rising ground, which seems, from its situation and name, to have once been an island surrounded by the water of the Pow. In Latin it is denominated *Insula Messarum*; which is said to be a literal translation of its common name Inch-effray, or Inch-peffory, the "Island of Masses," or the "Island where Mass is said." It was endowed with many privileges and immunities by David and Alexander kings of Scotland. The edifices of this abbey, which were once extensive, are now in ruins, and have on several occasions supplied abundance of stones for building houses and making roads in the neighbourhood. The few remains of this ancient abbey, with six or seven acres of land in the immediate vicinity, belong to the Earl of Kinnoul; who, in consequence of this comparatively small possession, is patron of about twelve parishes that formerly were attached to the abbey. Mauritius, abbot of this place, was present with Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn; and is reported to have brought along with him the arm of St Fillan, to inspire with courage the defenders of their country.

Superstitions. In connection with the subject of antiquities, we may take notice of some old remains of superstition which still exist in the country. In many places a singular faith is reposed in the virtues of certain wells, by bathing in which, or drinking of the waters of which, relief from various diseases is obtained. Of these none is more re-

wned than the well consecrated to St Fillan, who is Antiquities.
: Popish saint of Breadalbane. The well is at the St Fillan's well.
ast end of Strathearn. This spring, tradition reports,
ured its head on the top of *Dun Fhaolain* (Fillan's hill)
· a long time, doing much good; but in *disgust* (pro-
bly *at the reformation*) it *removed* suddenly to the foot
a rock, a quarter of a mile to the southward, where
still remains, *humbled* indeed, but not forsaken. It
still visited by valetudinary people, especially on the
t of May and the 1st of August. The invalids, whe-
er men, women, or children, walk or are carried round
: well, three times, in a direction *deisbal;* that is, from
st to west, according to the course of the sun. They
so drink of the water, and bathe in it. These operations
: accounted a certain remedy for various diseases. They
: particularly efficacious for curing barrenness; on
nich account it is frequently visited by those who are
ry desirous of offspring. All the invalids throw a white
one on the saint's cairn; and leave behind, as tokens of
eir confidence and gratitude, some rags of linen or wool-
n cloth. The rock on the summit of the hill formed *of*
elf a chair for the saint, which still remains. Those who
mplain of rheumatism in the back must ascend the hill,
in this chair, then lie down on their back, and be
lled by the legs to the bottom of the hill. This ope-
tion is still performed, and reckoned very efficacious.
t the foot of the hill there is a bason made by the saint
n the top of a large stone, which seldom wants water,
en in the greatest drought; and all who are distressed
ith sore eyes must wash them three times with this wa-
r.

It would seem that among our pagan ancestors, before Worship the sun.
ne introduction of Christianity, the first day of May was
ne great festival in honour of the sun, and that fires were

Antiquities. then kindled and rejoicings made. The first of May is still called Beltan or *Baal-tein*, "The fire of Baal." In some parts of the country the shepherds still make festivals of milk and eggs on that day, but the custom is rapidly wearing out. In some places the festival is still conducted in the Highlands with singular ceremonies. On Beltan day all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors; they cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench on the ground of such circumference as to hold the whole company; they kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard; they knead a cake of oat-meal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another, in size and shape as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal until it be perfectly black; they put all the bits of the cake into a bonnet; every one blindfold draws out a portion. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit is the *devoted* person, who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country as well as in the east; although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the *devoted* person to leap three times through the flames, with which the ceremonies of this festival is closed. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among many other nations, is evident, not only from the sacrifice of Beltan, but from many other circumstances. When a Highlander goes to bathe, or to drink water out of a consecrated fountain, he must always approach by going round the place from *east to*

west on the south side, in imitation of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun. When the dead are laid in the earth, the grave is approached by going round in the same manner. The bride is conducted to her future spouse in the presence of the minister; and the glass goes round a company in the course of the sun. This is called in Gaelic going round in the right or *lucky way*; the opposite course is the wrong or *unlucky way*. Antiquities.

Hallow E'en, or All Saints Eve, is a period on which many superstitious rites are practised. Those used in the south of Scotland on that occasion are described accurately by Burns in his poem of Hallow E'en. One of these ceremonies, in some places of the Highlands, consists of making bonefires in every village. When the bonefire is consumed, the ashes are carefully collected in the form of a circle. There is a stone placed near the circumference for every person of the several families interested in the bonefire; and whatever stone is moved out of its place, or injured before next morning, the person represented by that stone is devoted or *fey*, and is supposed not to live twelve months from that day. Hallow E'en.

Though superstition declines rapidly, yet lucky and unlucky days are not entirely disregarded. No person will be proclaimed for marriage in the end of one year, and be married in the beginning of the next; and over all Scotland the month of May is accounted unlucky for solemnizing that important engagement. Some persons in the remoter districts are still believed to have lucky, and others to have unlucky feet; that is, it is particularly unfortunate to be met with or be approached by such persons at the commencement of any undertaking. Though faith in witchcraft has generally ceased, yet the power of an evil eye is sometimes acknowledged. In some districts of the Highlands, immediately before the celebration of

Rothes, James Marquis of Hamilton, Archib
Napier, William Earl of Marescbal, Earl of
Lord High Chancellor, Thomas Lord Binning, J
of Marr, Sir Robert Campbell, Sir John Camp
the drawing-room are very fine portraits by Va
two noble brothers who made a distinguished figu
time of Charles the First. These are, Henry R
of Holland, a full length, which is esteemed o
best works of that great master; and Robert
Warwick, his elder brother, who was High A
England in the service of the parliament. In th
room are some family portraits of a later date by
painters.

In a small parlour at the west end of the hous
several good pictures, is a fine scripture-piece b
and, in a room at the east end, a most charming
by Gavin Hamilton, of Scipio restoring the beau
nish captive to her parents and betrothed husba
cius.

Athol House or Blair Castle likewise deserves
lar attention. It stands on an extensive plain su
by mountains. It was formerly a lofty edifice, s
a place of great strength; and being the only f
consequence in these parts, was considered of g
portance, and had its share in every disturban

ATHOL HOUSE.

Dunkeld.

London Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe March 1.1806.

ged it, and took it by assault; after which he was Modern Seats.
l by a considerable body of the Athol vassals, to
e bravery he was indebted for the victory he obtained
ermoor. About ten years after it was taken by storm
olonel Daniel, an officer in Cromwell's army. In
, it occasioned, as Mr Pennant observes, one of the
st events of the time, being the cause that brought on
lebrated battle of Killicranky, already noticed. In
ear 1746, it was gallantly defended by Sir Andrew
w against the rebels, who attacked it twice without
ss. After the second attack they retired northward
weeks preceding the decisive battle of Culloden.

e late Duke of Athol, perceiving the seat of his an-
s, and his own favourite residence, continually sub-
o insults and disturbance on account of its strength,
down its towers, and three of its stories, that it
t never again be an object to be garrisoned. This
ntlement has been no improvement to its picturesque
rance. With the materials taken down a long range
ices has been built on each side of it. The house at
nt contains some large and well furnished apartments,
othing which can particularly attract the attention of
tranger. The country in the vicinity has already
mentioned. Advantage has been taken of the irre-
ity of the surface, of the abundance of wood, and the
banks of the waters, to produce much ornamented
leasing scenery.

e house erecting by the present Earl of Mansfield, on
te of the ancient palace of Scone, deserves notice as
y magnificent and costly fabric. It is interesting on
nt of the spot on which it stands, and because in the
uilding a part of the ancient palace is meant to be
rved.

ummond Castle, the seat of the ancient family of

Modern Seats. Drummond Castle, &c.

Perth, looks down upon the whole vale of Strathearn and the estuary of the Tay; while from Castle Huntly, in the lower part of the Carse of Gowrie, the same extensive and fertile territory is seen in an ascending prospect. Of the other numerous seats of the nobility and gentry that ornament this great county, we can only note a few of the most remarkable: such as, Ouchtertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray; Dunira, a seat of Lord Viscount Melville; Blair Drummond, the seat of Mr Home; Lawer, the seat of Colonel Robertson; Methven Castle, the seat of Mr Smith of Methven; Lundie, the seat of Lord Duncan; Castle Gray and Kinfauns, the seats of Lord Gray; Drimmie, the seat of Lord Kinnaird; Valleyfield, the seat of Sir Charles Preston. Besides these, Culross Abbey, Cardross, Gartmore, Keir, Lenrick, Castle Menzies, Monzie, Gleneagles, Aberuchill, Rosale, Arthurstone, St Martins, Blairgowrie, Murthly, and many others, deserve notice.

The following Table explains the present state of the population of this county.

CLUNY CASTLE,

Perthshire.

London, Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, May 1.1807.

Green del. G. Castle sc.

CASTLE COMRIE,

Perthshire.

London, Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, July 1st 1806.

CASTLE GRANTULY,

Strath Tay, Perthshire

London Published by Vernon Hood & Thomas Poultry, Nov. 1, 1818

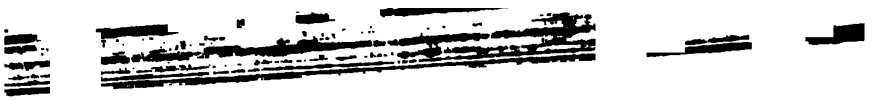
CRAIG HALL,

Perthshire.

London, Publish'd by Vernor Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, May 9, 1807.

INCH MAHON MONASTERY, PERTHSHIRE.

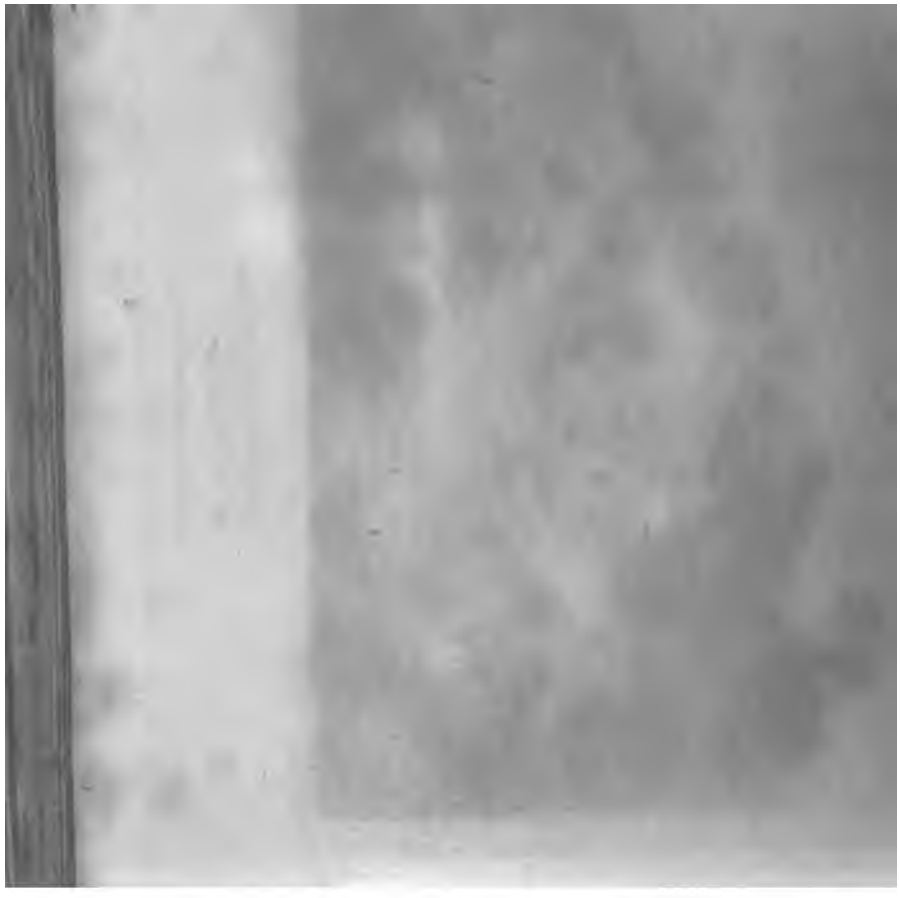
London: Published by Turner & Hood, Poultry, Feb. 1 1819.



AUCHTERTYRE HOUSE,

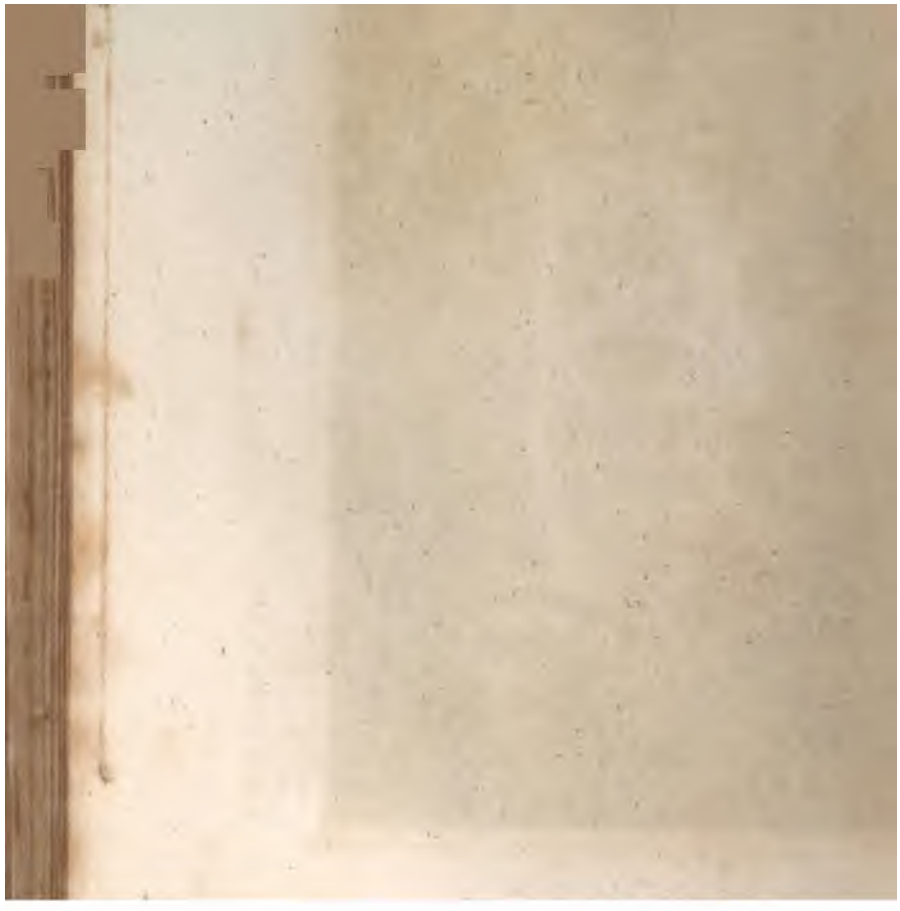
Perthshire

London, Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, May 1, 1807.



MONCREIF HOUSE.

London: Published by Vernor Hood Foulsey Bell Yard.



arishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
dalgie .	320	523	260	282	95	36	411	542
foyle . .	895	790	314	397	415	29	267	711
nethy .	1490	1415	730	625	227	177	951	1355
nyte . .	258	345	131	140	69	91	111	271
h	2680	2723	1110	1287	210	378	1809	2397
gask . .	736	554	100	104	82	18	104	204
ntergaven	1677	1784	982	1060	258	265	1519	2042
uhidder	1592	1300	631	746	158	77	1142	1377
lochy . .	1293	878	418	442	253	73	534	860
kford . .	1681	1360	701	819	197	128	1195	1520
Athol	3257	3120	1335	1513	370	135	2343	2848
gowrie .	1596	1657	882	1032	322	281	1311	1914
nder . .	1750	2100	1046	1236	333	219	1730	2282
ith . . .	2048	2045	990	1107	455	242	1400	2097
ill . . .	1897	1720	750	835	349	722	514	1585
ie . . .	905	1037	460	453	429	452	32	913
ice . . .	499	473	270	292	40	98	424	562
rie . . .	2546	3000	1117	1341	1108	186	1164	2458
f	1414	2640	1304	1572	277	866	1733	2876
oss . . .	1695	1442	677	825	114	169	1219	1502
ir Angus	1491	2076	971	1198	85	436	1648	2169
rally . .	—	—	322	350	124	355	193	672
n	598	450	212	216	86	43	299	428
. . . .	5745	4676	1898	2157	1601	449	2005	4055
barney .	764	1250	484	582	147	97	822	1066
blane . .	2720	2750	1231	1388	462	175	1982	2619
keld . .	1298	1773	543	642	28	224	933	1185
o, Little	2919	2705	1385	1592	601	1345	1031	2977
ning . .	1491	1600	720	784	350	170	984	1504
l	2229	2685	1288	1365	473	1039	1141	2653
gask . .	385	486	291	310	513	65	23	601
andenny	1295	978	444	470	130	82	702	914
eviot . .	1164	970	375	411	167	48	571	786
y over .	52239	54305	24324	27573	10585	11690	32247	51945

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801. Persons. Males.	Females.	Occupations. Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons.
Brought over	52239	54305	24324	27573	10585	11690	32247	51945
Fortingall . .	3859	3914	1507	2368	1576	216	2083	3875
Fossaway & Tullibole	1765	1505	335	410	148	29	568	745
Fowlis, Easter	586	648	171	177	41	48	259	348
Ditto, Wester	1706	1224	805	809	270	136	1208	1614
Glendovan .	220	240	74	75	12	5	132	149
Inchture . .	893	1000	456	493	179	366	404	949
Invergowrie	—	—	17	19	—	—	—	36
Kenmore . .	3067	3463	1524	1822	557	232	2557	3346
Killin	1968	2360	920	1128	406	116	1526	2048
Kilmadock .	2730	3209	1435	1609	574	503	1967	3044
Killspindie .	828	718	364	398	131	91	540	762
Kincardine .	1250	2068	1019	1193	447	151	1614	2212
Kinclavin . .	993	1150	509	526	212	149	674	1035
Kinfauns . .	639	628	314	332	63	29	554	646
Kinloch . . .	331	372	171	196	245	22	—	367
Kinnaird . .	557	404	213	242	74	32	349	455
Kinnoul . . .	1163	1465	915	1012	104	374	1449	1927
Kippen . . .	—	—	273	201	158	24	292	474
Kirkmichael	2689	2200	759	809	313	193	1061	1568
Lecrept . . .	577	420	127	133	140	11	109	260
Lethinday .	346	367	160	185	56	104	185	345
Logie	1985	1500	195	226	22	14	385	421
Logiereat . .	2487	2200	1324	1566	1623	1189	78	2890
Longforgan	1285	1526	759	810	647	597	325	1569
Madderty . .	796	631	310	340	526	55	69	650
Maddocs, St.	189	300	138	157	99	88	108	295
Martins, St.	1085	1090	523	613	276	268	592	1136
Meigle . . .	1285	1148	427	519	126	169	651	946
Methven . .	1790	1786	1049	1024	142	149	1782	2073
Moneydie . .	1492	1320	524	633	182	84	891	1157
Monwaird . .	1460	1025	295	346	98	54	489	641
Monzie . . .	1192	1136	527	630	434	141	582	1157
Brought over	93150	95322	42563	48576	20486	17329	55730	8968

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other persons.	Total of Persons.
Brought over	93150	95322	42563	48576	20486	17329	55730	89685
Moulin . . .	2109	1749	886	1022	1088	808	12	1908
Muckhart . .	535	526	251	287	62	39	437	538
Muthill . . .	2902	2948	1323	1557	149	455	9	2880
Ochterarder	1194	1670	1010	1032	181	426	1435	2042
Port	1865	1765	755	814	1057	350	162	1569
Rattray . . .	751	500	429	451	152	144	584	880
Rodgerton .	1074	2123	845	1064	158	713	1138	2009
Rhind	498	495	187	216	67	36	300	403
Scone	889	1442	805	865	136	864	670	1670
Strowan . . .	—	—	187	205	75	16	301	392
Tippermuir .	988	1280	621	685	175	166	965	1306
Trinity Gask	913	795	368	401	113	58	598	769
Tullieallan .	1321	2430	1307	1493	52	284	2464	2800
Weem	1295	1364	600	737	402	70	865	1337
PERTH . . .	9019	19871	—	—	—	—	—	—
First district	—	—	423	582	—	174	831	1005
Second . .	—	—	562	640	8	223	971	1202
Third . . .	—	—	266	310	—	85	491	576
Fourth . . .	—	—	229	254	—	74	409	483
Fifth	—	—	615	614	—	400	829	1229
Sixth . . .	—	—	311	313	—	189	435	624
Seventh . .	—	—	400	441	29	362	450	841
Eighth . . .	—	—	229	300	1	194	334	529
Ninth . .	—	—	476	658	—	300	834	1134
Tenth . . .	—	—	217	299	—	166	350	516
Eleventh .	—	—	244	285	—	81	448	529
Twelfth . .	—	—	196	270	5	84	377	466
Thirteenth .	—	—	207	294	—	85	416	501
Fourteenth	—	—	125	144	—	32	237	269
Fifteenth .	—	—	288	398	—	169	517	686
Sixteenth .	—	—	652	772	—	351	1073	1424
Seventeenth	—	—	644	826	—	356	1114	1470
Outwithdist.	—	—	639	755	85	210	1099	1394
Total . . .	118903	133274	58808	67558	24404	22773	76885	126366

ANGUS, OR FORFARSHIRE.

Name. THIS county, and that of Kincardine on the east, appear to be denominated by Tacitus the country of the *Horesti*, and they formed a part of the kingdom of the Picts. When that government was extinguished by the Scottish king, Kenneth the Second, about the middle of the ninth century, he is said to have divided the district into two counties, and conferred them upon his two brothers, Angus and Mearns, from whom the counties of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire still derive their most common names.

Boundaries. Angus or Forfarshire lies between 56° 27′, and 56° 57′ north latitude, and between 6′ west and 40′ east longitude from Edinburgh. On the north-east it is bounded by the Northesk river, which separates it from Kincardineshire; from the mouth of that river, proceeding south and west to the Frith of Tay, the German Ocean forms its boundary; on the east and south-east the Tay, from Barry sands to the quarry of Kingoody, is its boundary on the south; then it extends, in an irregular line, about forty miles, as far as the source of Isla, bordering with Perthshire on the west; and on the north it is separated from Aberdeenshire, for the space of twenty-six miles, by the Grampian mountains, which here are named the *Binchinnans*. The extent of the whole, from the eastern coast to the Grampians is about forty-eight miles; and from Mount Petie, on the borders of Perthshire, to the mouth of the Northesk river, about forty-two. Its average length,

however, from north to south, is thirty-two miles; and its average breadth, from west to east, twenty-nine miles. It contains 928 square miles, or 467,415 Scottish, equal to 593,920 English acres. Face of the Country.

The northern district of Angus consists of a section of the Grampian mountains. The northern boundary of the county is at the highest part of these mountains in this quarter, or runs from east to west along that part of the mountains which divides the waters which run northward or north-eastward into the Dee in Aberdeenshire, from these belonging to Angus which run into the Tay or German Ocean on the south and south-east. Along the foot of the Grampians runs the valley of Strathmore, from west to east, generally about five or six miles in breadth. To the southward of Strathmore, and parallel to that valley and to the Grampians, are the Sidlaw hills; from which, proceeding still farther south ward, the country descends towards the Frith of Tay on the south, and the ocean on the east.

The Grampians in this county contain many fine valleys, in which arise or flow the upper streams of the different waters of the county, all of which flow southward; so that the county, extending from the summit of the Grampians on the north down towards the estuary of the Tay and the ocean on the south, may be considered as an inclined plain facing the meridian sun, with the exception of the territory on the northern side of the Sidlaw hills. The summit of Catlaw, in the parish of Kingoldrum, one of the highest of the Grampian hills in this county, is found, by barometrical measurement, to be 2264 feet above the level of the sea. From this elevated summit a fine prospect is obtained, not only of almost the whole county of Angus, of the Tay, and the ocean, but the eye overlooks the eastern part of the peninsula of Fife, and discerns the coast of East Lo- Hills.

Face of the Country. thian, with the ships passing along that coast; and find the view only bounded, in that direction, by the height of Lammermoor.

Sidlaw hills. The Sidlaw hills, which have been already mentioned as a continuation of the Ochil hills, extend from Perth eastward. When they arrive at the frontiers of this county, they form three divisions. One range, from Lundie, stretches eastward, and declines in the neighbourhood of Monifieth; a second range, from Aughter House, proceeds also eastward, and makes the gentle rise on the south of Tealing, the hill of Duntroon, and the Knock-hills near Arbroath. The third and highest range stretches north-eastward, and forms the hill of Lorse, in the parish of Inverarity; and from Carbuddo, in a detached part of Guthrie parish, may be traced, in its progress, till it passes through the parishes of Kinell, Marytown, and Craig, on the eastern coast. Craig Owl, in the parish of Tealing, the highest summit of the Sidlaw hills within this county, does not much exceed 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

Waters. Of the waters of the county, the chief are the two North Esk. streams called the Esk and the Isla (which last has been already mentioned under the head of Perthshire), the Dighty, and the Lunan. The North Esk rises in the north-west part of the county, from the lake called Lochlee, in the parish of that name; and after passing the ruins of the ancient castle of Innermark, and rolling its rapid stream for fifteen miles eastward, through the deep and dreary valley of Glenesk, in Stracathro parish, joins the Westwater, which had been collected among the deep indentations of the Grampians, in the parishes of Lethnot and Navar; and as it proceeds is soon after farther augmented by the Cruick, which had descended from the upper part of the parish of Fern, on the southern declivity

of the Grampians; and at last, about two miles north-east from Montrose, loses itself in the German Ocean. Waters.

South Esk has its rise also in the north-west part of the county, in the Grampians, from among the cliffs in the upper part of Clova, and after gliding south-eastward for about sixteen miles, at the ancient Castle of Innerquharity, adorned with extensive plantations, mingles its waters with those of the river Prosne and the brook Carity, which had rolled down through the glens or vales of the same name, in the parishes of Kerrimuir, Leutrathen, and Kingoldrum; and then turning eastward, and being joined by the clear rivulet Norin, from the parish of Tannadice, and moving slowly along through a flat and fertile country, falls at last into the sea at Montrose. South Esk.

The Isla rises in the north-west part of the county among the Grampians, and after rushing down the narrow valley of Glenisla, and passing Airly Castle, it divides this county to a certain distance from Perthshire; after which it enters this last county near Meigle, where it is increased by the Dean, proceeding from the Lake of Forfar. Isla.

The Dighty rises from the Lake of Lundie, and proceeding eastward, through a fine valley, to the northward of Dundee, falls into the sea five miles east from Dundee. Dighty.

The Lunan rises in the neighbourhood of Forfar, and passing through a chain of lakes, proceeds along a fertile valley to the Bay of Lunan, where it enters the sea about three miles south from Montrose. In a course of thirteen miles it has a descent of about 196 feet; and proposals have repeatedly been made for forming a canal along its course. Lunan.

The lakes in this county that deserve notice are chiefly those of Forfar, Restennet, Rescobie, and Balgueres. About forty years ago the late Earl of Strathmore, by means Lakes.

Waters. rytown, grows into an open excellent clay. The small of a drain, lowered the surface of the water of the loch of Forfar about sixteen feet of perpendicular height. No arable land was gained by this drain, but a considerable quantity of marl and of moss, which in this inland district is used for fuel. About a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, of a lake still remains, of from two to twenty-two feet deep in summer. Marl has been dragged out of the other lakes; and in 1790 Mr Dempster of Dunnichen drained the loch and moss of Prestennet, by which an immense mass of shell marl was made accessible. As marl is inferior in value to lime for agricultural purposes, Mr Dempster at one time erected a furnace for calcining the marl, whereby it was converted into good quicklime. The marl was formed into lumps, and dried like peat; it was then introduced, along with peat, into a furnace, formed like a blast-furnace for the manufacture of iron, but having a door at the side, and an iron grate with moveable bars at the bottom. The lumps of peat and marl were placed in alternate layers till the furnace was full, after which burning peats were thrown in at the top; the fire gradually descended with little loss of fuel till the whole was ignited, after which the intense heat completed the calcination. The bars which formed the grate being removed, the kiln was emptied. As marl is nothing more than lime mixed with other substances in a soft state, whereas limestone rocks consist of nearly the same substances in a hard state, the necessity of calcining marl, in the way now described, to render it equal to quicklime for building, or for agriculture, seems to prove that raw limestone in powder would seldom be of more value for agriculture than common marl.

Coast. As already mentioned, the Frith of Tay and the German Ocean bound this county on the south and south-east. The Frith of Tay is everywhere interspersed with

nd banks, which much increase the danger of the navi- Waters.
tion, from their frequent changes of situation. To ob-
ate this difficulty, two light-houses are erected on the
nds of Barry; and from one being made moveable, it
n at once be adapted to the changes of the sand. From
e mouth of Tay to about two miles east of Aberbro-
ick, the coast is sandy, with frequent sunk rocks. A-
at twelve miles south-east of Arbroath is the dangerous
ck called the Bell Rock or Cape, upon which so many
ssels have been lately wrecked; a circumstance which
s induced government to resolve to erect a lighthouse
it at the public expence. From the place where
e sandy shore terminates, the coast becomes bold and
cky, presenting dreadful precipices to the sea; the
cks are everywhere excavated into extensive caverns,
o some of which the sea runs a considerable way.
ey are about twenty in number, and are worthy the at-
ntion of the traveller. The Redhead, a well known
omontory, upwards of 200 feet perpendicular, termi-
es this rocky front. There Lunan Bay begins, with
ndy shore, and safe anchorage, for nearly three miles.
again becomes rocky as far as the South Esk river;
d from this to the North Esk it has a sandy shore with
nk rocks.

Of the soil of this county it may be remarked, that it Soil.
ntains 40,000 acres, belonging to the Grampians and
e Sidlaw hills, which can never come under the domi-
on of the plough. About 17,000 acres more may be
sidered arable, though they have not yet been plough-
. With regard to the remainder, it may be remarked,
at from Dundee, along the coast to Lunan Bay, the soil
generally light and sandy, but extremely fertile. From
e western part of Strathmore, as the soil proceeds east-
ard, it is mostly a loamy black; but when it approaches
e parishes of Dun, Montrose, Fernell, Kinell, and Ma-

Agriculture. patches of ground in Glen Esk, Clova, Glen Prosne, Glen Carity, and Glen Isla, which have been rescued from the dominion of the large white stones that the hand of time has thrown down from the neighbouring hills, are commonly of a mossy soil. The county is adorned by fifty-three seats of the nobility and gentry, and by plantations to the extent of more than 12,000 acres. The larch is growing fast into fashion, and supplants the Scottish fir; its growth is more rapid, and its timber more durable. It does not appear that the sea-breeze here prevents plantations from thriving.

Agriculture is much attended to in this county. The farmers of Strathmore possess a high character for intelligence and enterprise; and in every part of the county this important art is improving fast. The objects of cultivation are, wheat, oats, barley, peas, and beans; and considerable quantities of flax, clover, turnips, and potatoes, are also raised. Great quantities of cattle are reared or fed in the county; and in general it may be said, that in the fertile districts, from Dundee to the Bay of Lunan, and in the low and western part of Strathmore, the half of each farm is under grass, and the other half under tillage. In the lower part of the county white crops never succeed each other, and the best modes of cultivation are practised. The stock of cattle regularly kept is said to consist in this county of about 9000 horses, 36,000 cattle, and 54,000 sheep. The sheep are chiefly in the mountain districts, and are of three kinds; the black-faced, from Linton or Biggar, the white-faced or ancient Highland sheep, and the mixed breed. The white-faced is the smallest.

Minerals. Of the mineralogy of this county it is unnecessary to say much, as in all the districts beyond the Tay coal is wanting. Lime is imported from the Frith of Forth, and

Sunderland in England, to some parts of the county. Of the two principal lime-quarries in the county, the one is at Budden, in the parish of Graig; the other at Stracathro, in the parish of that name. The lime of both quarries is praised, and none of them will soon be exhausted. Marl has already been mentioned as abounding in the lochs in the middle of the county. It is no mean advantage in that district, that the moss which covers the marl affords fuel to the neighbourhood. Free-stone abounds in many quarters of the county; and slate quarries are found, together with the strata of stone which form the Grampians, along the general length of the chain. Some mineral springs have been found in the county; one is in the parish of Arbirlot, within 100 yards of the high road between Arbroath and Dundee, and not more than 200 yards from the sea. It is called the Wormy-hills Well, from the singular formation of the hills near it. It is used by the country people in scorbutic complaints. About a quarter of a mile to the westward of the town of Arbroath, on a high ground called the Common, is a strong chalybeate spring, which is sometimes frequented. In other quarters also, as in the parish of Lethnot, a variety of chalybeate springs are found. As a sort of mineral curiosity, may be mentioned a spot in the parish of Tannadice, called the *Deil's Hows; i. e.* the "Devil's Hollows." It has received this name from its being supposed that the Devil here has given some remarkable displays of his presence and power. It is a small hollow, surrounded by moorish ground. At different times, within the memory of some persons still alive, pieces of earth, of 150 or 160 stones weight, have been thrown out from the ground without any visible cause. Upon examining the spot, however, and digging to the depth of a foot and a half or two feet, there appears a *stratum* of a

Mineralogy

Deil's Hows.

Mineralogy

yellowish colour, mixed with small stones thoroughly impregnated in the same manner. At first it seemed that the occasional eruptions might be partly owing to some sulphureous substance confined here; but in consequence of subjecting one of the stones to a chemical process, it appears to contain no sulphur, nothing but argillaceous earth and iron. When calcined the substance forms a good red ochre.

In this county lead has been found in one place, but in very inconsiderable quantity. A vein of silver-ore was once opened in the parish of Essay, but to so little advantage that it is now no longer wrought. Pebbles, porphyry, and jasper, with a few cornelians, are perhaps the only mineral substances of any value to be met with, if we except marl, which, as already noticed, is found in most of the lochs. Many years ago pearls of considerable size were found in the South Esk, but of late they have become more rare.

Royal boroughs. Dundee.

This county contains five royal boroughs; viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Forfar. Of these Dundee is by far the most important. It stands on the north bank of the river Tay, about twelve miles from its mouth, in 56° 27′ 23″ north latitude, and 3° 2′ west longitude from Greenwich. It is a large and well built town, consisting of several streets, diverging in every direction from the Market Place or High Street, which is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 feet broad. Like other Scottish towns, the houses are built of stone; they are generally three or four stories high, the streets are well paved, and the new streets are spacious and elegant; but many of the older lanes and cross streets are extremely crowded and narrow. The town is well supplied with water, many families having wells on their own property, and every street has a public well of excellent water com-

veyed in leaden pipes. On the south side of the Market Place, already mentioned, stands the Townhouse, an elegant structure, with a handsome front, adorned with piazzas below, and overtopped by a neat spire 140 feet in height. This building, which was finished in 1734, contains the guild-hall, the court-room, town-clerk's office, with vaulted repositories for the town records, and apartments for the Dundee Banking Company's Office. The son occupies the upper story, and does much honour to the feelings of the magistrates under whose auspices it was erected, the rooms being well aired and commodious, and at the same time perfectly secure. At the east end of the square the incorporated trades have erected an elegant trades-hall, with a superb front of Ionic pilasters and a neat cupola. The lower flat is occupied by shops; and the upper flat contains rooms for each incorporation, and a large hall for general meetings, which is now occupied as a subscription coffee-room, on the most liberal and extensive plan. Opposite to the trades-hall, in the west end of the square, a neat episcopal chapel has been lately built. At the south-east corner of the square, about 100 feet from the trades-hall, stood the Castlehill, so called from the ancient castle. It was composed entirely of a hard basaltic whinstone, and has lately been quarried away at a great expence, and a fine spacious street, called Castle Street, has been opened to the harbour. Royal Boroughs.

The harbour is advantageously situated for trade, admitting easily trading vessels of the greatest burden. Upwards of 120 vessels belong to the port, employing nearly 1000 seamen. Of these vessels two are employed in the Greenland fishery, and 11 in the London trade; one of which sails every three or four days, with good accommodation for passengers; the rest are employed in the Baltic and foreign trade. It is calculated that there are entered at Harbour.

Royal Boroughs.

the custom-house of Dundee cargoes annually amounting to upwards of 80,000 tons. The magistrates have been lately, and indeed still are, employed in enlarging and fitting up the harbour, so as to render it of easy access and commodious. It is now so convenient, that travellers, with their horses, can get over to Fife at any time of the tide; and a sufficient number of ferry-boats are always in readiness. The Tay, opposite to Dundee, is about two miles and a half broad; and being sheltered by the Highlands on each side, affords a safe road to vessels of any burden, where they may lie at anchor till the tide admits them into the harbour. Close by the quay three large public warehouses have been built, besides numerous warehouses belonging to individuals. The principal and staple manufacture is linen of various kinds. Osnaburghs and other coarse linens for foreign markets are manufactured, supposed to the annual amount of L.180,000; and canvas or sail-cloth, which has of late been the chief manufacture, the demand for that article being greatly increased in time of war. Besides these, a considerable quantity of sack-cloth and cotton-bagging is annually made for exportation. Several cotton-works have been attempted, but have not been successful. The Dundee coloured threads have been long in high repute. Indeed it was here that manufacture was first established. A sugar-house was established some time ago, but given up on account of some disagreement among the partners. It has been lately resumed, and is now carried on to good account. The great trade of Dundee has given rise to two private banking companies, besides a branch of the Bank of Scotland. There is also a Dundee insurance company against losses by fire, with a great capital.

Manufactures.

Dundee is governed by a town-council, composed of

twenty persons, including the magistrates, consisting of a provost and four bailies. The mode of election, which is annual, is so contrived as to place the formation of the new council almost entirely in the power of their predecessors, as is usual in Scottish boroughs. The town-council have under their management an annual revenue of about L.4000. Dundee is one of five boroughs that sends a member to parliament. The other four are Perth, Forfar, St Andrews, and Cupar in Fife. Dundee.

The number of religious houses that existed at Dundee before the reformation is believed to have been great, but the records of them are now lost. It is probable that the church dedicated to St Clement, converted into a tolbooth or townhouse at the reformation, and situated where the present townhouse stands, had been the parish church; and certainly the area behind it, now used for a meal-market, and the lanes by which it is surrounded, formed the common burying ground. But since the reformation, the great one, built by David Earl of Huntingdon (which when entire was one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom) has been the parish church. This Earl of Huntingdon was brother to William the First of Scotland, surnamed the Lion. He built and dedicated this church to the Virgin Mary, in gratitude for his deliverance from shipwreck in sight of the town, and from many perils encountered in the third crusade, in which, with 500 of his countrymen, he had accompanied Richard the First of England. The form of this church was that of a crucifix, with a very noble square tower or steeple at the west end, through which was the great entry. The height of the tower, which is still entire, is 156 feet; its area within the walls 27 feet, and without 40. The length of the nave was 120 feet, its height 63, its breadth 40, and the breadth of each of its aisles 30. The length of Religious houses.

Dundee. the choir is 95 feet, its height 54, its breadth 29, and the breadth of each of its aisles 14½. The length of the cross part of the building, which had no aisles, is 174 feet, and its breadth 44. According to tradition, this church was destroyed by Edward the First, and probably the nave was never afterwards repaired. What had been repaired was also again destroyed, in Edward the Sixth's time, by the English then in possession of Broughty Castle; and the destruction, either at the first or second time, appears to have been accomplished by fire. The cross part of the building lay uncovered till 1588, when it was again fitted up for use, by means of general taxations laid on the inhabitants by the authority of the town-council, and by voluntary contributions. One of the principal contributors was Captain Henry Lyell of Blackness, who in an inscription (on which are his arms, the same with those of Lovell) assumes the merit of the whole.

On an eminence, near the street called the Cowgate, the incorporated trades, in conjunction with the kirk-session, have built St Andrews Church, with a fine spire 139 feet high, exhibiting one of the purest specimens of modern architecture. There is a neat entry to the church by a broad gravel walk, with grass-plots and shrubberies laid out in a most excellent style. About a mile from the town, on the rising ground towards the hill of Dundee, is Dudhope Castle, an ancient building, lately converted into barracks for the accommodation of a complete regiment. The wards for the men occupy the old building; and a new and elegant building has been fitted up for the officers. There is an extensive parade in front of the officers barracks, and a large field for exercise immediately behind. Dundee also has a sailors hall, which is often used for assemblies; and a theatre, where a party of the Edinburgh comedians exhibit for several months

during the Edinburgh vacation. There are many friendly societies for the support of poor members; and an infirmary has been lately built for the reception of indigent sick. Many years ago a dispensary was established, under the patronage of Lord Douglas, one of the principal contributors. This charity is now united to the infirmary, where the poor receive medicines gratuitously, by presenting a *recipe* from the attendant physician. A spirit for literature and education manifests itself in Dundee; for, besides the public grammar school and the English schools, which are well supplied with good teachers, there is established an academy, or rather college, for mathematics, the French and Italian languages, and the polite arts, with proper teachers in the different branches, and a large apparatus for natural and experimental philosophy. Dundee.

Dundee is a place of unknown antiquity. Its ancient name was *Alectum*, or *Alec;* but it is said to have been changed at the time of the foundation of St Mary's Church, by the Earl of Huntingdon, to *Dondie*, a contraction for *Donum Dei*, expressive of his gratitude for his miraculous escape. Others ascribe it to *Dun Tay*, the "Hill of Tay." *Alectum*, in the Gaelic, signifies "beautiful;" and *Dun Tay* signifies the "Hill of God" as well as the "Hill of Tay." Both agree with the beautiful situation of Dundee, rising from the sea with a southern exposure, and a hill, called Dundee Law, ascending behind it, which anciently gave it the appellation of "Bonny Dundee." It was erected into a royal borough by William the First. It was the place of education of the celebrated Wallace, who afterwards recovered it from an English garrison stationed in it. Wallace destroyed its castle because it had been the means of overawing the town. Edward the First afterwards took this town by storm; he History.

Dundee. set fire to it; and many of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge in the churches, were burned along with their most valuable effects. As its records were lost or carried off in these times of confusion, application was made to Robert Bruce, that the rights of the town should be recognised. In consequence of this application, Robert appointed two commissioners for recognising the rights of the burgesses of Dundee, by a charter, dated at Aberbrothick the 22d day of June, in the twentieth year of his reign. The committee accordingly repaired to Dundee, and having examined witnesses, found full and complete evidence, "that the burgesses of Dundee enjoyed, in times of former kings, the same privileges with those of any other most favoured and distinguished town of Scotland." On this recognition King Robert granted to the town an infeftment and charter, granting "to the burgesses, their heirs and successors, for ever, all the liberty and rights of which they were possessed in the time of Lord William, King of Scots, of blessed memory, before the same William conferred the said borough on his brother David." This charter was repeatedly renewed and enlarged; and the town obtained its latest charter from Charles the First, which was ratified by parliament, 14th September 1641.

Dundee was taken and burned by Richard the Second, and again by the English in the days of Edward the Sixth. It suffered greatly during the civil wars and Cromwell's usurpation, being sometimes under the command of one party, and at other times at the mercy of another. In 1645 the Marquis of Montrose took it by storm; and in 1651, under the command of its provost, Major-General Lumsden, it vigorously opposed General Monk, who carried it by storm, the first of September, and put all in arms to the sword. And so great were the riches of Dundee, all the neighbouring gentlemen having retired to it, with their best

ffects, as a place of safety, that every private soldier in General Monk's army had nearly L.60 Sterling to his share f the plunder; there being about sixty merchant vessels n the harbour at the time, and the like number of ves- els sailed for England loaded with the spoils of the un- ortunate inhabitants. Dundee.

Dundee has produced some persons or families of con- derable eminence; among whom may be mentioned A- xander Scrymzeour, one of Wallace's heroic compa- ions, the person to whom, after he had recovered the own from the English, he committed the reduction of the astle, and whom he put in possession of the hereditary ignity of constable. This office was enjoyed for ages y his descendants; but they were frequently embroiled n quarrels, during the seventeenth century, with the citi- ens, about the extent of their mutual privileges. The hiefs of this family were also hereditary standard-bear- rs of Scotland. Eminent persons.

James Hallyburton, who for thirty-three years was rovost of Dundee, was one of the chief leaders of the re- ormation in Scotland, and probably, by his influence, ave a direction to the character of the inhabitants of this own, who to this day are remarked for their religious ha- its; as in no place in Scotland is public worship better, r perhaps so well attended. James Hallyburton led a ody of his fellow-citizens in arms to the defence of erth against the vengeance threatened by Mary the re- ent. By his able conduct, in encamping and conducting e protestant forces assembled at Cupar, the attempt of e popish troops, under the French general D'Oysel, to educe St Andrews, and seize the chief leaders of the re- ormation, was defeated; and by him and his brother A- xander, at the head of their fellow-citizens, one of the

Dundee. principal attacks against the town of Perth was carried on, and the Popish garrison dislodged.

Boethius. Dundee was the birthplace of Hector Boece or Boethius, who was principal of king's college in Aberdeen. Of him Dr Samuel Johnson remarks, that "he may be justly reverenced as one of the revivers of elegant learning. When he studied at Paris he was acquainted with Erasmus, who afterwards gave him a public testimony of his esteem, by inscribing to him a catalogue of his works. The style of Boethius, though perhaps not always rigorously pure, is formed with great diligence upon ancient models, and wholly uninfected with monastic barbarity. His history is written with eloquence and vigour; but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. His fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused in an age when all men were credulous. Learning was then rising on the world; but ages so long accustomed to darkness were too much dazzled with its light to see any thing distinctly. The first race of scholars in the fifteenth century, and some time after, were for the most part learning to speak rather than to think, and were therefore more studious of elegance than of truth. The cotemporaries of Boethius thought it sufficient to know what the ancients had delivered: the examination of tenets and of facts was reserved for another generation."

Arbroath. Aberbrothock or Arbroath, situated at the estuary of a stream called the Brothock, is a royal borough of great, but unknown antiquity. It is chiefly celebrated on account of its monastery, now in ruins. The town stands on a small plain, surrounded on the west, north, and east sides by eminences in the form of an amphitheatre, command-

ing an extensive prospect of the friths of Tay and Forth, and the elevated parts of Fifeshire and Lothian. It lies in the direction of the great north road, about seventeen miles east from Dundee, fifty-eight north-north-east of Edinburgh, and twelve west from Montrose. The body of the town consists of one street nearly half a mile in length, running north and south from the sea, and another on the west side of smaller extent. Both these are intersected by other cross streets, and are in general well built, though without much regularity. To the eastward of the town, and locally situated in the parish of St Vigeans, there are two neat regular streets; at the top of one of which is an elegant chapel of ease, built a few years ago. On the west side of the river Brothock there are also several neat streets, newly built, consisting chiefly of small houses of one story, forming a suburb of considerable size. The townhouse is situated nearly in the middle of the west side of the High Street; and though scarcely distinguished in its external appearance from the other inhabited houses, possesses two elegant rooms for public meetings, besides accommodation for the town-clerk's office and prisons. The harbour is small, but commodious, and can be taken by vessels in a storm, when they cannot enter any of the neighbouring ports. It is entirely artificial, being well sheltered from the sea by a long pier; and during storms the inner harbour is so secured by wooden gates, that the vessels lie in the smoothest water. It can admit vessels of 200 tons at spring tides; but at ordinary tides vessels of 100 tons only can enter. The harbour is defended by a neat battery mounting six twelve-pounders, erected in 1783, on account of an attack made on the town by a small privateer, commanded by one Captain Fall, during the American war. The port of Aberbrothock is of great anti- Arbroath.

Arbroath. quity; but its situation was more to the eastward than at present. The site of the old harbour is still named the Old Shorehead; and an agreement is still extant, between the abbot and burghers of Aberbrothock, in 1194, concerning the making of the harbour.

The abbey. The most interesting object here, however, consists of the venerable ruins of the abbey, which convey a high idea of its ancient magnificence. It was built with a red stone found in the neighbourhood, which has not proved so durable as that found on the Tweed, of which the ancient abbeys there were constructed. This stone ill resists the weather; so that the ornamented parts exposed to the open air are much defaced, and the carvings scarcely distinguishable. The buildings of this house were all inclosed by a strong wall; the ground forming an irregular figure. The length from north to south is about 190 geometrical paces, and the average breadth from east to west 113; the breadth at the north end exceeding that at the south upwards of one-third.

On the south-west corner is a tower, now the steeple of the present parish kirk; and at the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate, over which was a house for catechising. The greatest part of the walls were standing within the memory of man, but are now nearly demolished.

On the north side of the area, and almost in the middle between the two corners, stood the abbey church, which was of the figure of a cross. West of the transept it was divided into a middle and two side aisles by a double row of columns supporting arches. The measures of this church are as follows:

Inside length of the whole church from east to west 270 feet. Breadth of the middle aisle 35 feet; side aisles, each 16½ feet: total breadth of the whole church

ABERBROTHIE ABBEY.

ABERBROTHIE ABBEY

e aisles included, 68 feet. Length from the westward Arbroath.
the transept 148 feet; breadth of the transept, side
le of 16½ feet included, 45½ feet. Length of the whole
nsept, from north to south, 132 feet; length from the
t end to the transept 76½ feet. The height of the
e walls, as appears from the mark of the roof on the
ns, was about 67 feet. Part of the abbot's house is
l standing and inhabited; here some of the ancient
rs are remaining, and several handsome carvings in
e.

This abbey was founded by William the Lion, and de-
ated to the memory of Thomas a Becket, the cele-
ted archbishop of Canterbury. The founder was in-
red here; but there are now no remains of his tomb.
is monastery was one of the richest of the whole
nd, and its abbots were frequently the first church-
n of the kingdom. Cardinal Beaton, the Wolsey of
tland, was the last abbot at the same time that he was
e archbishop of St Andrews. The monks were of the
ronensian order, and were first brought from Kelso,
ose abbot declared those of his place, on their first in-
tution, to be free from his jurisdiction. This monas-
y formerly enjoyed great and uncommon privileges;
d a charter is still extant, from King John of England,
der the great seal of that kingdom, by which the mo-
stery and citizens of Aberbrothock are exempted *a te-
nis et consuetudine*, that is, from taxes, in every part of
ngland except London and Oxford. It has also been of
nsiderable note in the Scottish history, particularly as
e seat of that parliament, during the reign of King Ro-
ert Bruce, in which the celebrated manifesto was ad-
ressed to the pope, on account of the hardship which Scot-
nd lay under from the *anathemas* of his Holiness and
he invasions of Edward the First; a manifesto then un-

Montrose. some thousand volumes by the best authors. Of late the town has received a great improvement by the formation of a fine bridge over the South Esk, by the island of Inchbrayock, which gives an open communication with the south country, without having recourse to the precarious and troublesome passage of a ferryboat. A new street has also been formed from the end of the bridge to the middle of the town, by cutting through a considerable hill called the Fort Hill. The harbour of Montrose is very commodious, admitting vessels of large burden; and in the river below the town there is safe anchorage. There is a dry and wet dock for building and repairing ships. A considerable number of vessels belonging to this port are employed in the coasting and Baltic trade. The principal manufactures are of linen yarn and thread, sheeting, and sail-cloth. There is an extensive tan-work and several rope-works. It is governed by a town-council of nineteen members, including a provost and three bailies. One of the oldest houses in the town, now converted into a hotel, is noted for being that in which the celebrated Marquis of Montrose was born, and in which the pretender slept on 13th February 1716, the night before he escaped to France. He had landed here on the 22d of December preceding.

Brechin. Brechin also stands upon the South Esk, about eight miles above Montrose. It was in former times, and is still, remarkable on account of the ruins of its cathedral. The town consists of a handsome street with bye-lanes, and is well supplied with water by means of leaden pipes, laid at the expence of the late Earl of Panmure. The royalty extends half a mile every way from the Cross; but the suburbs extend to a greater distance. The tide comes within two miles of the town. There is a bridge here across the river. The manufacture of linen and

BRECHIN CATHEDRAL.

London, Published by Cowie & Hood, Dudley Pub'r 1819.

BRECHIN CASTLE.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, 1801.

cloth is carried on to a considerable extent. The Brechin.
cipal ornament of the vicinity is Brechin Castle; a
ern edifice which is much admired on account of its
antic situation. It is a seat of the Hon. W. R.
ale of Panmure, who is proprietor of at least one-se-
h of the whole county. It stands on the brink of a
endicular rock overhanging the South Esk, a little
e south of the town. Formerly a fortress stood here,
ch underwent a siege of twenty days, in 1303, against
English army under Edward the First. Sir Thomas
le, the proprietor, being killed, it surrendered.

rechin was formerly a walled town. It was burnt
the Danes in 1012; and it was also burnt by the
quis of Montrose in 1645. Brechin was a rich bi-
prick, founded in the year 1150 by David the First.
cathedral church is an ancient and handsome Gothic Cathedral.
. It is in length 160 feet, in breadth 61. The east-
part is ruinous; the western part now serves for the
sh church. Round it, under the eaves of the roof,
a handsome cornice, carved with quatre-feuils and
ckets. The tower or steeple is 120 feet high, square,
embattled, having four small chinks or windows over
other: above which are the lofty windows, large,
pointed arches, divided into two by a mullion, which
rates at the top, and gives spaces for a handsome
refeuil. This tower is crowned with an hexagonal
pierced with small windows.

ear the church is a tall slender tower, similar to that Round tower.
bernethy. Gordon describes it in his Itinerary in
following words: "In my journey northward, I
d a steeple at Brechin, differing little in shape from
at Abernethy, only it was larger and covered at the
for its height from the base to the cornice is 85
and from thence to the vane 15; in all 100. It

Brechin. consists of 60 regular courses of stones; the external cir-
cumferenoe thereof is 47 feet, and the thickness of the
wall three feet eight inches. However, this has no pe-
destal like the other, but seems to shoot out of the groun
like a tree; it has a door fronting the south; the heigh
and breadth differ little from Abernethy: only upon i
are evidences sufficient to demonstrate that it was a Chris-
tian work; for over the top of the door is the figure o
our Saviour on the Cross, with two little images or sta-
tues towards the middle." These measures differ some-
what from Mr Pennant's. He says, "The height from
the ground is eighty feet; the inner diameter, within
few feet of the bottom, is eight feet; the thickness of the
walls at that part seven feet two inches; so that the whole
diameter is fifteen feet two inches; the circumference
very near forty-eight feet; the inner diameter at the top
is seven feet eight inches; the thickness of the walls four
feet six; the circumference thirty-eight feet eight inches;
which proportion gives the building an inexpressible ele-
gance. The top is roofed with an octagonal spire twenty-
three feet high, which makes the whole 103 feet high.
In the spire are four windows, placed alternate on the
sides, resting on the top of the tower; near the top of the
tower are four others facing the four cardinal points." An
other measurement represents the top of the vane as pre-
cisely 108 feet in height. Neither this nor the tower of
Abernethy has any staircase within. This tower is con-
nected with the church by a covered passage; there are
two bells in it, to which the ascent is by ladders.

Forfar. Forfar, on account of its situation, as being pretty centri-
cal, is the place where the sheriff holds his courts, and whose
public meetings are convened. Hence it is considered as
the capital of the county, and gives its name to the whole.
It stands low with respect to the circumjacent ground o-

every side, excepting the west; but it is high in comparison to the general level of the country. The lakes and springs, a mile to the east of it, run eastward, and empty themselves into the German ocean at Lunan bay. Its own springs, and those on the west side of it, run directly west, through the fertile valley of Strathmore, till they join the Tay near Perth; and such is the level of the country, that it has been thought practicable, and by some an object worthy of commercial attention, to open a communication by a canal between Forfar and the sea in either of these directions. Forfar.

Forfar is perhaps a singular instance, in Scotland, of a town of any note built at a distance from running water; but the vicinity of the lake, with its numerous springs, and the protection of the castle, a place in former times of considerable strength, must have first invited the inhabitants of the country to settle and form a village. In the Castle of Forfar Malcolm Canmore held his parliament in 1057, immediately after the recovery of his kingdom from the usurpation of Macbeth. Only some rubbish remains where the castle stood. Forfar is governed by a provost, two bailies, and nineteen counsellors, annually self-elected. The annual revenue, arising from lands, customs, &c. is supposed to be, *communibus annis*, upwards of L. 400 Sterling. The streets are irregular, but many of the houses are neat and well built. The church is elegant and commodious, situated nearly in the centre of the town. The townhouse is newly rebuilt. The front, towards the market-place, has a good effect, but the rooms for prisoners are dark and uncomfortable; and the utility of the whole fabric seems to have been sacrificed to the attainment of a large upper room for public meetings and amusements. A considerable manufacture of Osnaburghs and coarse linens is carried on in Forfar; and the ma-

Villages. iking of coarse shoes, or *brogues* as they are called, employs a considerable number of hands. The great drawback on the manufactures here is the distance from a seaport; Dundee, the nearest, being distant about thirteen miles.

Glammis. The village of Glammis lies about three miles west of Forfar, and contains about 500 inhabitants; and the adjoining suburb, called the New Town of Glammis, contains about 150.

Kirriemuir. Kirriemuir is a borough of barony, governed by a bailie appointed by Lord Douglas. It is situated in Strathmore, about six miles north-west from Forfar. It consists of several streets, going off from each other in a manner somewhat resembling the arms and shaft of an anchor. It has a good market; and Osnaburghs and coarse linens are manufactured to a great extent in the town and its neighbourhood.

Antiquities. Of the remains of antiquity in this county, which have not been already mentioned under the head of the royal boroughs, the Castle of Glammis is the chief. It originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness; they were connected by a square projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that, in the castle, all the angles were right ones. This form gave mutual defences to all parts of the building.

Glammis castle.

Great alterations and additions were made to this house by Patrick Earl of Kinghorn. These, according to a date carved on a stone on the outside of the building, and other authorities, were done in the year 1606, and not 1686, as is said in an ancient print engraved about that time. The architect employed on this occasion, as tradition reports, was Inigo Jones. Indeed the work seems greatly to resemble Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh, and divers

other buildings designed by him. The great hall was finished A. D. 1621. It is a handsome room, with a covered ceiling, adorned with heads and ornaments in stucco. Here are many family portraits: among them a large picture, in a carved oaken frame, representing Earl Patrick and his three sons; in the back ground a view of the castle as it was in 1683. At that time there were three gates leading from the park. In the ancient part of this castle is shown the room wherein Malcolm the Second was murdered. Fordun has it that he was killed at or near the town of Glammis, but does not say in the castle. Villages.

A particular description is given of this mansion in an anonymous Journey through Scotland, published in 1723; since which divers alterations have been projected in the building, for which one of the wings has been partly pulled down. "In entering Strathmore I arrived at the noble palace of Glames, belonging to Lion Earl of Strathmore. This palace, as you approach it, strikes you with awe and admiration, by the many turrets and gilded ballustrades at the top. It stands in the middle of a well planted park, with avenues cut through every way to the house; the great avenue, thickly planted on each side, at the entrance of which there is a great stone gate, with offices on each side of freestone, like a little town, leads you in half a mile to the outer court, which has a statue on each side as big as the life. On the great gate of the inner court are ballustrades of stone finely adorned with statues; and in the court are four brazen statues, bigger than life, on pedestals; the one of James the Sixth (the First of England) in his stole; the other of Charles the First in his boots, spurs, and sword, as he is sometimes painted by Vandyke. Charles the Second is in a Roman dress as on the Exchange in London; and James the Second in the same he is in at Whitehall. From this court, by ballus-

Villages. trades of iron, you have a full prospect of the gardens on each side, cut into grass plots, and adorned with evergreens, which are very well kept. The house is the highest I ever saw, consisting of a high tower in the middle, with two wings and a tower at each end, the whole above 200 feet broad. The stairs, from the entry to the top of the house, consist of 143 steps, of which the great stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are 86, each of one stone. In the first floor are 38 fire-rooms. The hall is adorned with family pictures; and behind the hall is a handsome chapel, with an organ for the church of England service. On the altar is a good picture of the last Supper, and on the ceiling an Ascension, done by one De Wit, a Dutchman, whom Earl Patrick, the earl's grandfather, brought from Holland, and who painted the ceilings of most of the rooms.

"In the drawing-room next to the hall is the best picture I ever saw of Queen Mary of Medina, the pretender's mother; the Duke of Lauderdale, in his robes, by Sir Peter Lely; and the late Lord Dundee, with a crowd of half-lengths of the nobility of Scotland; and over a chimney a curious Italian piece of our Saviour disputing with the doctors in the temple.

"When the pretender lay here, they made eighty-eight beds within the house for him and his retinue, besides the inferior servants, who lay in the offices out of doors. The present earl's elder brother saved the estate from being forfeited by being killed at the head of his regiment at Sherriffmuir."

In the court before the minister's house is shewn a stone on which is engraved a cross and divers figures, said to allude to the murder of King Malcolm, and the deaths of the murderers, who attempting to cross the lake of Forfar, then slightly frozen over, the ice broke and they were

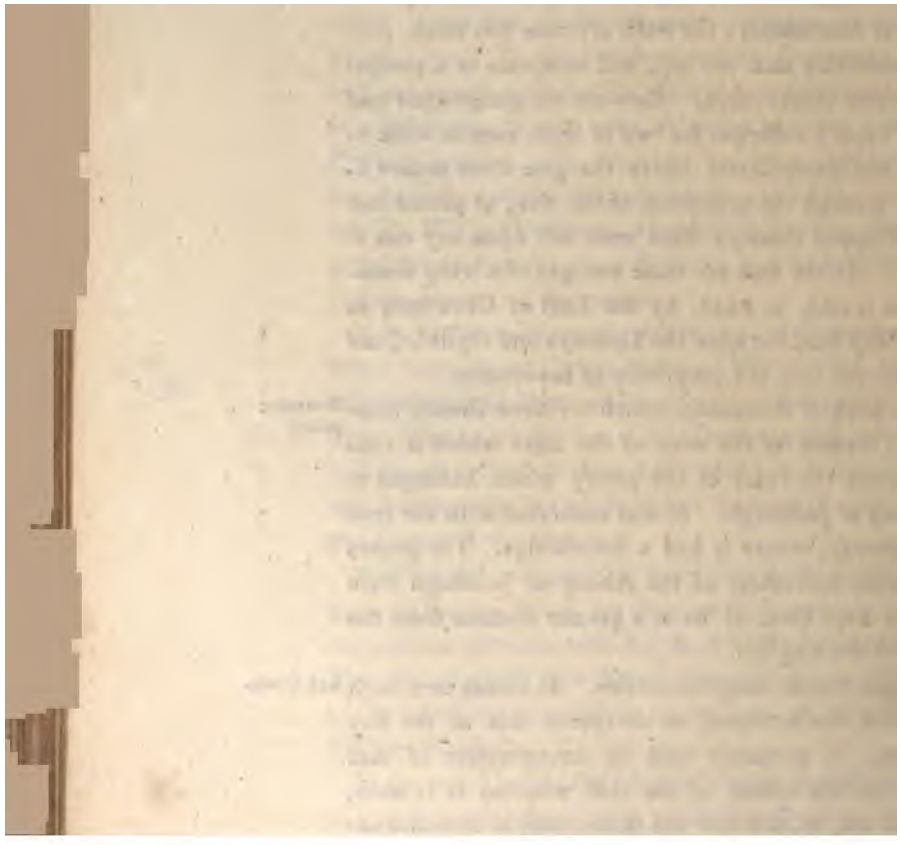
drowned. This stone is described and engraved in Mr Pennant's Tour. Divers weapons, with some brass vessels, lately found in draining that lake, are shewn in the castle. Villages.

At Invercarity, where the Carity falls into the Esk, is a large Gothic castle, of cut stone, in good repair, which must have been erected before the fifteenth century. It consists of four stories; the walls are nine feet thick, project considerably near the top, and terminate in a parapet about twelve inches thick. Between the parapet and roof there is a space sufficient for two or three men to walk abreast; and immediately above the gate three square apertures through the projection of the wall, so placed that a stone dropped through them must fall upon any one at the gate. To the east are some vestiges of a wing demolished, it is said, in 1445, by the Earl of Crawford, in some family feud between the Lindsays and Ogilvies, one of whom was then the proprietor of Invercarity. Invercarity.

In the Loch of Restennet, which we have already mentioned as drained for the sake of the marl which it contained, stand the ruins of the priory which belonged to the Abbey of Jedburgh. It was connected with the land by a causeway, where it had a drawbridge. The papers and precious moveables of the Abbey of Jedburgh were anciently kept here, to be at a greater distance from the inroads of the English. Restennet priory.

The Red Castle deserves notice. It stands on a high cliff, called the Redhead, on the south side of the Bay of Lunan. It probably took its denomination of Red Castle from the colour of the cliff whereon it is built, which is red, as are also the stones used in its construction, like those of the Abbey of Arbroath. Red Castle.

This, according to tradition, was once the residence of King William, surnamed the Lion, by whom it is like-



Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			Total of Persons
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other persons.	
Aberlemno .	943	1033	471	474	155	109	681	945
Airly	1013	865	500	541	150	148	743	1041
Arbirlot . . .	865	1055	517	533	250	360	440	1050
Arbroath . .	2098	4676	2057	2886	47	1839	3057	4943
Auchterhouse	600	600	314	339	98	78	477	653
Alyth	—	—	69	70	40	3	96	139
Bervie	689	796	415	471	76	376	434	886
Brechin . . .	3181	5000	2520	2946	348	857	4261	5466
Careston . .	269	260	110	119	28	19	182	229
Carmylie . .	745	700	418	474	107	121	664	892
Cartachie and Clova	1233	1020	443	463	295	36	575	906
Craig	935	1314	670	658	92	97	1139	1328
Cupar Angus	—	—	103	144	4	61	182	247
Dun	657	500	290	361	93	35	523	651
Dundee . . .	12477	23500	11538	14546	—	—	—	26084
Dunnichen .	653	872	496	553	108	170	218	1049
Eassie and Nevay .	500	630	322	316	113	87	438	638
Edzel, Forfar division	862	963	431	474	443	228	234	905
Farnel . . .	799	620	254	322	109	42	425	576
Fearn	500	490	230	218	120	44	284	448
Forfar	2450	4756	2486	2679	297	1281	3587	5065
Glammis . .	1780	2040	930	1001	281	356	1294	1931
Glenisla . . .	1852	1018	468	528	144	42	810	996
Guthrie . . .	584	571	245	256	158	85	258	501
Invercarity .	996	929	398	422	106	122	592	820
Inverkeilor .	1286	1747	763	941	278	154	1272	1704
Kettins . . .	1475	1100	554	653	137	100	970	1207
Kingoldrum	780	600	257	320	147	52	378	577
Kinnell . . .	761	830	347	436	170	99	514	783
Kinnettles .	616	621	260	307	56	83	428	567
Carry over	41399	45306	31477	34451	4450	7084	25176	63187

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons.
Brought over	41399	45306	31477	34451	4450	7084	25176	63187
Kirkden . .	585	727	338	336	139	99	436	674
Kirriemuir .	3409	4358	2109	2312	331	942	3148	4421
Lintrathen .	1165	900	425	494	169	42	708	919
Lethnot & Navar .	635	505	236	253	178	139	172	489
Liff and Bervie, including Logie and Forfar division of Invergowrie	1311	1790	1087	1107	147	489	1558	2194
Lochlee . . .	686	608	245	296	239	18	284	541
Logie and Pert	696	999	417	491	268	126	514	908
Lunan . . .	208	291	152	166	190	100	28	318
Lundie . . .	—	—	177	168	51	43	251	345
Mains	709	878	447	492	99	223	617	939
Marytown .	633	529	277	319	97	50	449	596
Menmuir . .	743	900	452	499	172	67	710	949
Monifieth . .	1421	1218	676	731	201	632	574	1407
Monikie . .	1345	1278	597	639	117	607	512	1236
Montrose . .	4150	6194	3380	4594	382	1422	6170	7974
Muirhouse .	623	462	278	313	149	64	378	591
Newtyle . .	913	594	355	426	59	104	618	781
Oathlaw . . .	435	430	200	184	90	30	264	384
Panbride . .	1250	1460	722	861	—	—	—	1583
Rescobie . .	798	934	407	463	145	77	648	870
Ruthven . .	280	220	93	118	25	21	165	211
Strathmartin	368	345	247	256	42	89	372	503
Strickathrow	529	672	276	317	112	39	442	593
Tannadice .	1470	1470	627	746	133	54	1186	1373
Tealing . . .	735	862	366	389	97	114	544	755
Vigeans, St.	1592	3336	1998	2245	545	2152	1546	4243
Total . . .	68297	91001	45461	53666	8627	14827	47450	99127

EDZELL CASTLE.

Published

Seat of the Hon.ble W. Maule M.P.

[illegible]

GANNACHIE BRIDGE,

Angusshire.

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Engraved by W. Cooke.

KINNAIRD HOUSE.

London Published by Verner & Hood Pantry, Westminster

The English or Anglo-Saxon tongue, according to the Scottish dialect, is used universally in Forfarshire; but among the Grampians, immediately to the westward of this county, the Gaelic is used. In the statistical account of some of the parishes in the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the *leaping ague*, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St Vitus's dance. The patient first complains of a pain in the head and in the lower part of the back; to this succeed convulsive fits, or fits of dancing, at certain periods. Those affected with it, when in a paroxysm, often leap or spring in a very surprising manner, whence the disease has derived its vulgar name. They frequently leap from the floor to what in cottages are called the *baulks*, or those beams by which the rafters are joined together. Sometimes they spring from one to another with the agility of a cat, or whirl round one of them with a motion resembling the fly of a jack; at other times they run, with astonishing velocity, to some particular place out of doors, which they have before fixed on in their minds, and perhaps mentioned to those in company with them, and then drop down quite exhausted. It is said that the clattering of tongs, or any noise of a similar kind, will bring on the fit. This melancholy disorder still makes its appearance, but it is far from being so common as formerly.

Dialect, &c.

St Vitus's dance.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Boundaries. KINCARDINESHIRE, or the Mearns, as it is very commonly called, is situated within the fifty-seventh degree of north latitude. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by Aberdeenshire, and on the south and west by the county of Angus. In form it resembles a harp, having the lower point towards the south. It stretches along the coast, from the Bay of Aberdeen to the North Esk river, about thirty miles; and from Dunnottar Castle to Mount Battack, its greatest breadth is nearly twenty miles. It contains 191,576 Scottish, or 243,444 English acres.

End of the Grampians. This county brings us to the eastern termination of that mighty barrier of ancient independence, the chain of the Grampian mountains. They terminate at the north-eastern corner of the county, in the parish of Nigg, on the south bank of the Dee. The land here runs into the sea, forming what, in the dialect of the northern countries of Europe, is called a ness or naze, and in English a promontory or headland. The promontory that terminates the Grampians is called the Girdle Ness. It presents to the sea a bold face of rock, from 60 to 80 feet high, covered with green, then a rising bank of arable territory, ascending into a heathy ridge running westward, crowned with two cairns, which are seen from afar, and which speedily spreads into a mountainous district.

The northern part of the county consists in general, like that of Angus, of the mountainous territory formed by

the tract of the Grampians; but this county not only extends down, on its northern side, to the river Dee, which forms a part of its boundary on that quarter, but to a certain extent it crosses the Dee; and a piece of territory, to the northward of that river, is included in Kircardineshire. To the south of the Grampians, the country descends into what is here provincially termed the How or Hollow of the Mearns, and which is the eastern termination of Strathmore, or the Great Strath, which begins at Stonehaven in this county, as formerly mentioned, and extends, in a south-western direction, with some trifling interruption, to the Frith of Clyde. The southern side of the county, after passing Strathmore, is much diversified with hill and dale, particularly along the banks of the North Esk, which divides this county from Angus on the south. Here the continuation of the Sidlaw hills run, under different names, from the banks of the North Esk to the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, and bound Strathmore on the south or south-east. Face of the Country.

It may be here remarked, that the line of Strathmore was the tract which, in former times, all invaders of Scotland followed in their march. From the description already given, the natural barriers of Scotland will be easily understood. On the border of England it is defended by a chain of mountains which occupy the greatest part of the middle of the country, and render the march of an invading army impracticable or ruinous when opposed by a warlike people. Hence all invasions were made by Berwick upon the east, or by Dumfries on the west, where the mountains terminate before they reach the sea. From either of these points the next object was to reach the passes of the Forth near Stirling, beyond the narrow isthmus between Forth and Clyde, where the Romans formed their wall; from thence the passage into Strath- Tract of invaders of Scotland.

Waters. earn and Strathmore was not very difficult. Accordingly it was in this line that the Roman invasion under Agricola proceeded into the country of the Horesti, or Angus and Mearns, and from thence along the coast as far as Ross-shire. The English invasions proceeded in the same tract; and the victorious armies of Edward the First, and afterwards of Cromwell, advanced along the coast, from the north-eastern corner of this county almost to the extremity of the island. With regard to the north-western territory, its dreadful mountains, its narrow defiles, its inaccessible fastnesses of woods and rocks, enabled it to set invasion at defiance, and, by its poverty and its strength, to become the retreat of national independence. We have already mentioned that the name of Mearns is supposed to be derived from a brother of Kenneth the Second; but Cambden is inclined to suppose that it retains the name of the old inhabitants, or the Venicones of Ptolemy, it being common for the British to change the V into M in forming the name of a country. The name of Kincardine is derived from a small village in the parish of Fordoun, which was anciently the county town; but the courts were removed to Stonehaven by an act passed in the reign of James the Sixth, and they still remain in that town.

Waters. The principal waters connected with this county are those of the North Esk on the west and south, and the Dee on the north. The former of these has been already mentioned under the county of Angus, and the latter will be described when we come to the county of Aberdeen. The other streams are of little note; they are called the Dye, the Cowie, the Carron, the Bervie, and the Luther. The first of these takes its rise at Mount Battack, near the boundary of the county of Angus, and, after watering several valleys in the Grampians, falls into the Dee near the church of Strachan. The Cowie issues from the hill of

Kerlock, and, after running in an easterly direction for several miles, empties itself into the sea at Stonehaven. Waters.

The Carron has its source in Kairnmanairn, and the hills or braes adjoining; and after a course of about eight or ten miles, joins the last mentioned river at the town of Stonehaven, where the river falls into the sea.

The Luther has its source in the face of the Grampians. It collects its stream from that ridge of mountains, and disgorges its waters into the North Esk near Inglismaldie. The Feuch skirts the north boundaries, and joins the Dye at the Kirk of Strachan.

The Bervie rises in the braes of Glenbervie and Fordoun; and being joined by several small rills and brooks, after a very circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at the town of Bervie.

Among the Grampians, many mountains in this county are of considerable height. That of the greatest altitude is Mount Battack, in the parish of Strachan, which is said to be 1150 yards above the level of the sea. Kerlock, in the same parish, is 1890 feet high; and Kloachnabane is 2370 feet in height.

To the northward of the Grampians, only a small stripe, or spots and glens, of no great extent, of cultivated land, are to be found in this county. The Grampian hills are either covered with heath or moss, and afford but very little pasturage. In the glacis and valleys, and on the sides and towards the bottoms of the hills, where cultivation has taken place, the soil is either light or gravelly, and full of small stones; but on the banks of the streams and brooks loam commonly prevails. In the level part of the county the soil is generally clay, or a deep loam on a clay bottom; and towards the Grampian hills it becomes more gravelly. Soil.

That stripe of fine fertile land, lying along the sea-

Agriculture and Soil.

coast from North Esk river to Stonehaven, is for the most part a deep strong loam on a clay bottom, but here and there very strong obstinate clays occur. The soil in the valley of Strathmore, and that along the coast, admits of nearly a similar description: but in practice it is found that the clays in Strathmore do not carry beans, even after being properly limed; although the lands along the coast, when manured with lime, sea-weeds, or dung from the fishing towns, produce abundant crops; the reason of which seems to be, that in the interior part of the county the land is of a lighter nature, lying upon a cold clay. The coast land is a rich loam, fit for wheat and beans.

The agriculture of this county is in many quarters behind that of the more southern districts; but improvements in that department are advancing here, as elsewhere, with considerable rapidity. The late Mr Barclay of Urie, of the family of the celebrated apologist for the quakers, began the improvements of this county, which he carried on to a vast extent, and in the most enlightened manner. He not only planted to a considerable extent, and brought under the best cultivation, large tracts of poor and barren land, but he made advances in money to the most intelligent of his tenants, to enable them to do the same. The prosperity to which these persons attained under his patronage, and by following his example, have greatly contributed to diffuse a spirit of improvement among persons of the same class.

Mineral.

The mineralogy of this county is of no great importance. In many places, however, there are lime quarries; and as the stone is of the best quality, abundance of fuel only is wanting to render them of great value. They are wrought in the parishes of Ecclesgreig, Laurencekirk, and others. In the parish of Arbuthnot, and on the seashore near St Cyrus, beautiful pebbles and fine jaspers are

bound. A great part of the coast, which is bold and dangerous, consists of rocks of that singular character called *breccia*, or "plumb-pudding stone," having the appearance of loose stones bound together by an artificial cement. In the north-eastern quarter of the county, near Aberdeen, granite quarries are wrought for exportation. Bervie.

In this county there is only one royal borough, Inverbervie, or Bervie; but there are several populous villages, of which Stonehaven, Johnshaven, and Laurencekirk, are the chief.

Bervie stands at the mouth of the small river of that name, which forms a harbour for fishing boats. The original plan of the streets of the borough appears to have been very regular, and judiciously laid out; but it has not been adhered to, every house having been put down according to the fancy of the builder. A fine bridge was lately thrown over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall, &c. Bervie was constituted a royal borough by a charter from King David, in the year 1342, as a return for the kindness and hospitality with which the inhabitants received him when he was forced in here by stress of weather. The place on which he landed, to this day bears his name, and is called *Craig David*. James the Sixth, in 1595, renewed the charter, and confirmed all the privileges and immunities granted by King David. It appears, in former times, to have been a considerable fishing station; but all the fishermen are now removed to the village of Gourdon, a more eligible situation, about two miles farther south. This is the sea-port of Bervie, to which eight or nine small vessels belong. Bervie.

Stonehaven is about fifteen miles distant from Aberdeen. It is a borough of barony, having its own magistrates. It consists of two considerable streets of houses, Stonehaven.

Villages. built on feus granted by the Earls Marischal, within whose estate, before their forfeiture, it was situated. The harbour is excellent, being a natural basen, sheltered on the south-east by a high rock which runs out into the sea, and on the north-east by a quay very convenient for the unloading of goods. Notwithstanding its fine situation for carrying on manufactures, there is very little trade at Stonehaven; it derives its principal support from the sheriff-court of the county, which has its seat here. Of late a spirit of improvement has manifested itself, and the brown linen manufacture has been introduced. The town has also received a considerable increase in its extent, by means of a large suburb which has been added to it, consisting of feus granted by Mr Barclay of Urie, laid out in the form of a regular village.

Johnshaven. Johnshaven stands about nine miles north from Montrose. It was formerly one of the greatest fishing towns on the coast; but owing to several of their boats having been cast away and the men lost, and the severe exaction demanded for the navy, besides the impress service, it has declined very much. It is now rather a manufacturing than a fishing village.

Laurencekirk. Laurencekirk gives name to the parish in which it stands, which was formerly called Conveth. The village owes its existence to the public spirit of the late Lord Gardenstone, the proprietor. In 1730 the number of inhabitants in it did not exceed eighty; and in 1762, when the estate of Johnston was purchased by Lord Gardenstone, they had decreased to fifty-four. In 1765 he laid down a plan of a new village, and began to feu lots of land for houses and gardens, and to give leases of small farms for 100 years, at a low rent, and on the most liberal terms. Settlers flocked rapidly to the village; and in 1779 it was erected into a borough of barony, with power to elect,

DUNNOTTER CASTLE

London, Published by Wilkie & Robinson, Paternoster Row.

DUNNOTTER CASTLE.

ry three years, a bailie and four counsellors to regulate police of the borough, with the privilege of holding ekly markets and an annual fair. The public-spirited prietor also erected a commodious inn, with a well se- ted library adjoining, for the amusement of travellers o stop there. He also encouraged and contributed li- ally to the establishment of a linen manufactory and achfield, which are now in a thriving state. The achfield was established by Mr Gillies of Brechin, and itens annually about 250,000 yards of linen. Villages.

The village of Fettercairn is chiefly worthy of notice account of a romantic bridge, called Gannachy Bridge, r the North Esk, in its neighbourhood. The founda- s of the bridge stand on two stupendous rocks, eleva- to a great height above the surface of the river. Mary- , Fordoun, and Drumlyvie, are inland villages of no t importance. Fettercairn.

The most remarkable remnant of antiquity in this aty is Dunnottar Castle. It stands on the east coast of cardineshire, on a rock projecting into the sea, acces- from the land on the west side, and that only by a ow, steep, and winding path, over a deep gully, by ch it is connected with the mainland, and which serves kind of natural fosse or ditch, the adjacent rock ha- been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. Antiquities. Dunnottar Castle.

The entrance into the castle is through a gate in a wall at forty feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly ed over, and through another gate pierced with four ettes or loop-holes, you enter the area of the castle, ch measures about an English acre and a quarter. This age was also formerly strengthened by two iron port- ises. This area is surrounded by an embattled wall, occupied by buildings of very different ages. The st, except the chapel, is a square tower, said to have a built about the latter end of the fourteenth century.

Antiquities. A large range of lodging rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, seems of a very modern date, not older than the latter end of the sixteenth century.

Here are also shewn the ruins of various other buildings and conveniences necessary for a garrison; such as a chapel, barracks, a basin or cistern of water twenty feet diameter, a bowling green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets.

On this rock, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church and burial-place of the parish were originally situated: the building now called the Chapel being formerly the parish church. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural strength of this rock induced Sir William Keith, the Great Marischal of Scotland, to build a castle on it, as a place of safety for himself and friends during these troublesome times: but, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which the bishop of St Andrews pronounced sentence of excommunication against him for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict the Thirteenth, setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his Holiness issued his bull, dated July 18th, 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompence to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the late earl in 1715.

About the year 1296 this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt four thousand Englishmen in it.

In 1336 this castle was refortified by King Edward the Third in his progress through Scotland; but was, as soon

is that king quitted the kingdom, retaken by the guardian, Sir Andrew Murray. Nothing respecting this castle occurs in history till the civil wars, when it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, and the church again burned. The regalia of Scotland (the crown, sceptre, and sword) were deposited here, in the year 1651, to preserve them from the English army which over-ran this country during the civil wars of that period. Being lodged in this place by order of the privy-council, Earl Marischal, proprietor of the castle, obtained from the public a garrison, with an order for suitable ammunition and provisions. He having joined the king's forces in England, appointed George Ogilvy of Barras, a neighbouring proprietor, who had been an officer for several years in the king's service, to be lieutenant-governor of the castle. This trust Mr Ogilvy maintained with the greatest resolution; for, after all the other forts and places of strength in Scotland were reduced by the English army, a body of troops, under the command of Lambert, sat down before Dunnottar. It was first summoned to surrender in November 1651, and repeatedly thereafter during the course of the winter. About the beginning of May following, the siege was converted into a blockade. Mr Ogilvy did not surrender till he was reduced by famine, and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, by a stratagem, on account of which he was long imprisoned in England, removed the regalia. Mrs Granger, wife of the minister of Kinneff, requested permission of Major-General Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs Ogilvy, the lady of the governor of the fortress. Having obtained this permission, Mrs Granger, who was a resolute woman, packed up the crown among some clothes, and carried it out of the castle in her lap: her maid at the same time carried the sword and sceptre on her back in a bag of flax. The English

Antiquities.

Regalia once preserved here.

Antiquities.

general politely assisted Mrs Granger to mount her horse. The regalia were kept sometimes in the church of Kinneff concealed under the pulpit, and at other times in a double-bottomed bed in the manse, till the restoration in 1660, when they were delivered to Mr George Ogilvy, who restored them to Charles the Second. For this good service Mr Ogilvy was made a baronet, and Sir John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore; but honest Mr Granger and his wife had neither honour nor reward.

Singular assassination

The fate of one of the sheriffs of this county, in former times, merits notice, especially as connected with a ruin in the parish of Ecclescraig, formerly a place of great strength, being erected on a perpendicular and peninsulated rock sixty feet above the sea at the mouth of a small rivulet. It was built in consequence of a murder committed in the reign of James the First, and the circumstance deserves to be recorded, as it affords a specimen of the barbarity of the times. Melville, sheriff of Kincardineshire, had by a rigorous exercise of his authority rendered himself so very obnoxious to the barons of the county, that they had made repeated complaints to the king. On the last of these occasions the king, in a fit of impatience, happened to say to Barclay of Mathers: *I wish that sheriff were sodden and supped in brue.* Barclay instantly withdrew, and reported to his neighbours the king's words, which they resolved literally to fulfil. Accordingly the conspirators invited the unsuspecting Melville to a hunting party in the forest of Garvock, where having a fire kindled, and a cauldron of water boiling on it, they rushed to the spot, stripped the sheriff naked, and threw him headlong into the boiling vessel; after which, on pretence of fulfilling the royal mandate, each swallowed a spoonful of the broth. After this *cannibal feast*, Barclay, to screen himself from the ven-

geance of the king, built this fortress, which before the invention of gunpowder must have been impregnable. Some of the conspirators were afterwards pardoned. One of the pardons is said to be still in existence; and the reason assigned for granting it is, that the conspirator was within the tenth degree of kin to Macduff, thane of Fife. Antiquities.

In the parish of Fettercairn is a ruined building, called by tradition Fenella's Castle, said to be the place where Kenneth the Third was assassinated in revenge for his having justly put to death Crathilinthus, the son of Fenella. The castle was taken; but its owner is said to have escaped to a narrow den, where she was taken and put to death. Fenella was the daughter of the Earl of Angus. The den alluded to is at the distance of seven miles from Montrose. There is a bridge of one arch resting on a rock on each side; along which goes the great post-road from Montrose to Aberdeen. A little below the bridge, where the den grows more narrow, the cliffs are very steep and rugged, and boldly project, so as to form a very picturesque and interesting view, which cannot fail to delight the eye of the traveller, and fix him a while on the spot. About 500 yards below the bridge, there is a fine *cascade*, which is not perceived till you come close upon it. This body of water falls from a height of about sixty-three feet perpendicular; and when the rivulet is swelled into a river, or increased by rain beyond its usual channel, the beholder is struck with astonishment at the grandeur of the scene. The water, before it precipitates, holds its course forty-five feet below the surface of the adjoining fields. Fenella's Castle.

The parish of Fordoun is remarkable for having been the place of residence, birth, or burial, of some persons who were eminent in their time. It is supposed to have been for a while the residence, and probably at last the burial-place, of St Palladius, who was sent by Pope Ce- Eminent persons. St Palladius.

Eminent Persons.

lestine into Scotland, some time in the fifth century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy, and by whom it is thought bishops were first placed at the head of the Scottish clergy, the bishops having before that time been governed by monasteries, of which they were always members. That Palladius resided, and was probably buried here, appears from several circumstances. There is a house which still remains in the churchyard, called St Palladius's Chapel, where it is said the image of the saint was kept, and to which pilgrimages were performed from the most distant parts of Scotland. There is a well at the corner of the minister's garden, which goes by the name of Paldy Well. A fair is also held annually in the neighbourhood, called Paldy Fair. This parish is farther remarkable for having been, if not the birth-place, at least the temporary residence, and probably the burial-place, of John Fordun, author of the Scotichronicon, one of the most ancient and most authentic histories which has been published in Scotland. He is thought by some to have been a man of property in this parish; by others, with greater probability to have been a monk who resided here. This parish has also given birth to the late Lord Monboddo, a man well known in the literary world by his writings on ancient metaphysics, and on the origin and progress of language.

From the Minister.

Dr Arbuthnot.

In the parish of Arbuthnot was born the celebrated Dr Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, and one of a distinguished literary triumvirate with Mr Pope and Dr Swift. He was son to Alexander Arbuthnot, minister here, who was deprived for non-conformity in the year 1689. Dr Arbuthnot received the first part of his education at the school of Arbuthnot; from whence he and his elder brother Robert (afterwards a banker at Paris) removed to the Marischal college of Aberdeen about the year 1680.

The following Table shews the state of the population of this county.

	Population in 1755.	Population in 1798.	Population in 1801					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
...ot .	997	1041	446	496	333	255	353	942
y, ck	1493	1700	603	719	214	46	1062	1322
...er- .	1736	1340	706	759	306	98	1061	1465
...	1367	1557	595	817	283	749	380	1412
...	655	1200	490	578	184	246	638	1068
k . .	—	—	82	108	—	—	—	190
...tar .	1570	1962	891	1082	691	925	357	1973
...	889	651	290	315	129	67	409	605
...	—	—	49	58	54	24	29	107
...urn .	1950	2000	828	966	427	372	995	1794
...so .	3082	3370	1684	2003	2018	852	817	3687
...	1890	2258	1056	1173	604	909	710	2223
k . .	755	460	223	245	153	17	298	468
...vie .	958	1307	570	634	253	513	438	1204
...nd ine	858	1000	444	493	156	96	685	937
...ce- ...or- ...Corn- ...	757	1200	532	683	192	111	912	1215
...ulter	746	719	315	393	172	31	487	710
rk . .	1285	1481	722	808	289	139	1102	1530
...	1289	1090	497	646	374	73	696	1143
...s . .	1271	1763	744	878	798	308	516	1622
n . .	796	700	341	389	273	192	265	730
...tone- . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
...l . .	24346	26799	12104	14245	7924	6023	12210	26349

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Form and boundaries.

ABERDEENSHIRE is a county of considerable extent. It may be considered as forming the north-east corner of the island, being the easternmost point of a great triangle which advances far into the German Ocean, and which is circumscribed by lines drawn between Edinburgh, Inverness, and Peterhead. The county itself might be considered as a sort of triangle, of which the smallest angle ascends far among the Grampians on the south-west, were it not that the north-eastern side or base is greatly rounded, and advances with a wide sweep into the ocean, forming the south-eastern boundary of that part of the German Ocean, called the Murray Frith, which rolls between Caithness and Aberdeenshire.

The southern boundary of the county runs in a direction from east to west. It consists of the great ridges of the Grampians along the back or north side of the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and a part of Perthshire. The eastern and northern boundary is the ocean. The last of these is very short; and consequently the county has a long north-western boundary, which runs along the eastern side of the county of Banff and part of Invernessshire. The southern or south-western part of the county, forming a part of the Grampians, is very mountainous; but the surface descends towards the north-east; and the greatest part of the county may be described as a level plain, agreeably diversified by irregular depressions and gently swelling slopes, forming a congeries of pleasing

:nolls, with vales between, intersected each by its little ill; so as to exhibit a scenery, the general appearance of which is tolerably uniform, though the particular features of it be varied at every step. The county contains 1170 square miles, statute acres 718,806. Waters.

The rivers of this county are too rapid in their course to admit of navigation to any great extent. The largest of them are those which rise in the south-western part of the county in the mountainous territory of that quarter. They all flow towards the north or north-east. The chief of them are, the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Doveran. Rivers.

The Dee is a rapid and considerable stream. It rises among the Grampians, to the northward of Athol, and proceeds in a due eastern course between the defiles of these mountains. It is never at any great distance from the southern boundary of the county; and before it falls into the sea at New Aberdeen, it forms the boundary between this county and that of Kincardineshire. It may be considered as running in a direct easterly course for about forty miles through a thin gravelly soil; of course its waters are free from mud, though they have not that pure transparency so remarkable in the Tweed, being slightly tinged with a brownish cast, from the moss water that mixes with it in its course, as are all the waters in this county. The banks of the Dee, for the greatest part of its course, are overhung with natural wood, chiefly of birch; which being interspersed with hollies, wild roses, and woodbine, render the road along its banks extremely grateful to the traveller, who is thus led to overlook the general sterility of the soil in other respects. Towards its source large woods of natural pines, of stupendous size, add a gloomy magnificence to the scene, that is rarely experienced in Scotland. The wood of Glentanor, on the The Dee.

Waters. Dee, belonging to the Earl of Aboyne, contains innumerable trees of such magnitude as would be fit for masts of the largest size, could they be transported to the sea: but the waters of the Dee, for many miles below it, are too scanty to admit of a flooding down trees of such vast magnitude; nor are the roads yet sufficiently good to allow them to be transported by land; so that they there remain, in a great measure useless, waiting the time when a spirit of mercantile enterprise shall arise sufficiently active to devise means for carrying them to market. Small wood is sometimes floated down this river during floods to Aberdeen, the harbour of which commercial place is formed by an inlet in the mouth of this river. In general, the hills press so close upon the Dee as to leave little flat ground upon its sides till within five or six miles of its mouth, where the hills become lower, and recede a little farther from the river, so as to give place for some level fields, provincially *haughs*, upon its banks, where it assumes an open cheerful aspect; the near vicinity of Aberdeen, and the beautiful bridge of nine light and eleven blind arches across the Dee, adding much to the richness of the prospect. It would be improper not to add, that a ship, entirely of oak from Lord Aboyne's woods, was built at Aberdeen, and called the Countess of Aboyne.

The Don. The Don likewise rises in the south-western part of the county, but considerably lower than the source of Dee. Its course, to a great distance, is more towards the north, where the country is more level; hence it assumes a character in almost every respect the reverse of the Dee. At its mouth the rocks confine it to a narrow channel, and give to it there a gloomy aspect, which would convey the idea of its flowing thro' a rugged and mountainous country, where no space was left for forming even a commodious road along its banks; but after ascending on it for about

one mile, the hills recede from it, so as to form spacious haughs, or level vallies, on either side, through which the river winds in a slow and majestic course for many miles. Nor is the prospect here uniform, but agreeably diversified; the hills above Inverury approaching close to the river, through which it seems to have forced its way with difficulty: then, all at once, it opens into another spacious plain, from which they recede on either hand to a great distance; then it closes again, and after another temporary confinement among rocks and hills, and woods, it waters once more another plain of great extent Such is the general character of this river; nowhere rapid, but in general flowing through level fields, so little elevated above its ordinary surface, that when violent rain falls it bursts its bounds, and covers a great extent of country, which then appears to be an immense body of water, interspersed with islands, houses, trees, and other rural objects; and too oft, on these occasions, it commits depredations of great extent, by sweeping off whole fields of corn, and leaving nothing but want and desolation behind: yet still these vales are so fertile and so early, as to tempt the husbandman to risk once more his all upon these precarious fields. The Don enters the sea about one mile to the northward of the mouth of the Dee, where it forms a kind of harbour, into which small barks may enter with safety; but no trade of any consequence is carried on there. Waters.

Proceeding northward we come to the Ythan, which rises on the western side of the county, and runs eastward or south-eastward to the ocean. It pursues a devious course, through a country still more flat and less interrupted by obstructions of any sort than the Don Its course is everywhere slow and sluggish; but its banks do not exhibit that warm luxuriance of prospect that enriches the Don. The vales through which it flows seem not yet The Ythan.

Waters. to have felt, in its full force, the all-subduing power of man. They exhibit, it is true, a luxuriance of growth; but much of that luxuriance consists of marshy and unprofitable plants. When these fields shall be sufficiently drained they will assume a more inviting aspect. This river abounds with the pearl muscle, and many valuable pearls have been gathered there. Its mouth forms a convenient harbour for small vessels. The tide flows about four miles up the river, to a pleasant village called Ellon; a very unusual circumstance in this county. In the mouth of this river are abundant beds of muscles, of the finest quality and largest size to be any where met with, which are purchased by fishermen, for many miles along the coast, as bait for haddocks and other small fishes.

The Ugie. Beyond this, to the northward, is the Ugie, a slow running stream of no great magnitude. It flows through a level country, and enters the sea about a mile north of Peterhead.

The Doveran. The Doveran is on the western side of the county, and to a great distance forms the boundary between this county and Banffshire, entering the sea near the north-western extremity of the county at the town of Banff. It is a considerable stream, and participates of the rapidity of the Dee and the openness of the Don. A more perfect degree of cultivation alone is wanted to render the banks of this river rich, beautiful, and luxuriant. It adorns the seat of Earl Fife, and is enriched by the fertile valley on which that towering mansion stands; which, though in Banffshire, is so near the borders of this county as to attract the attention of every one who passes from the one into the other. The Doveran receives in its course a stream called the Bogie, which rises in the parish of Auchindoir;

and after running through a rich and beautiful valley or strath, to which it gives its name, and supplying the bleachfields at Huntly with fine soft water, it falls into the Doveran, a little below that town, twelve or thirteen miles from its source. It abounds with trout; and a fine bridge of three arches is thrown over the river at Huntly. Waters.

All these rivers, without exception, abound with salmon; the catching and curing of which has long been a staple branch of business in Aberdeenshire. The fishings in the Don and the Dee are the most considerable of the whole; in each of which salmon, to the amount of from L.3000 to L.6000 a-year, are usually caught. In old times these were all cured and barrelled up for foreign markets; and so expert were the coopers in Aberdeen in this branch of manufacture, and so careful were the magistrates to see the regulations for curing this fish duly enforced, that the Aberdeen salmon invariably sold for ten shillings a barrel (about twenty *per cent.* on the average price) above those from any other place. The same superiority of the fish so cured still continues, though the trade has now fallen very much into another channel: a great part of the fish caught here being now sent fresh to the London market, along with others from every different port; though when thus sold the Aberdeen salmon bring no additional price. The fishings in Doveran, Ythan, and Ugie, are also considerable, and are in value in the order here placed. Salmon also are caught in the sea along the shores, a practice that has been introduced only of late; but the quantities thus caught are inconsiderable. Fisheries.

In few parts on the coast of Scotland are the fishings for haddocks, cod fish, ling, and tusk, carried on with greater spirit, and in a more proper manner, than in Aberdeenshire; on the coast of which, especially between

Fisheries. the Ythan and the Doveran, are situated many large fishing villages, abounding with a numerous active people, who by their industry are enabled to live in easy circumstances, and contribute not a little to the prosperity of the country, as well as to the national security, by furnishing a great number of hands to the navy whenever the circumstances of the country require it. The small fish they catch are in general sold to the country people around them. The large fish are salted and dried, and usually sold at Leith. A great many lobsters are here also caught for the London market. But though these people are very active at sea, and in the prosecution of their own business, they discover a great aversion to engage in the operations of agriculture; so that the farmer derives very little benefit from their assistance, even in harvest, a season when manufacturers in general join with alacrity in rural operations.

The general appearance of the county, though with many pleasing exceptions, is rather bleak and uninviting, on account of the deficiency of wood around the hamlets, the imperfect culture of the fields, and the too frequent marshy appearance of the low grounds. In general, the ground towards the coast is comparatively low, and for the most part arable; but it rises with a gradual ascent as you recede backwards into the country, till at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles from the sea-coast it swells up into hills that are not accessible to the plough, though these hills are still separated by vales that are arable, and produce luxuriant crops of corn. These crops, however, from their local situation, must be deemed precarious, on account of the lateness of their general harvest, and the danger of being hurt by frosts before the corns are thoroughly ripened.

Face of the Country.

Aberdeenshire was formerly divided into four districts, the names of which are still preserved, although they are not recognised in any political sense. These are Mar, Formarten, Buchan, and the Garioch. The district of Mar comprehends the whole country that lies between the rivers Dee and Don, and was again subdivided into three parts: *viz. Braemar*, the inland and highest division, as its name imports; *Mar Proper*, or *Mid Mar*, being the middle division; and *Cromar*, which we suppose means *Lower Mar*, the division next to the sea, in which stands the city of Aderdeen. Mar is the most mountainous, and in general the most barren, district of the county. The upper district of Mar, or Braemar, which may be considered as in the centre of the north of Scotland, is wild, rugged, and mountainous, some of the hills rising precipitously to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The sloping sides of the hills are covered with extensive natural forests, in many places impenetrable to human footsteps. Even the lower part of the district of Mar nearest to Aberdeen is one of the most stony, rugged, and naturally barren regions, that is to be met with in any of the low parts in Scotland; but by the industry of the inhabitants some part of these inhospitable wastes have been converted into fertile fields, at an expence that is perhaps unequalled in any other part of Europe. The higher and southern parts of this district abound with natural woods: and here also many plantations have been made of late years.

Districts. Mar.

Formarten.

That division of this county which is called Formarten extends along the coast from the river Don to the Ythan, and is bounded on the west by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, which separate it from the Garioch. In this district there are no hills, but many rising knolls. On the southern part of it, near to the Don, it is

the same stony and barren nature as the former district, is much intersected with mossy bogs; but as you approach towards the Ythan it becomes more uniform, and consists of an excellent clayey soil, every where capable of a high degree of improvement.

Buchan is the most northen division, and includes all that country which lies between the rivers Ythan and Doveran, and is in some degree peninsulated by these rivers, the one of which runs eastward, and the other northward, into the sea. It is in general a low champaign country, and every where arable, except in a very few places. There is not in the whole a single rising ground of any note but one, which is called the Hill of Mormond; and which, though not in itself high, yet, on account of the lowness of the adjacent fields, becomes a conspicuous land-mark at sea. In this district the soil is for the most part clay, of a good quality, and susceptible of a high degree of improvement. In a few places it is already extremely productive; but in general it has a bleak and cold aspect, owing to the total want of trees around the hamlets, or hedges of any sort, the frequent and sombre aspect of mosses, and the broken and marshy appearance of the low grounds, which are every where in want of surface draining.

Garioch. The Garioch forms the fourth and last district of this extensive county. It is an inland district, and chiefly consists of one extensive vale, bounded on every side by a range of hills of moderate height, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward about twenty miles. This vale is in general from eight to ten miles in breadth; though it be frequently intersected by little knolls, some of which, especially Dun-o-deer, which rises higher than the rest, have a beautiful and picturesque appearance. The vale is in general good arable land, of a sharp loamy

soil; and being sheltered by the surrounding hills, it has a warm and comfortable appearance. Contrary to what generally happens, the harvests are in many places here more early than in the lower lands in Buchan along the sea-coast; though the corn crops, from the particular circumstances of the vale, are more liable to be frost-bit before reaping. Face of the Country.

The highest hill on the boundaries of this vale is called Benochie, which, though near thirty miles from the coast, is a good land-mark at sea: from the top of it is obtained a very extensive prospect over this and some adjacent counties.

There are several lesser divisions included in these districts, as Strath-don, Strath-bogie, &c.; which are narrow vales, on the side of some river or rivulet, from which they take their name.

The extremes of good and bad agriculture are to be found in Aberdeenshire. In general, agriculture is kept in a low state by the extreme smallness of the farms. As great numbers of the proprietors are extremely enterprising and intelligent, they have improved, in the highest degree, particular farms in their own possession; but it is said that such improvers have usually found the cost attending their exertions equal to the profit, in consequence of the impossibility which a man of rank finds of attending minutely to every branch of the labour of his servants. The farm-buildings are in general poor and mean. From time immemorial, it has been the practice for the landlord to erect all the timbers of the buildings, and when complete to give them over to the tenant by inventory, according to their appreciated value at the time; and the tenant becomes bound to leave wood on the houses, of an equal appreciated value, at the end of the lease, or to pay the deficiency in money to the incoming tenant, who in his Agriculture.

rictul- turn takes the burden of upholding the original inventory. r transacting this business, a certain number of respectable farmers on each estate are appointed to the office of what is called *birleymen*, that is, appraisers, who are sworn to do strict and impartial justice in all cases between man and man. Two of these are mutually chosen by the parties; and by their decision, in respect to this article, they are bound to abide. The original appreciation of each steading of buildings is entered in a book kept by the proprietor or his steward; and a signed note of the appreciated value is given to the incoming tenant at each removal, who keeps it till he leave the premisses, and by that they settle the balance. If the uses are made better than the original inventory, the p essor is entitled to demand the value of the melioration o is successor; or, if he refuse to pay it, the outgoing tenant is at liberty to carry them away.

Grain cultivated. Wheat is very little cultivated; oats and bear are the chief grains reared. Indeed three-fourths of the grain sown in this county are oats. In some places they still rear an inferior sort, called the small oats. It is a small hungry bearded oat, very light and chaffy; it has a small wire-like stalk; its colour, when ripe, is of a dirty greyish cast; it is sown upon the poorest fields, and is supposed, though perhaps erroneously, to yield a tolerable crop, especially of straw, where other oats would fail. The turnip crops are in general good; partly because this plant succeeds in an unsteady climate, and partly because every person who rears them carefully sets apart a few plants annually of the largest and finest kind, which he saves for seed. The seeds of rye-grass are in like manner saved with care; and hence the annual kind has not found its way thither. Lime is the sort of manure which forms the basis of every agricultural improvement in this county. The agricul-

ture practised in the immediate vicinity of Aberdeen is uncommonly excellent, approaching more nearly to the art of gardening than to ordinary agriculture. This has arisen, in a considerable degree, from the natural sterility of the soil, together with the ready market for the most valuable productions of agriculture. Aberdeen is peculiarly circumstanced with regard to its supply of provisions. The sea washing it close upon the east side cuts off all territorial supply from that half of the circle; and it is surrounded on all other sides by a zone of the most barren ground that can any where be seen, which is every where from six to eight miles in breadth, beyond which the arable lands begin: of course the meal, butter, cheese, and in general provisions of every sort that are to supply the inhabitants, must be carried from beyond the barren zone. But as milk could not be easily supplied fresh from thence, nor garden stuffs, the inhabitants were under the necessity of devising means of supplying themselves with these articles nearer at hand. As no dung could be carried across the zone, where the roads were originally very bad, the whole of that article which a populous place afforded came to be applied to a few acres of flat sandy land which was in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, which were of course rendered extremely rich and productive: and as the produce of this little patch bore a very high price, the rents became exceedingly high, and every device that ingenuity could suggest was adopted to make these small patches afford as much produce as possible. Hence it happened, that a kind of culture was there introduced greatly superior to what could be found in any other part of Scotland: and as, on account of these peculiarities of situation, great temptations were held out to augment the extent of this cultivable land, exertions have been made for that purpose greater than any where else; and many

Agriculture.

Excellent agriculture near Aberdeen.

Agriculture.

fields have thus been gained from the waste at an expence that is inconceivably great, but which has been abundantly repaid. About sixty years ago the first attempts of this kind were made; and though the expence of trenching and clearing the ground of stones, and afterwards manuring it, often amounted to the rate of L.50 or L.60 an acre before they could put a crop upon it, yet the profits were such, on the whole, to the first undertakers as induced many persons to follow their example. Very rugged ground in the near neighbourhood, which in its natural state was not worth any thing, was, in consequence of the competition of purchasers, bought up at considerable prices in money, besides a reserved quit-rent of thirty or forty shillings an acre for ever. Many of these fields cost L.100 an acre before they could be put into crop. Cabbages and parsnips are accounted the most valuable crops. Early turnips are often sown in the spring, and succeeded in June by a second crop, or by a crop of cabbages, carrots, or parsnips. Potatoes are always succeeded by a crop of coleworts (kail) during the same season. Bear is the only grain reared, and grass-seeds are sown with it. When grass has been cut for hay, the land is instantly ploughed and kail planted. The land is kept extremely clean. It has been remarked, that this correct, active, and prosperous husbandry, is often carried on with success by persons from whom it could have been little expected. Dr James Anderson, in his "View of the Agriculture of the County of Aberdeen," remarks, that "many of the men who manage this ground with so much skill and address, are persons who in vain tried to earn a scanty subsistence for themselves, by farming, during the best part of their lives, some low-rented land in the county, for which they did not pay at the rate of 5s. *per* acre, though the soil was perhaps originally of as good a quality, possibly

better, than that which they now occupy at the rate of some L.6 or L.8 *per* acre. There are at this moment several persons about Aberdeen in prosperous circumstances, and dexterous in the management of their ground, who were driven thither from necessity, and who, after having lost the greatest part of their stock by bad farming, have, with the small reversion of their broken fortunes, been able to get a beginning on a small patch of this high-rented land; and have been as remarkable there for the neatness and judiciousness of their management as they had formerly been for the reverse."—These facts will perhaps suggest some important remarks to intelligent and speculative men, both of a moral and of an economical nature. It appears that industry is seldom wanting in the human character where the reward of industry is liberally held out, and that there are few physical obstacles which perseverance and ingenuity will not surmount. The same facts demonstrate the importance to agriculture of a ready access to markets, either by the establishment of industrious towns and villages, or by the formation of roads and navigable canals, which may produce a similar effect. Agriculture.

A peculiar species of waste land on the coast of this county ought not to remain unnoticed. The whole tract between the rivers Dee and Ythan is a low sandy beach; and on the margin are sand hills, from which the sand is sometimes blown to a small distance over the adjoining corn lands. In this way some mosses have been overblown near to the mouth of the Don; and peat is now sometimes dug up from beneath three or four feet of sand. In the parish of Foveran, also, many good corn fields have been thus overblown, some of which have been since recovered, by trenching down the sand to more than the depth of three feet, and turning up the former surface soil Lands overblown by sand.

above it. So much care has been bestowed, for many years back, in preserving the bents from being pulled that no considerable damage of this kind has been there sustained.

But the greatest calamity of this kind that ever befel this county, was a tract extending about three miles to the northward of the mouth of the Ythan, where a great many fields, that formed the best part of a parish which was called Fervie, were entirely covered with sand to such a depth as to be totally abandoned, and the remaining part of the parish has been since annexed to another. The walls of the church and minister's house are still to be seen rising, sometimes to a greater or lesser height, as the moving sands are lower or higher around them. A great many hillocks of bent have now established themselves in this district, whose bases are every year extending farther and farther, and will probably, in time, come to close entirely; but at present there are considerable seas of sand, as they may be called, between the hillocks, which makes it extremely dangerous to cross them when there is the smallest puff of wind. A great many rabbits have taken up their abode in this waste, which will make any attempt at improving it very difficult to be accomplished. This may be accounted one of the most hopeless wastes in the kingdom.

Plantations. All along the sea-coast, for many miles backward, Aberdeenshire, till of late, might be said to be perfectly destitute of wood; and Buchan, in particular, is even proverbially bare, so that in many parts of it Churchill's description is literally verified, "Far as the eye can reach no tree is seen." But this defect will soon be entirely removed, for almost every gentleman is now active in making plantations on his estate; and we are confident, that in no part of the world has so many trees ever been planted, in the same space of time, by an equal number of men, of the same

extent of property, as within the last thirty years in this county, unless perhaps in Angus and some other northern counties in Scotland. The late Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk was the first who made any extensive plantations; and at the time of his death there were some trees of his own planting that were near one hundred feet high, and above six feet in diameter. These were of the spruce fir. During the course of a long life this gentleman had planted about fifty millions of trees; and though it is believed that no single person ever did plant so many, yet many others have made prodigious exertions in this line; and there is scarcely a gentleman possessing an estate of one hundred pounds a-year who has not planted some hundred thousands of trees. At the first, these plantations were chiefly of the Scottish fir, which is not the tree that is best adapted to the lower part of the county, but many other trees have been interspersed among them; and of late the larix has become, with good reason, the favourite tree, and great quantities of them are now planted every year: so that, in a short time, this, from being the barest county in Scotland, will become one of the best wooded districts in the kingdom. The effects of this change will be felt, in an astonishing degree, by the descendants of the present generation; for it will soon appear that the general want of wood has been one of the principal causes which retarded the improvement of this county. Plantations.

On account of the general bareness of the country, and the impossibility of rearing solitary trees in these circumstances, the plantations have all been made in large masses, to which the diminution of expence in thus planting has contributed a good deal, so that the country still has a bare and naked look; and as the plantations in the higher parts of the county were first begun, and have in

Minera-logy.

general prospered best, it is there only that they begin to make a conspicuous appearance. There are no natural woods of any consequence except upon the banks of the Dee.

Minerals.

Granite.

In regard to mineral productions, Aberdeenshire has not much to boast. Of these, granite is the chief; and of this it has inexhaustible stores. It is found in many places in quarries; but more universally it is scattered over the whole face of the country in large irregular lumps, which sometimes cover the surface of the ground, so as scarcely to leave the appearance of a soil. This stone, called in the country language *pacey whin*, affords the best material for building that is to be any where seen, and is managed by the masons of that country with surprising adroitness. It is so hard as to resist the finest tempered edged tool; yet they know how to split it into blocks with astonishing facility, and to cut it into the size and form they wish. The practice of these illiterate artists tends to refute a very prevailing opinion among philosophers respecting granite; for the latter maintain, that, like the blue basalt or whinstone, it discovers no tendency to a regular structure, but may be broken with equal facility in all directions. The Aberdeen masons, however, know by experience that this is not the case: for, should they attempt to split the stone in any other direction than that of its natural *greet*, as they call it, they never would succeed; so that the first thing they do is to discover the direction of that greet, which they do with much facility, and with such certainty, that if you were to take twenty persons to examine the same block separately, they would all concur in pointing out the same direction, and proceed to cut it up in the same way. This stone is so hard, as already mentioned, that no tool commonly used by masons can make any impression upon it. When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight

line along the stone in the direction of its greet; they then dig a row of little oblong grooves along that line, by means of a weighty tool like a hammer, drawn to a blunt point at both ends, and highly tempered at the point. This they call a pick, it being of the same nature with the tool employed by millers for picking their millstones. These grooves are placed at the distance of a few inches only from each other. Into each groove they fix a wedge, the point of which is cut over square, so as to leave a triangular cavity below it; they then strike the wedges successively with a very weighty hammer, one after the other, along the whole line (which makes the wedge, that is formed of the best steel, and hardened as much as possible, press upon the edges of the grooves), which acting with continued and increasing force, gradually makes the stone split asunder; the fissure going straight to the bottom of the stone in the direction of the line first marked, cleaving it in two parts with a fissure nearly as straight, though not so smooth, as if it had been made by a saw. This operation is repeated as often as necessary, till the whole stone be cut into slabs as thin as are wanted. They are then split, in the same manner, into lengths, in the same direction of the stone, but at right angles to the former, cut exactly as logs are sawn into batons, but only one at a time. These also are cut into the length wanted for the purpose on hand; and afterwards each of them is divided across into the dimensions wanted at the time. Mineralogy.

For ordinary mason-work the stones are used without any further dressing; but for the front of houses and finer works they are now usually smoothed, so as to form what they call ashlar work. This is done by picking their surface exactly as a miller does his millstones, and then smoothing them by a tool in shape like

Mineralogy.

a small hatchet, and thus reducing any little heights to the level of the lower cavities, which is a work of much less labour than could be conceived by those who have not seen it: for so straight and smooth are they cut, that the settled price for thus dressing these stones has been long sixpence the square foot. When thus dressed these stones are perfectly straight and truly squared; and they join in building with such nicety that the point of a knife could scarcely find access into the joining. In some cases the stones, thus dressed, assume a clear white greyish appearance, which, to those who have a taste for simplicity in architecture, is extremely beautiful; and it has the singular quality of retaining that neat clean look for ages. Smoke, which sullies freestone so soon, scarcely makes any impression upon it; so that a building of it that has stood in a town for a hundred years will look more clean and neat than one of the best freestone that has stood only five years. Add to this, that it never fails; no weather making the smallest impression upon it. About 12,000 tons of granite are annually exported to London for pavement.

Quartz.

Between Frazerburgh and Banff are found many large solid blocks of pure white quartz, lying like the blocks of granite upon the surface of the ground. Some of these are of several tons weight. Many of these blocks have been transported to Newcastle to be employed in the glass-works.

Abestos.

In that part of the country, also, is found a very good quarry of millstone and of the plumb-pudding stone, very hard, and free from grit. In the higher parts of the Garioch is found striated asbestos in considerable quantities; and in that neighbourhood also is

Freestone.

found a quarry of very fine freestone, the only one that is known to be in the county. Out of this quarry has been obtained the stone of which Kildrummy Castle was built, which has withstood the weather for many centu-

ies: nor is the stone there in the least impaired by the weather, but retains its pure white colour to the last; from which circumstance one of the towers obtained the name of the Snow Tower. Some quarries of impure limestone have been discovered; but these are so full of streaks of other stone that they are apt to vitrify in burning, and afford such a poor lime as to have been worked to little extent. Some lime-quarries are found in Buchan, near to Frazerburgh; others on the banks of the Ythan, and its near neighbourhood; and one, of a very poor quality, near Aberdeen. All of these are near the coast; but in the higher parts of the county no limestone has been discovered of such a quality as to admit of being worked with profit.

Mineralogy.

Lime.

In the united parishes of Crathy and Braemar, in the very centre of the Grampians, are found pellucid stones, of the nature of precious stones, equally transparent and beautiful in their colour; and some of them, particularly the emerald, as hard as any oriental gem of the same kind. The most common are the brown, of different shades, and next the topaz. There are also beautiful amethysts and emeralds; though these are rarely to be met with, particularly the latter: and what is remarkable amethysts are only to be found on Loch-na-garaidh; emeralds, topazes, and the brown, on Benn-na-baud; topazes, and the brown kind, only on Benn-na-muick-duidt, and the other mountains in these parishes. The first of these stones that attracted notice, and were cut by a lapidary, were found on Cairn-gorm, in Strathspey, but connected with the above ridge of mountains, which gave rise, though very improperly, to the general name of Cairn-gorm stones. Many small pieces of amber are found on the Buchan coast; and Cambden mentions a piece of such a size, found on that coast, that it requires the utmost stretch of belief to

Gems.

Caverns. or carries off land from one quarter to be deposited in another. Along the same shore are some very large caverns. One of them is nearly 200 yards long, and at some parts about twenty feet high. Another of these caves, well known by the name of the Dropping Cave, or the White Cave of Slains, is visited by most strangers who come near the place, it being justly esteemed a rarity. The sea reaches to the mouth of it at high water. Upon entering, one sees the water oozing through a spongy porous rock on the top and sides, which falls down in pretty large drops, which are of a remarkable petrifying nature. They gradually and imperceptibly (not instantaneously) line the cave with curious stalactical incrustations, in very different and strange forms. A great deal of these incrustations was taken out some years ago, and turned into lime. It is again petrified all over, and has the look of white marble. There are some others of the caves of a petrifying nature, though none so remarkable for that quality as this.

Mineral waters. In several quarters of this county are springs containing an impregnation of iron; but the only mineral waters of Pannanach. importance are those of Peterhead and Pannanach. The former of these will be described when we come to take notice of the town of Peterhead. Those of Glendee or Pannanach are in the parish of Glenmuick. The waters issue from the north side of the Hill of Pannanach, and are said to resemble the Seltzer water in Germany, being strongly impregnated with the aerial acid. They are of great service in gravelish, scorbutic, and scrophulous affections. The wells are the property of Mr Farquharson of Monaltrie, who has cleared the spring and covered them, and erected several houses for the accommodation of the water drinkers, and a public and private bath.

This county contains three royal borqughs, Aberdeen,

Kintore, and Inverury, besides the market towns of Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Old Meldrum, Turreff, and Huntly. Aberdeen, which is the principal city of the north of Scotland, stands at the south-east corner of the county, between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don. It is divided into two municipal jurisdictions, called New and Old Aberdeen, each of which has a separate magistracy; and, what is still more singular, a separate and distinct university. Aberdeen.

New Aberdeen is the royal borough, and is agreeably situated on a rising ground at the mouth of the river Dee, 120 miles north-east from Edinburgh, in 57° 9′ north latitude, and 1° 45′ west longitude. It is a handsome city, having many spacious streets, lined on each side by elegant houses, generally four stories high, built of granite from the neighbouring quarries. The market-place, in the centre of the city, is a large oblong square. On the north side of it is the townhouse, with a handsome spire; and adjoining to it the tolbooth, a square tower 120 feet high, also surmounted with a spire. Close to this is an elegant mason lodge; and opposite to the townhouse the Aberdeen Banking Company have lately erected an elegant office of polished granite. In the middle of Castle Street is the cross, the most complete perhaps of any of the kind in the kingdom. It is an octogan stone building, highly ornamented with neat bas relievos of the kings of Scotland, from James the First to James the Sixth, with a Corinthian column in the centre, on the top of which is an unicorn. By virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1800, several new and elegant streets have been opened, passing over other streets by arches, and facilitating the approach to the town in every direction. This town contains various charitable institutions, of which the chief are, 1st, The Poor's House, a large building, appropriated to the reception of aged poor and destitute children; sup- New Aberdeen.

Aberdeen. ported by its own funds, contributions from the town and kirk-sessions, and voluntary donations. 2d, Till lately, there was a Guild-brother's Hospital; but it was found more agreeable for the lodgers to receive an annual pension: it was accordingly sold, and the charity put on that footing. 3d, Lady Drum's Hospital for old unmarried women, founded in 1663, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and widow of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum. 4th, Gordon's Hospital, founded in 1733, and the governors incorporated by royal charter in 1772. It has a good revenue; and from sixty to sixty-six boys are clothed, maintained, and educated on the establishment. 5th, The Infirmary, a large plain building, established in 1742, and supported by subscriptions, collections, and donations. The number of patients annually relieved is about nine hundred. 6th, The Lunatic Hospital, built by subscription, about half a mile from town, in 1800. 7th, The Dispensaries, also supported by voluntary contributions, and having from two thousand to three thousand patients annually on the books of the charity. Besides these, every incorporated trade has a fund for decayed members; and there are many friendly societies for the same end.

Aberdeen is said to have been erected into a royal borough as early as A.D. 893; but the most ancient charter now extant is from William the Lion. The date is wanting, but he reigned between 1165 and 1214. The town is governed by a provost and four bailies, assisted by a town-council. An act of parliament was passed in 1795, authorising the inhabitants to elect thirteen commissioners of police, to raise an assessment for paving, lighting, and cleaning the city, and supplying it with water. There is here a fine bridge of seven arches over the Dee, built in 1530 by Bishop Dunbar, and repaired, or rather rebuilt, by the magistrates of New Aberdeen, in 1724. The har-

bour lies at the bottom of the eminence on which it stands, and is a blind gut, into which the tide flows, bending in a curved form, and separated from the river, unless at its entry, by a low island, which has been evidently formed by the water gradually receding from the bottom of the eminence on which the town stands, where it has once flowed to its present channel, which is straighter, shorter, and about 200 yards to the southward of the harbour. It was much interrupted by a bar of sand, which shifted its situation so much, that a vessel could never depend on finding it as it was left. This inconvenience is now removed by a new pier on the north side of the river, which was erected according to a plan of the celebrated Mr Smeaton. It is 1206 feet long, and gradually increases in thickness and height as it approaches to the sea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation 38 feet. The whole is built of huge stones of granite, at the expence of about L.20,000, which was defrayed by doubling the harbour dues. Near the great pier are two batteries, mounting ten twelve-pounders, erected in 1781-2 for the defence of the harbour and shipping. Aberdeen once enjoyed a great share in the North American trade: at present its chief imports are from the Baltic, and a few merchants trade to the Levant and the West Indies. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, grain, and meal. The first is the most important article, being estimated at no less than L.183,000 annually. The manufacture of fine thread is carried on by several companies to a considerable extent; and a few persons have lately begun to manufacture brown linens, Osnaburghs, and canvas. The salmon fishings of the Dee and Don also constitute or give rise to one of the most important branches of the commerce of this port. Aberdeen also Aberdeen.

Aberdeen. exports a considerable quantity of pickled pork, which was formerly disposed of to the Dutch for victualling their East India vessels and ships of war; the Aberdeen pork having a high reputation for being the best cured, and for keeping on long voyages. New Aberdeen has two private banking companies who issue their own notes.

Old Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen, formerly called Aberdon, is pleasantly situated on the river Don, about a mile to the northward of New Aberdeen. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance so long ago as the end of the ninth century, when, according to tradition, King Gregory the Great conferred on it some peculiar privileges; but no authentic records are extant prior to the year 1154, in which year David first translated the epispocal see from Mortlach to this place: and in the same year the town of Old Aberdeen was erected into a free borough of barony, holding directly of the crown. Its privileges were recognised by a charter from George the First, and the free burgesses elect the magistrates. There is here a neat townhouse, a trades-hospital for decayed freemen and their widows, with an hospital for twelve poor men, founded by Bishop Dunbar in 1532. There was here formerly a very magnificent cathedral, dedicated to St Machar, which, with the bishop's palace, fell a sacrifice to the religious frenzy of the reformers. Two very antique spires, and an aisle, now used as the parish church, are the only remains of it. The cathedral was founded in 1154, when the bishoprick was translated from Mortlach; but having become ruinous, or wanting sufficient elegance, it was demolished, and a new one founded, by Bishop Alexander Kinnenmonth, in 1357. This was nearly eighty years in building, and was finished by Bishop Elphinstone. In the cathedral was a valuable library, which was totally de-

OLD ABERDEEN CATHEDRAL.

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stroyed at the reformation. Over the Don there is a fine bridge of one Gothic arch, built by Bishop Cheyne in 1281; the arch is 67 feet span, and 34½ feet high from the surface of the river. Aberdeen.

As already mentioned, there are here two universities, totally distinct and separate from each other, and which separately confer the usual degrees. The Marischal College and University belongs to New Aberdeen, and the King's College to Old Aberdeen. The Marischal College and University was founded and well endowed, by George Earl Marischal of Scotland, by a charter dated the 2d April 1593. The original foundation was a principal and two professors of philosophy; but by some munificent donations there have been since added another professorship of philosophy, one of divinity, and others for mathematics, chemistry, medicine, and Oriental languages, and many bursaries for poor students. The buildings are situated in the Broad Street of New Aberdeen, and contain, besides lecture rooms for the different classes, the public school for the conferring of degrees, a common hall, ornamented with some fine paintings by Jamieson and others, the library, and a small museum of natural history and antiquities. The college also contains an observatory well furnished with astronomical apparatus. The officers are, the chancellor, the rector, the dean of faculties, the regent, who is also professor of Greek, and the principal. The number of students varies from 120 to 140. Universities. Marischal College.

The King's College is the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen, and is a large and stately fabric. It appears that here existed an university here as early as the reign of Malcolm the Fourth; but the present college was founded by Bishop Elphinstone, who obtained, in the year 1494, a bull from Pope Alexander, instituting, in the city of Old King's College.

Aberdeen. Aberdeen or Aberdon, "*studium generale*, for theology, canon and civil law, medicine, the liberal arts, and every lawful faculty, privileged to grant degrees according to the merits of the students; which degrees bestowing all privileges, &c. *ubicunque terrarum*, which belong to any other university." James the Fourth applied for this bull, on the supplication of Bishop Elphinstone, who is considered as the founder. Though the bull was granted in 1494, the college was only founded in 1506, and dedicated to St Mary; but being taken under the immediate protection of the king, it was denominated King's College. King James the Fourth and Bishop Elphinstone endowed it with very large revenues. The bishop of Aberdeen for the time was declared to be chancellor of the university. The building is ancient, containing a chapel, library, museum, common hall, and rooms for the lectures; and a long uniform range of modern houses for the accommodation of the professors and such students as choose to live in the college. Behind is the garden of the college, and the principal's house and garden. The library and museum are well furnished. There are a number of bursaries for poor students, the funds for the support of which amount to near L.17,000. The session lasts five months, beginning in November. The officers are, a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank; a rector, entitled Lord Rector; a principal, a sub-principal, and a procurator, who has charge of the funds. The professors are, of humanity or Latin, Greek, three of philosophy, Oriental languages, civil law, divinity, and medicine. The number of students is from 120 to 160.

The crown is superior, or patron, of both colleges, having succeeded to the King's College upon the abolition of episcopacy, and to the latter on the attainder of the late Earl Marischal; but has never interfered in the election of

their chancellors or rectors. Different attempts have been made to unite the two into one university and one college. Particularly, in 1754 almost every obstacle was, after much discussion, adjusted; and it was agreed, that in proportion as vacancies should occur, one professor of each of the sciences should be established, with the salary formerly allotted to two. The only difficulty remaining to be adjusted was, whether the *locus* or seat of the united college should be in New or Old Aberdeen: the Marischal College, with the magistrates of Aberdeen and other patrons, insisting on its being placed in that city; while the members of King's College strongly maintained a contrary opinion. The point being therefore, at last, referred to the decision of the Earl of Findlater, he determined it in favour of New Aberdeen; but in consequence of fresh remonstrances and opposition on the part of King's College, the whole previous agreement fell to the ground, and the two colleges remained separate as before. Aberdeen.

After the failure of this attempt, no other endeavour appears to have been used to effect an union until the year 1786, when the principal and professors of Marischal College, in conjunction with some of those in King's College, again projected a plan for uniting them into one; a measure which they judged would have been very much for the advantage of both, and of the greatest service to the education of youth over all the northern part of the kingdom. They also proposed to suppress a moiety to all those offices in which each college had a professor; but in place of sharing the salaries among the offices retained, they proposed employing them for the establishment of new professorships, such as were wanting in both; and by admitting of no sinecure places, to render the United College a complete school of education in law and medicine, as well as in all the other sciences. This

Kintore, &c.

scheme having been first suggested by the Earl of Bute, at that time chancellor of Marischal college, was warmly patronised by many persons of rank and communities who were applied to on the occasion; but after a great deal of argument and discussion on both sides, was at length frustrated by the opposition it met with from a majority of the members of King's College.

Kintore.

Kintore and Inverurie are trifling places, pleasantly situated on the river Don. They are royal boroughs, the inhabitants of which have their industry checked by the dissipation that too much prevails about electioneering, and the hopes of thus acquiring a pittance without proper exertions. Kintore stands about fifteen miles west of the county town. It is a borough of great antiquity, said to have received its charter from Kenneth M'Alpine about the beginning of the ninth century; but none of its records are extant of a later date than a charter of confirmation by James the Fifth. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a council of eight other of the burgesses. The office-bearers are not obliged to be changed; and accordingly the Earls of Kintore have been provosts for about a century past. The revenue is said to have been once considerable, but is now much diminished. The town is small, but is pretty well built, and has a neat townhouse and prison.

Inverurie.

Inverurie stands on a point of land formed by the Don and Urie. Its oldest existing charter is from Queen Mary; but it is said by tradition to have been erected into a royal borough by Robert Bruce, on occasion of a great victory obtained by him here over Cumming of Badenoch, who acted as general of the English faction. Its prosperity was long retarded by its situation on a peninsula, which rendered it inaccessible on all sides but one, except

with boats; and even that form of conveyance was impracticable when the Don was in flood. A bridge over that river has, however, now been built. Villages.

Peterhead, in the district of Buchan, stands on a peninsula about a mile to the southward of the mouth of the Ugie. It is the most easterly point of land in Scotland; the latitude being 57° 30′ 33″ north, and the longitude 1° 39′ west of London. The peninsula on which the town is built is connected with the country on the north-west by an isthmus only 800 yards broad. The town is built nearly in the form of a cross, and is divided into four districts, which are connected with each other by continued streets. These districts are called the Kirk-town, Ronheads, Keith Inch, and the Town, properly called Peterhead. The houses are not magnificent, but most of them are commodious and elegant, being built of the finest granite, which is dressed so as to have a most agreeable appearance, and is not liable to be affected by the weather. Near the head of the principal street is an elegant townhouse 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a spire 110 feet high with a fine clock. The point of land on which Peterhead stands forms the north-east side of a bay which often affords shelter to vessels that would otherwise have been lost. Great exertions have therefore been made to improve its harbour, which is a small bason, dug out of the solid rock, protected by a pier on the south side. It was originally a shallow cavity, to which boats only could find shelter, and had a very dangerous entry both from the north and south. Since the harbour has been deepened, there is no entry into it from the north; that which was originally the northern entry is now employed as a landing place for fishing boats. There is here a small fort with a battery of four twelve and four eighteen pounders. On Keith Inch are many- Peterhead.

Villages. elegant houses; and on its south side is an old castle, built by George Earl Marischal in the fifteenth century. Peterhead has long been a place of considerable trade. It is a borough of barony, holding of the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh as superiors. The superiority was purchased from an English company, who had bought it from the crown after the forfeiture of the Earl Marischal for accession to the rebellion of 1715.

Mineral well. Peterhead is a gay place, and is much frequented in summer for its opportunities of sea-bathing and the mineral well, which has long been justly famed. This well is situated to the south of the town, and is called the *Wine Well*, from the water sparkling in the glass like Champaigne. An analysis of its water has been published by Dr Laing, who found that twelve pounds weight avoirdupois of water contained the following mineralizers:

Muriate of iron	30¾ grains
Carbonate of iron	3¼
Muriate of lime	7
Siliceous earth	2
Sulphate of lime	2
Ditto of soda	13¾
Muriate of ditto	7¼
Carbonic acid gas	83¼ cubic inches.

This water has been long deservedly esteemed for general debility, disorders of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, and female complaints. It has also been used with advantage in leucophlegmatic habits; and Dr Laing has recommended it greatly in cases of scrofula. Perhaps its principal effect is tonic, produced by the iron it contains, assisted and increased by the use of the sea-bathing, and the amusements common at watering places. Elegant hot baths have here been erected, and great exertions have been made to accommodate the company

who resort thither for their health; and persons of every rank may find convenient lodgings. During the season there are assemblies every fortnight. Villages.

Frazerburgh is a small sea-port town, situated on the south side of the point of Kinnaird's Head. The houses are neatly built; and many of them are new, and covered with tile or slate. The streets are spacious, and cross each other nearly at right angles. The Tolbooth and Townhouse are nearly in the centre of the town. The Cross is a fine structure, of an hexagonal figure; with three equidistant hexagonal abutments. The ground area is about 500 feet, and the whole is surmounted by a stone pillar, 12 feet high, ornamented by the British arms, and the arms of Frazer of Philorth. Frazerburgh possesses a small but excellent harbour, having from 11 to 16 feet water, allowing vessels of 300 tons to enter. Contiguous to the harbour is a tolerable road for shipping, in a bay nearly three miles in length, and upwards of one in breadth, with good anchorage. Adjoining the west end of Frazerburgh is the small fishing village of Broadsea, containing nearly 160 inhabitants. Frazerburgh was erected into a borough of regality in 1613. The government is vested in Lord Salton as superior. In the west end of the town is an old quadrangular tower of three stories, a small part of a large building intended for a college by Sir Alexander Frazer, who in 1590 obtained a charter from the crown, empowering him to erect a college and university; but it does not appear that the design was ever carried into effect. A considerable quantity of linen yarn is annually manufactured here. Frazerburgh.

Old Meldrum is a borough of barony, governed by two bailies, appointed by Mr Urquhart of Meldrum the superior. It stands about seventeen miles from Aberdeen, on the road towards Banff. It has risen out of nothing Old Meldrum.

Villages. within the last century, and is in a state of advancement, though the inhabitants have had no other inducement for these exertions, except the security that they enjoy of being in possession of perpetual feus of a small patch each for a house and garden. It has a good weekly market, and one well attended fair in January.

Turreff. Turreff is situated on the banks of the Doveran; is a free borough of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. The charter is granted by King James in 1511, under the great seal. It contains about 700 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is that of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens; and there is a considerable bleachfield.

Huntly. Huntly is a thriving village, situated on a dry and pleasant situation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Doveran. It is neatly built, having two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious square or market-place; on one side of which were formerly a townhouse and prison, now demolished. The town has increased much of late years, and a considerable manufacture of linen cloth has been carried on for some time; and it is likely to become one of the first towns in the north, both in point of population and trade. Near it, on the banks of Doveran, is the elegant residence of Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, eldest son of the Duke of Gordon; and near to the bridge of Doveran stand the remains of Huntly Castle, a ruinous seat of that ancient and noble family.

Antiquities. Many remains of antiquity are to be found in this county; but their origin and history is in general too little known to render the description of them interesting. It is generally said by historians, notwithstanding the tradition already noticed as existing in Perthshire, that Macbeth was

HUNTLY LODGE.

killed at Lumphanan in this county. About a mile northward from the parish church, on the brow of a hill, is a heap of stones, called Macbeth's Cairn. It is forty yards in circumference, and rises in the middle to a considerable height. On the same hill are several smaller cairns. It is said that Macbeth, flying from the south, had only a few attendants when he reached Lumphanan; that he endeavoured to conceal himself at a place called Cairnbaddy; but finding that impracticable, he continued his route northward for about a mile, till Macduff, outriding his company, overtook him on the spot where the cairn is placed, killed him in single combat, and brought back his head to his men. Antiquities. Macbeth's cairn.

In this county are to be found great numbers of those circles of great stones which we have so often mentioned, and which antiquarians have agreed to consider as remnants of the superstition of the Druids. Most parishes contain one or more of these circles. This county, also, has been the scene of many sanguinary contests. Independent of the feuds which in feudal times, in the absence of foreign warfare, never failed to excite intestine commotions, the coasts of the Murray Frith, of which Aberdeenshire forms a part, being directly opposite to the shores of Norway and Denmark, were continually exposed, in early times, to hostile invasion; and here, accordingly, many sanguinary combats occurred between the Scots and Danes or Norwegians. One of the most celebrated of these is that said to have been fought, in the beginning of the eleventh century, between Malcolm the Second and Canute the son of Sueno, who was afterwards king of England, Denmark, Norway, and part of Sweden. The armies met about a mile to the west of Slains Castle, the family seat of the Earl of Errol, upon a plain in the bottom of the bay of Ardendraught, near which the Battles with the Danes.

Antiquities. Danes then had a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The Scots had the victory. The night succeeding the battle both parties lay at a small distance from each other, and the next day presented such a view of the field as turned their thoughts from war to peace. The conditions were soon drawn up and agreed upon.

Malcolm and Canute swore to the observation of the articles, and faithfully performed their respective obligations. Canute, with all his countrymen, left Scotland; and Malcolm not only caused the dead bodies of the Danes to be interred with honour and decency, but also commanded a chapel to be built upon the spot, which, to perpetuate the memory of the event, he dedicated to Olaus, the tutelar saint or patron both of Denmark and Norway. The terms of the treaty were, that the Danes should evacuate Scotland, where, in Buchan and Murray, they had considerable possessions; that during the lives of the kings Malcolm and Canute there should be peace between the Scots and Danes; and, lastly, that the field of battle should be consecrated, and become a burying place, in which the slain of both nations should be interred. No vestige of the chapel now remains; but the place is well known, and bones have been dug up around it in several places.

In the parish of Aberdour, at a place called Cowbardy, is a large cairn of stones, a part of which has been removed for building inclosures. According to tradition, it commemorates the termination of a great battle with the Danes. These invaders having landed on the Buchan coast, and pillaging the country in their way to Murray, then in possession of their countrymen, were come up with at the place where now stand the cairns of Memfie, in the parish of Ruthven, by the Scottish army, and defeated; three of their leaders being slain, over whose buried

bodies the three cairns there were raised on the spot where each of them fell; that the Danes retreated, and were again overtaken and defeated at Cowbardy, the cairns being raised over the graves of their slain; and that the remains of this Danish army were finally defeated and cut to pieces on a heath about a quarter of a mile west from the church of Gamery, which still retains the name of Bloody Pits: in memory of which victory the skulls of three of their slain leaders were built into the inside of the church wall, where two of them still remain, the other being consumed through length of time. Antiquities.

In the parish of Montquhitter is said to have been fought a great battle against Donald of the Isles, supposed to be Donald Bane, brother to Malcolm Canmore. The battle was fought at Lendrum, for three days, against the forces of the north, commanded by the Thane of Buchan, who was of the royal party. The battle of the first day was fought about a mile to the east of Lendrum, where a number of small tumuli mark the graves of the slain, and from whence Donald was beat back to the camp; the situation of which, called Donald's Field, is still shewn. The battle of the second day was fought hard by the camp of Donald; and there more than an acre of land is crowded with large *tumuli*. The third and decisive battle was fought to the west of Lendrum, upon a field of more than six acres, which tradition covers with gore. The Thane of Buchan, at the head, no doubt, of the Canmore party, prevailed, and the usurper Donald, after losing most of his forces, was obliged to fly. Such is the effect of superstision, and the tendency of prophecies to accomplish the object foretold, that a prediction, that corn growing on the bloody butts of Lendrum should never be reaped without blood or strife among the reapers, is said to have been literally fulfilled from time immemorial.

Antiquities.

Battle of Harlaw.

It is better known that, at a later period, in the parish of Chapel of Garioch, the bloody battle of Harlaw was fought, in 1411, between Alexander Earl of Marr, who commanded the royal army, and Donald Lord of the isles. It proved fatal to a great number of the nobility and gentry of that age, being obstinately contested on both sides. Buchannan says, that night separated the combatants, rather wearied with fighting than from any idea that either had gained the battle; for when each army reviewed the number of their slain they considered themselves as vanquished. In this battle more men of rank and fame lost their lives than had fallen in any foreign engagement for many years preceding, by which this obscure village was rendered memorable to posterity. In the same parish of Chapel of Garioch there is a Druidical temple near the old ruinous Castle of Balquhain. From this castle there is one of the finest echos in Scotland. There is a large stone, about half a mile west from the church, which is about ten feet high above ground, ten feet broad, and a foot thick. It is called the *Maiden Stone*. There are several curious hieroglyphical figures cut upon it, which are described in Pennant's Tour, and an elegant plate of them given.

In the parish of Midmar, the Vale of Corrichie is well known as the scene of a battle, wherein the contending parties were headed by the Marquis of Huntly and the Earl of Murray. Huntly fell in the engagement, in which his forces were routed by that of his antagonist, the general of the unfortunate Mary. A small possession, on the north side of the hill, retains at this day the name of *Craig Hume*, in memory of one of that family who was slain in that battle, and is interred in the neighbourhood. It is proper also to observe here, that the name of *Queen's Chair* is given to an excavation, it is not known whether natural or artificial, on the side of a rock near this valley. Here Mary is said to have sat, while returning southward

from Aberdeen, to view the scene of the recent engage- Antiquities.
ment. In the neighbourhood of this spot a remarkable echo is occasioned by the contiguity of three small eminences, from two of which and the adjoining wood the last accents of the voice are thrice reverbated, in a tone uncommonly shrill and distinct. The principal remains of antiquity here are three Druidical fanes, of which one near the New Church is remarkably large; and an artificial mount of considerable magnitude, which is now a part of the glebe, or piece of land allotted to the minister of the parish. This mount is obviously a work of art. A ditch or trench that is cast round it is now covered with grass; from the bottom of which to the summit the perpendicular height is about thirty feet. The acclivity is gentle at the entrance, but steep in every other part. The middle part of the summit contains a cavity with a small circular rising in its centre. Here tradition reports that criminals were tried and justice administered. Upon the moor of Dalharick, in the north-west part of the parish, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumming, wherein a person of distinction fell of the name of Douglas. A tumulus or cairn marks the place in the field where his body was interred; and a brook that runs through it retains at this day the name of Douglas Burn.

In the parish of Aberdour, already mentioned, upon Dundargue Castle.
the Murray Frith, stand the remains of the ancient castle of Dundargue, upon a rock of red freestone, 64 feet high from the beech immediately below, 261 feet in length, 38 feet average breadth; making an area of nearly 29 falls, surrounded by the sea when the tide flows, except a narrow neck of rock and earth which joins the castle rock to the land; the breadth 12 feet where it joins the land, but decreases gradually till it [reach the entry of the castle, where it is only about four feet wide. Here the rock has

[illegible] but, in place of the drawbridge, which, it is probable, has formerly given access to the castle, the narrow rock is made up with earth, in order to enable the tenant's cattle to get at the fine grass which grows on the rock. The only part of the castle now standing is the entry. The whole breadth of the front is only 12 feet; the door is four feet two inches wide, six feet high, and is arched; the height of the walls 12 feet seven inches; the length of the side walls still standing is 10 feet six inches. There are no other remains of the castle walls except the inside of the foundation; the outside having fallen down, owing to the mouldering away of the rock on which it was built. There is a fine level green where the outworks have been, which has been secured on the land-side by a wall (the foundation of which still remains) of the same kind of stone with the castle rock, cemented with lime after the manner of what is commonly called *run-lime*, as the remains of the castle have also been, and which renders the walls so firm, that you may more easily break the stone than separate it from the lime. On the outside of this wall or rampart is a dry ditch, 969 feet long, and still 30 feet wide and six feet deep. Running parallel to this are two other ditches of the same length with it. The first of these is 12 feet wide and 10 feet deep; the mound on the distance between it and the dry ditch or moat last mentioned is 40 feet. The breadth of the last and outer parallel is irregular, from five to eight feet, and its depth four feet; the distance between it and the parallel is 12 feet. Though this fortress could now be of little service, even if remaining in its former strength, being commanded by the neighbouring ground, yet before the use of great guns it must have been a very strong place, and could have received supplies of men and provisions by sea, as at full tide a vessel could have lain to at the very foot of the castle rock. The garrison, howe-

might have been starved for want of water, by cutting the pipes which conveyed the water to the castle from a spring about 200 paces distant; some remains of which pipes have been found, of late years, by the tenants in digging the ground between the castle and spring: and tradition says it was this circumstance which obliged Henry de Beaumont, the English Earl of Buchan, to capitulate when besieged therein by Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland during the captivity of King David Bruce, in the year 1336. Antiquities

On the post-road from Turreff to Banff stands the ruin of the Castle of King Edward (from which the parish probably derived its name), the ancient seat of the once powerful Earl of Buchan. It seems to have been a place of great strength, fortified on the south side by a steep rock washed by the burn of King Edward; and on the other side, where the site of the building is on a level with the adjacent ground, by a wide and deep ditch. Castle of King Edward.

In the parish of Rathan are two old castles, both in ruin, Cairnbuilg and Inverallochie, which seem to be places of considerable strength, especially Cairnbuilg, the walls of which are almost entire and of prodigious thickness. It was the family seat of Lord Salton's predecessors, and called Philorth, till sold by Sir Alexander Fraser, *anno* 1613, to Fraser of Durris, when its name was changed to Cairnbuilg. Cairnbuilg.

Inverallochie appears to be inferior in strength to Cairnbuilg. No date is seen about either of them. Till of late a stone above the entry to Inverallochie bore, with the Cummings arms, the following inscription: "I Jordan Cumming gat this house and land for bigging the Abbey of Deer." Inverallochie.

The Abbey of Deer is to be seen in the parish of New Deer, upon the north bank of the Ugie. It was built in Abbey of Deer.

the beginning of the thirteenth century, by William Cumming Earl of Buchan, who brought to it some Cistertian monks from the abbey of Kinloss, in Moray, in the year 1218. The revenue of this abbey, as appears by the collector's books, which are extant, was as follows: Money, L.572 : 8 : 6; meal, 65 chalders 7 bolls 1 firlot 3 pecks; wheat, 14 bolls; bear, 14 chalders 10 bolls. The lands which belonged to it were erected into a temporal lordship in 1587, in favour of Robert Keith, commendatory of Deer, son to William the sixth Earl Marischal. He left no male issue, and accordingly his estate devolved on George Earl Marischal.

The abbey has been an extensive building, but is now very much in ruins. The work has been very plain, the doors and windows coarsely arched. A semicircular pillar of red freestone, of the Doric order, has been lately discovered close by the wall in the inside of the north aisle of the church. Its diameter is three feet eight inches; only five feet of the shaft remain. Were more of the rubbish cleared away, it is probable similar pillars might be found in other parts of the building.

Old Priory. In the parish of Fyvie, near the church, on the banks of the Ythan, are the ruins of a priory, said to be founded by Fergus Earl of Buchan, in the year 1179; and his donation of it to the Abbacy of Arbroath was afterwards confirmed by Margaret Countess of Buchan, his daughter, who married Sir William Cumming, Knight, who by that marriage became Earl of Buchan. From the appearance of the foundations, which were extant some years ago, it should seem to have been three sides of a court, the middle of which was the church, and the two sides the cells and offices of the monks.

Castle of Fedderatt. About two miles north from the church of New Deer, stands the old castle called Fedderatt, which appears to

have been a place of considerable strength. It is surrounded partly by a fosse, and partly by a morass, so that there could have been no access to it but by a causeway (which is still visible) and a drawbridge. Water, it seems, had been conveyed to it by means of pipes, for pieces of them have at different times been torn up by the plough. According to tradition, it was built by one Crawford; but at what time we cannot learn. It afterwards came into the possession of the Irvines of Drum, and is now the property of Lord Aberdeen. It is also said to have been one of the last strongholds of James the Second's partisans, who, after the battle of Killicrankie, possessed themselves of Fyvie Castle, which is at present a spacious mansion belonging to the Honourable General Gordon; and being obliged to abandon it, they took refuge in Fedderatt, but were pursued and expelled by King William's troops. In the west side of the same parish there is an extensive piece of moor, called Brucehill. This is said to have been so named from Edward, brother to King Robert Bruce. Here he is reported to have encamped soon after the battle of Inverury, and from this to have marched, in pursuit of the Cummins, to a place near the village of Deer, called Aiky Brae, or Oaky Brae; and this is partly corroborated by John Major (*De Gest. Scot. fol.* 86. *lib.* 5.), who relates that Edward there engaged and routed the Cummins in the year 1308. In memory of this victory the market of Aiky fair is said to have been established, which stands on the spot where the battle was fought. Antiquities.

In the parish of Inch, about half a mile from the village, is the curious and noted hill of Dun-o-deer, with the ruins of a very ancient castle on the top of it. Dun-o-deer, or *Dundore*, in Gaelic, is said to signify the *Hill in the Wood*. It is remarkably steep on all sides, is of a Hill of Dun-o-deer.

Antiquities. conical shape, and covered with a very fine green sward. Hector Boethius calls it *Dundore, the Golden Mountain in Garioch*, and says that the teeth of the sheep that pastured upon it were of the colour of gold. It still affords most excellent pasture for sheep, but no such quality as is ascribed to it by that very credulous historian. This hill is about 3000 yards in circumference, and about 300 feet high, and seems to spring from the level plain of the Garioch. The old castle on the top of it is said, by tradition, to have been built by King Gregory the Great more than 900 years ago, yet a considerable part of the walls are still standing; and the materials of which the walls are built are of a singular kind, and have given rise to various conjectures. In a periodical paper, called the *Bee*, lately published in Edinburgh, there was given a very particular and accurate description of the hill and castle of Dun-o-deer, with a copperplate engraving. The author of that description supposes the materials of the castle to be part of a vitrified fort; but it appears at least as probable that this mount, as well as the Top-o-Neth, another of the same kind, a few miles distant from it, have been volcanoes, and that this old castle has been built with some of the volcanic matter dug out of the hill. The gentlemen of the district of Garioch, some years ago, subscribed a small sum for the purpose of preserving these ruins by some necessary repairs.

Castle of Coull. In the parish of Coull are the ruins of the castle of that name. Some years ago little of it was to be seen, excepting a number of small green hillocks, and the remainder of an old wall about thirty yards long and ten or twelve feet thick. The ruins were buried in the ground, and might have continued hid from mortal view, had not a scarcity of manure induced people to dig about the old wall for rubbish. In doing this they came upon the remains of

four gates and five turrets of very extraordinary dimensions. These last, as nearly as can be guessed, for it is impossible to measure them exactly, on account of their broken state, are about eighteen or twenty feet in diameter; the walls, in those places which seem most entire, are fifteen feet thick, built with lime and stone throughout. One of the gates, which is not so much demolished as the rest, is closed above with a Gothic arch of freestone. This gate is nine feet wide, twelve feet high and fifteen feet thick. The whole work, as far as it can now be traced, appears to have been a square, measuring about fifty yards on each side. It is only a very small portion of it that is yet opened up; three sides of it, in a great measure, are still under ground. Among the rubbish dug up were found several small pieces of silver coin, with this inscription, "*Alexander Rex Scotorum.*" Antiquities.

There are upon the estate of Castletown of Braemar the ruins of an ancient castle, built, as tradition reports, by King Malcolm Canmore for a hunting seat. By the vestiges which still remain, it is obvious that there was here a very considerable building. The house stood on the top of a rock on the east side of the water of Cluanadh; and the king having thrown a drawbridge across the river to the rock on the opposite side, the parish of Braemar derived its original name, *Ceann-an-drochart*, from that circumstance. On a little mount, on the haugh of Castletown, stands the castle of Braemar. It was originally the property of Farquharson of Invercauld, and given to a second son of that family as his patrimony. About the end of Queen Mary's reign these lands were exchanged with the Earl of Marr for the lands of Monaltry; and soon after his accession to the estate he built the present house. King William, after the revolution, took possession of it for a garrison, and put some troops into it to keep the country Royal hunting seat.

uities. in awe: but this had not the desired effect; for the country being of opposite sentiments at the time, besieged the garrison, and obliged the troops to retire, under silence of night, in order to save their lives; and to save themselves from such troublesome neighbours for the future, they burnt the castle. In this state it continued till the year 1715, when the whole estates of Marr were forfeited. About the 1720, Lords Dun and Grange purchased from ernment all the lands belonging to the family of Erse of Marr; and about the 1730, John Farquharson of ercauld bought the lands of Castletown from Lords un and Grange. About the 1748, Mr Farquharson gave a lease to government of the castle, and an inclosure of fourteen acres of g[illegible] for the space of ninety-nine years, at L.14 Ster[illegible] yearly rent: upon which the house was repaired [illegible]lls being then sufficient), and a rampart built rou[illegible]; and it has since that period been occupied by a party of soldiers. At the expiration of the lease, or the evacuation of the troops, the house, with the inclosure, returns to Invercauld's family.

Remarkable cairn.

On the lands of Monaltry, and on the north bank of the river Dee, in a narrow pass, where there is not above 60 yards from the river to the foot of a high steep rocky hill, stands a cairn, known by the name of Carn-na-cuimhuc, or *Cairn of Remembrance*. The military road is carried along the foot of this hill and through this pass. The tradition of the country is, that at some period, the country being in danger, the Highland chieftains raised their men, and marching through this pass, caused each man to lay down a stone in this place. When they returned the stones were numbered, by which means it was known how many men were brought into the field, and what number was lost in the action. Since that period Carn-na-cuimhuc has been the watchword of the country. At

that period every person capable of bearing arms was obliged to have his arms, a bag with some bannocks in it, and a pair of new mended shoes, always in readines; and the moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman: that person ran to the next village or cottage (for measures had been previously so concerted that every one knew his route), and so on till they went through the whole country; upon which every man instantly laid hold of his arms, &c. and repaired to Carn-na-cuimhuc, where they met their leaders, also in arms, and ready to give the necessary orders. The stake of wood was named Croishtarich. At this day, were a fray or squabble to happen at a market or any public meeting, such influence has this word over the minds of the country people, that the very mention of Carn-na-cuimhuc would in a moment collect all the people in this country, who happened to be at the meeting, to the assistance of the person assailed. Antiquities.

Besides those already noticed, a great variety of ruinous towers, and ancient fortresses and camps, are here to be found, which our limits forbid us to describe. On the subject of antiquities, however, it may be added, that the well-known song called "John of Badenyon" derives its name from a place in the parish of Glenbucket in this county.

The following is a list of the chief seats of the nobility and gentry which adorn this county: Huntly Lodge, Slains Castle, Keith Hall, Aboyne Castle, Marr Lodge, Philorth House, Putachie, Ellon Castle, Monymusk, Fintry House, Fyvie Castle, Invercauld, Pitfour, Logie El- Country seats.

Country Seats.

phinstone, Leith Hall, Freefield, Abergeldy, Skene House, Cluny, Shaloch, Haughton, Clova, Gordon Lodge, Castle Fraser, Craigston, Newton, Broadland, Aden, Seaton, Drum, Pittodrie, Meldrum, Craig, Parkhill, Pitcaple, Kemnay. On account of the variety of surface which the country exhibits, aided by the plantations which have been reared, and the waters which every where abound, together with the good taste and magnificence which have been displayed in erecting them, many of these mansions afford very striking and picturesque objects to the view of a stranger. Slains Castle, for example, the seat of the Earl of Errol, has been much admired on account of its romantic situation. It stands upon the margin of the sea, so that the walls of a part of it seem only the continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves; so that, when the winds beat with violence, there is here seen in perfection, from its windows, all the terrific grandeur of the tempestuous ocean. The other seats of the nobility and gentry exhibit beauties of a different sort, such as elegant buildings, beautiful gardens, and extensive pleasure grounds.

The population of the county will appear from the following Table.

	Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
				Persons.		Occupations.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other persons.	Total of Persons
District of Kincardine.	Aboyne and Glentanner	1695	1050	446	470	232	276	408	916
	Birse	1126	1300	598	668	362	47	857	1266
	Braemar	2671	2251	415	490	146	35	724	905
	Cluny	994	885	393	428	115	40	666	821
	Coldstane	1243	1132	381	480	436	205	220	861
	Coull	751	766	312	367	280	192	207	679
	Crathie	—	—	439	532	608	25	338	971
	Echt	1277	963	448	524	668	121	183	972
	Glenmuick, Glengairn, and Tullich	2270	2117	857	1044	598	116	1187	1901
	Kincardine O'Neil	1706	2075	818	892	684	357	669	1710
	Lumphanan	682	621	293	321	130	30	454	614
	Midmar	979	945	378	425	252	28	523	803
	Tarland and Migvie	1300	1050	436	486	359	322	241	922
District of Garioch.	Bourty	525	456	216	229	417	19	9	445
	Culsalmond	810	745	349	381	240	30	460	730
	Daviot	975	950	323	321	514	16	114	644
	Garioch	—	—	594	630	1033	145	46	1224
	Inch	995	900	388	410	278	44	476	798
	Inverury	730	732	380	403	641	57	85	783
	Keithhall and Kinkell	1111	838	430	423	562	139	152	853
	Kemnay	643	611	249	334	184	307	92	583
	Kintore	973	812	387	459	803	28	15	846
	Lesslie	319	418	169	198	105	27	235	367
	Meldrum	1603	1490	691	893	1354	170	60	1584
	Monymusk	1005	1130	409	492	252	55	594	901
	Oyne	643	630	260	258	160	39	319	518
	Premnay	448	450	247	239	388	48	50	486
	Rayne	1131	1173	588	640	798	90	340	1228
	Carry forward	28605	26490	11894	13437	12600	3008	9724	25331

	Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801. Persons. Males.	Persons. Females.	Occupations. Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
	Brought forward	28605	26490	11894	13437	12600	3008	9724	25331
District of Alford.	Alford	990	663	310	334	197	260	187	644
	Auchindore .	839	590	258	274	398	35	99	532
	Cabrach, Aberdeen division . . .	960	700	110	118	46	8	173	228
	Clatt	559	425	211	222	334	26	73	433
	Forbes	456	370	95	111	189	3	14	206
	Glenbucket .	430	449	206	214	362	16	42	420
	Kearn	—	—	102	105	160	13	34	207
	Keig	499	475	174	205	107	19	253	379
	Kildrummy .	562	426	200	230	402	16	12	430
	Kinethmont .	791	830	362	422	301	226	257	784
	Lochell and Cushney .	1286	642	307	361	560	82	26	668
	Rhynie and Essie . . .	836	681	334	342	212	33	431	676
	Strathdon . .	1750	1524	630	724	1286	37	31	1354
	Tullynessle .	335	412	154	176	292	18	20	330
	Tough	570	560	284	345	109	36	484	629
	Towie	656	550	256	272	505	18	5	528
Turreff. Dist. of Strathbogie.	Cairnie	2690	2600	701	860	1225	57	279	1561
	Drumblade .	1125	886	436	385	650	14	157	821
	Forgue . . .	1802	1778	780	988	433	117	1218	1768
	Gartly, Aberdeen division . . .	1328	1800	213	231	144	28	272	444
	Glass	1093	776	372	421	381	31	381	793
	Huntly . . .	1900	3600	1349	1514	595	888	1380	2863
	Auchterless .	1264	1264	552	577	897	85	147	1129
	Fyvie	2528	2194	1091	1300	576	138	1677	2391
	King Edward	1352	1577	786	937	607	564	552	1723
	Montquhitter	997	1500	782	928	230	195	1285	1710
	Turreff . . .	1897	2029	965	1125	752	354	984	2090
	Carry forward	58100	56791	23914	27158	24550	6325	20197	51072

	Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801. Persons. Males.	Females.	Occupations. Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons.
	Brought over . .	58100	56791	23914	27158	24550	6325	20197	50972
District of Deer.	Aberdour . .	1397	1306	571	733	622	139	543	1304
	Crimond . . .	765	917	417	445	358	257	247	862
	Deer, New .	2313	2800	1352	1632	849	155	1980	2984
	Ditto, Old .	2813	3267	1610	1942	1466	751	1335	3552
	Fergus, St. .	—	—	593	677	506	318	446	1270
	Frazerburgh	1682	2060	1000	1215	375	217	1623	2215
	Langside . .	1979	1792	846	979	697	581	547	1825
	Lonmay . . .	1674	1650	762	845	651	546	410	1607
	Peterhead . .	2487	4100	1933	2558	583	914	2994	4491
	Pitsligo . . .	1224	1300	575	681	155	86	1015	1256
	Rathen . . .	1527	1730	778	810	714	470	404	1588
	Strichen . . .	1158	1400	657	863	543	479	498	1520
	Tyrie	596	949	458	586	124	78	842	1044
District of Ellon.	Cruden . . .	2549	2028	818	1116	1675	252	7	1934
	Ellon	2523	1830	969	1053	780	105	1137	2022
	Foveran . . .	1981	1230	642	749	794	449	148	1391
	Logie Buchan . . .	575	509	270	269	154	27	358	539
	Methlick . .	1385	1035	572	643	661	329	225	1215
	Slains	1280	1117	429	541	227	338	405	970
	Tarras	2346	1690	836	920	1462	245	49	1756
	Udney	1322	1137	633	609	665	60	517	1242
District of Aberdeen.	Aberdeen . .	10785	16120	7194	10403	105	10450	7042	17597
	Banchory Devenick, Aberd. div.	—	—	126	189	89	68	78	235
	Belhelvie . .	1471	1318	594	834	357	68	1003	1428
	Drumoak, Aberd. div.	760	692	205	253	170	124	164	458
	Dyce	383	352	167	180	140	99	108	347
	Fintray . . .	905	851	401	485	617	229	40	886
	Kinellar . . .	398	342	163	146	86	16	207	309
	Machar, New	1191	1030	453	472	570	173	182	925
	Ditto, Old .	4945	8107	4160	5751	315	2652	6994	9911
	Newhills . . .	959	1181	599	706	1118	45	142	1305
	Petereulter .	755	1002	394	477	244	291	336	871
	Skene	1251	1233	525	615	623	362	155	1140
	Total . . .	116836	122921	55625	67457	43044	27699	52288	123082

Eminent Persons.

First inoculator.

It deserves notice, that in the parish of Methlick, in this county, Dr Charles Maitland was born and buried. He was the first who introduced inoculation into Britain, and was sent to Hanover by George the Second to inoculate Frederick Prince of Wales. Arthur Johnston was a native of the parish of Keith Hall. He was principal of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and holds, among the Latin poets of Scotland, the next place to the elegant Buchannan. The same parish of Keith Hall disputes with Galston, in Airshire, the honour of having given birth to the "Lass of Patie's Mill." In the Statistical Account of this parish, it is said that her maiden name was Anderson. A great-grandson of her's, aged eighty-nine, and a number of her descendants, reside in this district, and in the parishes of Kinnellar and Dyce. Her father was proprietor of Patie's Mill in Keith Hall, of Tullikearie in Fintry, and Standing Stones in the parish of Dyce. From her beauty or fortune, or from both causes, she had many admirers, and she was an only child. One Sangster, laird of Boddom, in New Machar parish, wished to carry her off, but was interrupted by a dog, and very roughly handled by her father, who was called *Black John Anderson*. In revenge, he wrote an ill-natured song, of which her great-grandson remembers these words,

Lass of Patie's Mill.

> Ye'll tell the gowk that gets her,
> He gets but my auld sheen.

Character.

The natives of this county are regarded throughout Scotland as an unusually active, vigorous, and enterprising race of men. Many of them emigrate to the south, and pursue the road to prosperity with great success. The dialect of the English language which is spoken in this county differs very considerably from that used in the south of Scotland, and which has been consecrated by

Ramsay and Burns. The dialect of Aberdeenshire differs not less from that of the more southern Scots, than the dialect of the latter from almost any county in England. To the south of the Tay and the Forth, or rather to the south of the Grampians, the dialect is slow, and uttered *rotundo ore*. To strangers it is apt to appear drawling; whereas the dialect of Aberdeenshire appears to the Scots of the south attended with a sharp, quick, and angry accent. Indeed the dialect of the southern Scots differs radically from that of Aberdeenshire with regard to the use of the vowels. The southern Scots make very frequent use of a vowel which is never heard south of the Tweed, or in Aberdeenshire, and which an Englishman utters with some difficulty. This is the vowel *v* of the Greek language, or the vowel *u* in the French *la lune*. The English words, *moon, boots, shoes,* are pronounced, in the south of Scotland, *mune, butes, shune,* or with the same sound that the French give to the vowel *u* in the word *la lune;* whereas a native of Aberdeenshire pronounces these words thus, *meen, beets, sheen*. In like manner, in all cases in which a native of the south of Scotland uses the Greek vowel *v*, the natives of Aberdeenshire uniformly convert it into *ee*, as pronounced in the English word *feet*. Language.

In this part of Scotland, that is, in Aberdeenshire, and its contiguous counties on the east coast, an attachment to the presbyterian form of church government is less universal than in the south. The great family of Keith Marischal, whose property and influence were so extensive here, gave countenance, after the revolution, to numerous episcopal dissenters, who, from their refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the family of Hanover, were called nonjurors. They are still numerous as a religious sect, but have of late years reconciled themselves to government; and though considered as dissenters in Scotland, Religion.

are of the same faith as the church of England. have their own bishops, who consider themselves e true and legitimate successors of the ancient Scot- bishops.

he chief obstacles to the improvement of this county sist of the want of good roads and navigable canals, ereby coal may be imported, and its productions may easily conveyed to market. Vigorous attempts, how- are making to remedy these defects. In former hes the practice of sm ing was carried on, along this ast, to a very great extent; and so blind were some of landed proprietors at that time to their own interest, secretly to countenance the practice: but they have now overed that the trifling savings they thus made, in the ice of a few articles of luxury, was purchased at an enor- us loss; for they found that farmers on the coast, in- d of cultivating the soil as their principal object, only ed their farms to enable them to keep horses for the purpose of smuggling: so that these fields, where improvements ought naturally to have commenced, were neglected, the morals of the people corrupted, a spirit for dissipation and extravagance introduced among the lower orders of the people, which produced frequent bankruptcy, in which the proprietor was often involved, to his perpetual vexation and infinite loss. Their eyes were thus opened, and they became in general averse to let any land to such persons as they suspected to be addicted to that baneful practice. The consequences of this wise conduct have proved highly beneficial.

Weights and measures.

Here, as in other places, the unsettled state of weights occasions no other inconvenience than that which results from the difference that takes place between weights of the same denomination in different districts. The pound of butter, for example, at Old Meldrum, is only

twenty-four ounces, while at Aberdeen it is twenty-six ounces, Amsterdam weight, which is equal to twenty-eight ounces avoirdupois. The stone, in both places, consists of sixteen pounds; so that a stone of butter at Aberdeen is precisely equal to two stones English of fourteen pounds each avoirdupois: but as no difference takes place between the same denomination in the same place, this inconvenience is easily overcome. The measure by which grain is sold is called a *boll*, which consists of four firlots; each firlot of oats and bear containing, according to the allowed standard of the place, thirty-four Scottish pints. Weights and Measures.

The woollen manufactory was, for upwards of a century, a kind of staple in Aberdeenshire, but it has been subject to many vicissitudes. About the beginning of the late century, sheep were more generally kept in the lower parts of the county than at present, and every little farmer took care to have the wool of his small flock spun into a kind of coarse yarn in his own family, which was afterwards woven by country weavers, and sold at the markets to pedlars, who distributed it over the rest of Scotland. A taste for finery banished this manufacture, and in its stead the women fell into the habit of spinning worsted yarn, and knitting it into hosiery, chiefly for foreign sale. The quantity of wool required to furnish materials for this manufacture, and the fineness of its quality, and the necessity of having it as nearly uniform as possible, made it necessary to abandon the wool of the native sheep, and to procure *sorted* wool of a proper kind in its place, as thus they had no refuse. The demand for the wool of the native sheep being thus lessened, concurring with other causes, made this species of stock to be gradually diminished, and the whole of the wool manufactured into hose came at last to be imported from England. It became also a business to have the wool Woollen manufactures.

Woollen Manufactures.

combed: it was then given out by weight to the women in every corner of the country, who returned it to the merchant, at a stated time, in wrought hose, which he afterwards caused to be properly dressed and prepared for the market. In this way the manufacture spread wide throughout the whole county, and became an object of great importance. Many master-manufacturers thus acquired great wealth; and vast sums of money were thus brought into the country. Women of all ages were seen every where, walking from place to place, busily employed knitting, for which they gave up all other employments; and even boys and men often engaged in that effeminate work, because of the ease with which they earned a moderate subsistence. But this branch of manufacture, from a change in the taste of the consumers, and the introduction of the stocking frame, has been for some time past on the decline; and it is probable that, within a few years, it will be totally abandoned. The printing of cotton cloths, which has been lately introduced in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen upon a large scale, and the spinning of cotton wool by machinery, and making it under various fabrics, bids fair to supply its place.

Salt laws.

This county, considered as an improving district, has much reason, along with all other counties in Scotland that are remote from great cities, to complain of the operation of the salt laws, in consequence of which it is rendered impossible to obtain a market for the cattle that may have been fattened upon their improving pastures, or by the produce of their agriculture. At present they may be said to have no market except for lean cattle; and when a demand for this denomination of stock is interrupted, they are subjected to great distress, not only by being thus deprived of the resources on which they depended for the payment of their rents, but still more, by being under the

RAVEN'S CRAIG CASTLE.

necessity of keeping on hand a greater number of beasts than their regular supply of food can support. The distress to which Highland farmers are thus occasionally subjected is very great, and the loss they then sustain by death of cattle is enormous. Had they a market at home for such of their cattle as are fat, this inconvenience would be in a great measure done away. By the restrictions at present existing, which prevent the importation of rock-salt, the exportation of butchers meat is also in a great measure prevented. While the salt laws continue in their present state in Britain, no beef can be salted here for ships provisions but at an expence of nearly 30 *per cent.* more than beef in Ireland could be afforded for, though, when sold fresh, the price of beef in both countries is the same. The Irish have thus a decided monopoly with regard to this important article of produce. Salt Laws.

BANFFSHIRE.

Fate of the country.

PROCEEDING westward along the shore of the Moray Frith, the next county is Banff. A part of it was once included in the ancient province of Moray, which is now distributed among the three counties of Banff on the east, the shire of Elgin, or Moray properly so called, in the centre, and Nairnshire on the west. These extend along the Moray Frith, upon which they look down towards the north, in the same manner that the Lothians look down upon the Frith of Forth; but with this important difference, that the countries bordering upon the Moray Frith, instead of having in their front, at a short distance, a cultivated coast, have only a vast ocean, over which the winds of the northern regions sweep without obstruction. All the ancient writers who have described the appearance of Scotland, speak of the fine province of Moray, including a great part of Banffshire, together with the counties of Elgin and Nairn, already mentioned, as the garden or the granary of Scotland; and it is certain that two centuries ago it was common for the inhabitants of Airshire and Dumfriesshire, then grazing counties, to come to Leith to purchase corn or meal imported from the Moray Frith. Time, however, changes most things. Either, which is very unlikely, this territory is less cultivated than formerly; or rather, agricultural improvements beginning at the south of Scotland, and proceeding there during the last forty years with prodigious rapidity, have rendered the territory on the Forth, the Tweed, the

and the Tay, greatly superior in fertility to this by which it was formerly surpassed. Face of the Country.

county of Banff is irregular in its form; as a nar- t of it, advancing eastward along the shore, inter- etween the county of Aberdeen and the Moray and on the eastern side of Aberdeenshire, on the t, the parish of St Fergus, immediately to the rd of the mouth of the Ugie, belongs politically shire. In other respects the form of this county bly regular, stretching from the Moray Frith, on h, in a south-westerly direction upwards, to the Mar and the heads of the Dee and Don in A- hire. This, which may be considered, in a geo- l point of view, as forming the regular county of situated within 58° of north latitude, and ex- om Banff to Gairmouth, along the south shore of ray Frith, its northern boundary, about twenty- glish miles. The length from the Bay of Cullen, ith-west direction, to Loch Avon, its southern y, is fifty miles. It preserves an average length r twenty miles, till within five miles of that lake, is suddenly compressed into a breadth of little an three miles; making in all a superficies of 1015 niles, that is, 649,600 English acres, or 516,635 acres.

whole, except the tract along the sea-shore, may properly described as a hilly mountainous coun- rspersed with a great many fertile valleys, well to the cultivation of corn and grass. The hills er covered with heath or moss, affording little while, from their bleak and barren aspect, they ery gloomy and unpleasant appearance.

rable land, which bears but a small proportion to e, lies on the sides, and towards the bottoms, of the

Waters. higher hills, or on the sides of those valleys through which the waters have their courses, or on the narrow level plains on the banks of these waters. In several of these valleys, where cultivation has hitherto been found impracticable, there is abundance of fine heathy pasture, on which young cattle are reared to great advantage; the grounds being in general well sheltered by natural woods of oak, birch, alder, &c.

The river Spey, to a considerable distance, forms the orth-western boundary of this county; but it may be ıore properly considered as a river belonging to Inver-ess-shire, as its source and the greater part of its course s within or in contact with that county. The source f Spey is at no great distance from the sources of the ch run in a south-eastern direction to Dundee; t it interlocks with the waters which run into the Lo-e, and proceed towards the Atlantic at Fort William. That tract of territory, therefore, which receives the names of Badenoch, Lochaber, Athol, and Braemar, must be considered as the most elevated in this part of the island: as the rivers flow from it in all directions, under the names of the Dee, the Tay, the Lochie, and the Spey. The Spey rises in the mountains between Lochaber and Badenoch in Inverness-shire; and, after running in a north-easterly direction for about ninety miles, falls into the Moray Frith, in the north-western corner of this county, at Gairmouth, situated on Spey bay.

Avon. The water of Avon has its source from the lake of that name on the borders of the shires of Aberdeen and Inverness; and being joined in its progress by the water of Lovat, falls into the Spey at Ballandalloch, after a course of upwards of twenty miles.

Fiddich. The water of Fiddich has its rise in the hills of Glenfiddich and Strathdon; and, after a course of some miles,

is joined by the water of Dullan, and both fall into the Spey about two miles above Arntullie. Waters.

The river Doveran has already been mentioned as taking its rise in Aberdeenshire. It receives in this county the waters of Callrack and Blackwater, which issue from the hills on the south and east sides of the territory of this county. The lands on their banks being better sheltered, and consequently more fertile, is the only circumstance relating to these waters which merits consideration here. The Doveran is not navigable, nor does it contribute to the formation of the harbour of Banff, nor to the port of Macduff on the southern banks; yet it is of importance on account of the value of its salmon fishings. Doveran, &c.

There are many other small rivulets which fall into the Frith at different places along the coast. These serve to turn the machinery of the corn mills erected upon them, and also the machinery necessary for carrying on different branches of manufactures established in that part of the country, particularly at Banff, Boyndie, Portsoy, and Cullen.

The county contains many lofty mountains, such as Bellrinnes, rising 2690 feet, and Knockhill, which is 2500 feet above the level of the sea. Mountains.

Taking a view of the whole district, the soil may be described as of three qualities: That of the plains on the banks of the waters, where it has not been mixed with sand by the washings of the streams, is a stiff deep clay; on the sides of the valleys it is a deep black loam on a bed of rock, generally limestone; and on the sides of the hills, and in the higher parts of the country, where cultivation has taken place, the soil is either the same as last described, or a mixture of moss and gravel on a red tilly bottom; and is, as may be supposed, very retentive of water. Soil.

Climate. From the nature of the soil, as above described, as well as from its generally exposed situation, and the great height of many of the mountains, this district is often subjected to all the evils of a cold and rainy climate. The harvests are often interrupted and precarious; and if not completed before the end of October, the crops in the interior and more remote parts of the country are for the most part damaged by rains, which about that season often set in for weeks together, and are frequently succeeded, without any interval of good weather, by frost and deep falls of snow, which often suspend the operations of husbandry for many of the winter months. From this account, however, the lower part of the county, from Duff house to Forglen and Kinnairdy, a tract of about twelve miles along the river side, and from Banff to Gordon Castle, including the districts of Boyne and Enzie, must be excepted; being nearly equal to the climate of Moray, and greatly surpassing the most part of that county in the fertility of its soil, the improvements of its agriculture, and the richness of its productions.

Principal proprietors. In this district there are three proprietors, each of whose estates here amount to from L.7000 to L.12,000. There are eight other who possess from L.600 to L.1000, and the remainder is shared in small estates from L.300 to L.400 of yearly rent. The Duke of Gordon, Earl of Finlater, Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, have magnificent seats in this county; but few proprietors reside in it above a few months in the year. Though there are many farms in this district which contain from 100 to 200 acres of arable land, yet the general extent of them may be rated at from forty to sixty arable acres. The remainder is either occupied by tenants who possess from five to fifteen or twenty acres, or in small lots by the inhabitants of the different towns and villages.

Improvements were first attempted to be introduced

into this county, both in agriculture and manufactures, by the late Earl of Finlater. He brought an overseer from England, and improved a farm in the neighbourhood of Banff, in a manner totally unknown in that part of the country. He introduced the turnip husbandry, and granted leases of considerable endurance, on condition that the tenant should inclose the lands within a certain period; and that they should sow grass seeds and summer fallow to a certain extent within the first five years of their leases, whereby to learn the benefit resulting from these practices. Agriculture.

From the account already given of the climate, it follows that the cultivation of wheat must be limited to the vicinity of the sea-coast; but even there, owing to the lateness of the harvest and the quantities of rain which usually fall in autumn, the number of acres in wheat is inconsiderable in proportion to the other crops. It is sown after fallow, potatoes, or grass. Oats are here considered as the staple grain, and cultivated in much greater quantities than any other species; oatmeal being still the general food of the inhabitants, and on which also the tenants principally depend for payment of a considerable part of their rents. Oats are sown after grass, barley, turnips, peas, wheat, and sometimes after oats. The ground is ploughed either in autumn or in the spring as the weather will permit, and about four firlots Linlithgow measure is sown on each acre; and the returns are from six to seven bolls the acre, though often in favourable seasons considerably more on such farms as are in a high state of cultivation. Several species of early oats were introduced into this country in the spring 1783, when many of the public-spirited proprietors, particularly the Earl of Fife, sensible of the great risk of sowing the damaged grain of the preceding crop, imported very considerable quantities for the accommodation of his Crops reared. Grain.

Agriculture.

tenants. Since that time great attention has been bestowed upon sowing a kind called *early oats*, which ripen about a fortnight sooner than those commonly sown in the neighbouring county of Moray.

Barley was, during the continuance of the ancient system of husbandry, considered as the most valuable crop, and was cultivated in much greater quantities than any other kind of grain except oats; but since the introduction of turnips and sown grass, and since the breeding and rearing of stock have become objects of great importance, the quantity of barley annually sold has decreased, though the returns by the acre are much more abundant. This crop is sown after oats, peas, or turnip.

Peas and beans are not cultivated in great quantities here, and very seldom together. In the interior and more remote parts of the district, beans will not come to maturity. They succeed wheat or oats.

Potatoes, &c.

The cultivation of potatoes came into general practice about fifty years ago. They are now raised in considerable quantities on every farm; and the poorest tradesman and labourer, as well as the most extensive farmers, raise a sufficiency for the use of their families. The white kidney kind is chiefly cultivated here. They are now generally planted on land prepared by the plough, and drilled and horse-hoed like other green crops. The general introduction of potatoes, as a crop in the open field, is without doubt the most important improvement in agriculture that ever found its way into this kingdom; particularly to the more northerly parts of it, where the crops of grain are often injured by the lateness of the harvests, and where they are now absolutely necessary to the subsistence of the people. It has been already observed, that the late Earl of Finlater was the first who introduced the turnip husbandry into this part of the country; although the crop is now common on almost

every farm, it is not, however, cultivated to so great an extent as it ought to be. The land is ploughed three times, and the seed is sown in drills from eighteen inches to three feet distance from each other; and from the 10th to the 25th of June is the ordinary seed time. The crop is consumed partly in feeding cattle for the butcher, and partly by the milk cows and young cattle. Agriculture.

Flax is cultivated to a considerable extent in this district, and to advantage. It is partly manufactured for the use of the inhabitants; but much the greater quantity is manufactured for exportation.

The same implements of husbandry are used here as in other parts of the country; and, in particular, small carts have supplanted the creels or baskets of twigs, fixed on each side of a horse, in which manure, peats, and other heavy articles, were formerly carried. Formerly farmers lived together in clusters, so as to form small villages, and possessed their farms in runrig or alternate patches, that they might be the more interested in the defence of the whole against invaders from the mountains; but this custom is now gone out of use. On those estates where the size of farms has been enlarged, the dwelling-houses of the tenants form a respectable appearance. The dwelling-house consists of two stories, built of stone and lime, covered with slate, and neatly and commodiously finished within. The offices, which generally form three sides of a square, are also built of stone and lime, and either covered with slate, tile, or a substantial thatch of straw. Farm-buildings.

The habitations of the poorer tenants, mechanics, and labourers, have for a long series of years been constructed in a much superior manner to those in similar circumstances in any other county north of the Grampian mountains. They are generally built of stone and clay, and pointed or harled with lime, and properly thatched with

Agriculture.

straw. The only improvement that has recently taken place is a small window or two, with panes of glass in place of an aperture, which was formerly shut by a board.

Cattle.

Though this district has been long famous for the best and largest breed of black cattle in the north of Scotland, yet the manner in which they were treated, before the practice of ploughing with horses became common, could not tend to increase their value in respect to figure or size. The increased demand for this species of stock, and consequent high prices, induced the intelligent farmers to pay more attention to the improvement of the breed; and of late years some of the most respectable proprietors, particularly the Earl of Fife, and General Grant of Ballandalloch, have spared no expence in introducing, from time to time, the most valuable breed of bulls and cows from England and Guernsey, as well as from the Isle of Sky, and other parts of the Highlands of Scotland. Oxen are still used in the plough in the higher parts of the county; but in larger farms horses are preferred: and in consequence of the introduction of turnips and sown grass, all sorts of stock are now well fed.

Swine.

Swine are reared, in considerable numbers, at all the mills and distilleries in the district, and a few are to be seen in the farm-yards of the principal tenants; but as pork and bacon are by no means the favourite food of the inhabitants, and the utter aversion of not a few, the market for the sale of them is very limited. But for many years bygone, butchers from Aberdeen have been in the practice of coming into the county every year, for the purpose of purchasing all they can find fit for their purpose; and it is not uncommon to see herds of two or three hundred carried off at a time.

From the present appearance of the country, it is certain that about fifty years ago it was in general very destitute

of wood. About that time the spirit for planting seems to have been introduced; but though there are now a great many extensive plantations along the coast, particularly around the family seats of the Duke of Gordon and the Earls of Fife and Finlater, and also several considerable tracts of planting in other parts of the country; yet, upon the whole, little attention seems to have been paid to shelter the arable lands so as to improve the climate. It is, however, impossible to carry on this mode of improvement to any extent, unless the lands were classed together into regular farms, and inclosed and subdivided. Were this done, and belts and clumps of trees planted in proper situations, there is every reason to believe that the climate would in time be thereby much improved. In order to encourage the tenants to preserve such plantations from any damage by their cattle, it might be proper to follow the plan adopted by the late Earl of Findlater with several of his tenants, of giving them, at the termination of the lease, every third tree (or the value in money) which had been planted during the currency of the lease. Interest is the tie which has the surest hold of mankind; and a compact on this principle, between landlord and tenant, is much more likely to secure the preservation of trees than any other measure that can be adopted. Woods. Plantations

In the remote parts of the district there are considerable tracts of natural wood, consisting of oak, alder, birch, &c. on the side of almost every rivulet, particularly on the banks of the waters of Avon, Lovat, Fiddich, and Dullan, of which many of the instruments of husbandry used in that part of the country are constructed. There is but a small proportion of the Scottish fir arrived to such an age as to be fit for domestic purposes, and therefore a great part of the country is still supplied with wood which is floated down from the forests of Strathspey. The period, how-

...e well of Farlair, near Macduff, is a mineral spring a strong impregnation, apparently with some neutral ...t, but it is not known to have been analysed. In the ...rish of Keith several chalybeate springs are found. The ...ll of Boyndie, near Banff, is also a chalybeate, which is ...en frequented, especially by the country people. A great part of the coast is extremely bold, forming in many places a stupendous front of rock, to the height of 200 or 300 feet. In the parish of Gaurie three curiosities upon the coast are exhibited to travellers: 1st, A perpendicular rock, of very great extent, full of shelves, and possessed by thousands of birds called kittywakes. These arrive in the beginning of spring, and leave it again towards the end of August, after they have brought forth their young. Some people are fond of eating the young kitties; but the shooting of them is a favourite diversion every year. The season for this is commonly the last week of July. Whither these birds go in winter is not known; most probably it is to some place on the coast of Norway. 2dly, A cave, or rather den, about fifty feet deep, sixty long, and forty broad; from which there is a subterraneous passage to the sea, about eighty yards long, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm, and occasion a smoke to ascend from the den. Hence it has got the name of Hell's Lumb, *i. e.* Hell's Chimney. 3d, Another subterraneous passage, through a peninsula of about 150 yards long from sea to sea, through which a man can with difficulty creep. At the north end of this narrow passage is a cave, about twenty feet high, thirty broad, and 150 long, containing not less than 90,000 cubic feet. The whole is supported by immense columns of rock, is exceedingly grand, and has a wonderfully fine effect after a person has crept through the narrow passage.

This county contains two royal boroughs, Banff and

Storer & Greig sculp.

ROCKS near BANFF.

London, Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, Nov.r 1.1807.

en. Banff, which is the capital of the county, is a- Boroughs.
ably situated on the side of a hill or steep declivity at Banff.
nouth of the river Doveran. According to tradition,
is founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1163. It was e-
d into a royal borough, and endowed with the same
ileges as Aberdeen, in virtue of a charter from Robert
Second, dated October 7th, 1372. It now gives the
of baron to the Ogilvie family. It has several very
built streets, and is said to be the most fashionable
n north of Aberdeen. The harbour is very bad, ow-
to the continual shifting of the sand banks at the
th of the river. Manufactories of thread, cotton, and
kings, are carried on to considerable extent; and great
ntities of salmon are annually exported. The town is
erned by a council of seventeen, including a provost
four bailies. Its annual revenue amounts to upwards
.300. It has a beautiful and elegant church, and is
ished with good seminaries for education. In its neigh-
rhood is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the
er.

Cullen was formerly a constabulary, of which the Earl Cullen.
Finlater was hereditary constable, and was at that
e known by the name of Inverculan, from its situation
he mouth of the burn of Cullan or Cullen, which, at
north end of the town, falls into the sea. The Earl of
later is hereditary preses or provost, and the govern-
nt of the town is vested, under him, in three bailies, a
asurer, dean of guild, and thirteen counsellors. With
mall exception, Lord Findlater is proprietor of the
ole town. The houses are in general mean and ill
lt, and the streets have an irregular and dirty appear-
e. Notwithstanding its situation on the sea-coast, no
sel can venture to take in or deliver a cargo for want
a harbour, which a few hundred pounds would erect,

Villages. and render tolerably secure. The want of water is also a great disadvantage to the place, there being only one good spring in the whole parish. There is a considerable manufacture of linen and damask established, about sixty years ago, by the exertions of the late Earl of Finlater. Near the town of Cullen is the foundation of an ancient castle, on a small eminence, called the Castlehill, overhanging the sea: and the ruins of a house are still shewn, where it is said Elizabeth, queen of King Robert Bruce, died.

Portsoy. Portsoy is a consider sea-port, in the parish of Fordyce, about six miles from Cullen, and seven from Banff. It is situated on a point of nd projecting into the Moray Frith, which forms a s rbour for vessels of considerable size. Besides sen ut a number of vessels to the fishing, it carries on a erable manufacture of thread and fine linens for the n and Nottingham markets.

Macduff. Macduff is also a considerable village on the coast, in the parish of Gamrie. It is the property of the Earl of Fife, by whose exertions it has attained to its present magnitude. Previous to the year 1732, it consisted of a few fishermens houses, with a small sandy creek for their boats; whereas it now consists of several well laid out streets. The harbour is one of the best in the Moray Frith. The Earl of Fife has expended upon it about L.6000. Several vessels belong to it, which are employed in the coasting trade. As it is far from the parish church, the Earl of Fife, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, has erected a chapel of ease at Macduff, and gives a salary to a clergyman settled there. On the coast of this county are also to be found a great variety of little fishing villages of trifling extent. Many sorts of fish are caught on the coast: ling, cod, tusk, haddock, besides dog, whiting, mackerel, holybut turbot, cat, and flounders of

FINDLATER CASTLE.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb. 1. 1805.

various kinds; lobsters, crabs, clams, lampits, and periwinkles. The principal market for the first four kinds is on the southern coast of Scotland. Large shoals of herrings sometimes come upon the coast; and considerable numbers of seals, porpoises, and sometimes whales and sharks, are seen. The course or current of the tides is from half tide to half tide. The only dangerous rocks are the Skairs of Caurfey. The fishers direct their course by the hills of Durn and Knockhill. Villages.

Fochabers and Keith are the only inland villages of importance. Fochabers stands, at the western extremity of the county, on the river Spey. Formerly the town was in the neighbourhood of Gordon Castle, but was lately removed about a mile south to a rising ground, and built on a neat plan, having a square in the centre, and streets entering it at right angles. The town is a borough of barony, governed by a baron bailie appointed by the Duke of Gordon, who is superior. It is very thriving, and is yearly increasing in size. Keith, or rather the New Town of Keith, was begun to be erected, in 1750, on a barren moor by the late Earl of Finlater; it is a neat and thriving manufacturing town, with weekly markets and well attended annual fairs. The parish school of Keith has been long famous as an initiating seminary for young lads intended for the university, owing to the attention of the proprietors in procuring able teachers to fill that important office. Fochabers. Keith.

Manufactures of different sorts are making some progress in this district. Independent of the linen cloth manufactured by families for their own consumption, upwards of 150,000 yards have been stamped for sale in the village of Keith only; and there are several bleachfields in the county. Besides a very great quantity of linen yarn exported over land to Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Pais- Manufactures.

Antiquities. ley, there have in seven years been shipped from Banff, Portsoy, and Macduff, 710,000 spindles of linen yarn, 507,108 pounds weight of white and coloured threads, 5755 dozen pairs of thread and worsted stockings, and 725 dozen pairs of leather shoes. The linen yarn and thread is made partly of flax imported from Holland, and partly of flax the growth of the district. It may be observed, that the spinning of linen yarn is a very miserable employment, on account of the large quantities imported from Hamburgh. There have been exported from this county, of fish, within the same period, 429,571 dried cod and ling, 366 barrels of salted cod, 15,800 dried skate, and 148,700 dried haddocks; all which are disposed of on the south-east coast of Scotland. The exports of salmon, in the same period, from that part of this coast under the jurisdiction of the customhouse of Aberdeen, but in which the fishings on the Spey are not included, have been 2630 barrels salted, and 50,905 kits of fresh salmon.

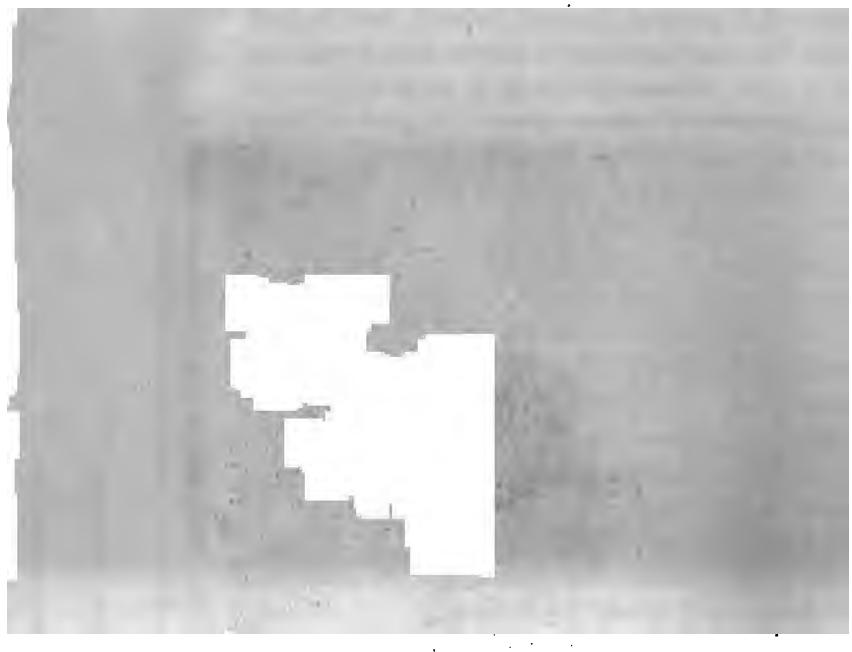
Antiquities. Some remains of antiquity worthy of notice are to be

Boyne Castle. seen in this county. Boyne Castle stands about six miles south of Cullen. It is romantically situated on a high perpendicular rock on the south side of a deep gloomy ravine or glen, through which runs the river. The banks are wooded quite to the water's edge.

This was the baronial castle of the district called the Boyne, and anciently the residence of the family of the Ogilvies, ancestors of the present proprietor Lord Finlater. The building does not appear to have been very large, nor could it ever have been long tenable against besiegers; being commanded on the south side by a hill which runs quite to its walls, looking down into it. The castle was in figure a rectangular parallelogram; its angles flanked by round towers. The grand entrance was on the south side, over a drawbridge, and through a

BOYNE CASTLE.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb.1.1804



BOYNE CASTLE.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb.ʸ 1805

gate, defended also by two round towers. It is now quite a ruin. Antiquities.

The Castle of Inchdreur, in this county, is situated at a small distance from the sea; and by the style of its architecture seems to have been built about the time of King James the Fourth or Fifth. Some towers and other buildings remain tolerably entire, which demonstrate it to be a place of considerable magnitude. Inchdreur Castle.

There is a triple fosse and rampart on the sides and top of the hill of Durn, which seem to have quite surrounded it. The highest, which includes the large plain on the top of the hill, seems to have been strong, with a stone rampart or wall, especially at the entry or most accessible part, where it joins the hill of Fordyce. It commands an extensive view of the adjacent country, and probably was used as a retreat for the people, their families, and cattle, on invasions of the Danes from the sea, or of the wild Highlanders. Near the coast are various cairns or heaps of stones, which, upon being opened, have uniformly been found to contain skeletons, stone coffins, and other memorials of the dead. In the tenth century, the Danes landed at the mouth of the burn of Cullen. King Indulfus came up, beat them, and obliged them to reembark, but was slain at the end of the engagement, in a corner of a wood, where he fell in with an unbroken party of the Danes. It is a matter of uncertainty whether the battle was fought in the parish of Fordyce or in that of Ruthven, on the west of Cullen, where remains a heap of stones called the king's cairn, in the midst of Lord Finlater's plantations, a little to the west of Cullen House; at which place, according to some, Indulfus fell. The accounts given of it by Buchannan, and Abercrombie in his Martial Atchievements, agree perfectly with the ancient situation of the country: That the king having prevented Hill of Durn.

Antiquities. the Danes from landing at the Frith of Forth, at the Tay, and Aberdeen, upon being informed that they had unexpectedly landed at Cullen, hastened forward with his army, attacked and totally routed them, and made them fly to their ships; but hearing that there still remained a small body of them together at the side of a wood, he rashly rushed forward with a handful of men and attacked them, where he fell, fighting valiantly in defence of the independence of his country.

Castle of Galvall. In the parish of Boharm are to be seen the remains of the Castle of Galvall. It appears to have been a plain structure of one hundred and nineteen by twenty-four feet within, divided by an internal wall, so as to form two halls on the ground-floor; one sixty-five, and the other fifty-four feet in length. The windows were only twenty inches wide, tho' the walls were eight feet thick, built up in frames of timber, for keeping in the fluid mortar which was poured into the dry stone-wall when raised to a certain height. The front and corners were neatly finished with freestone from the quarries of Duffus, at the distance of twenty miles, on the other side of the Spey, the nearest where such stone could have been procured. The front and gables are now entirely broken down; but within these fifty years they stood to the height of several stories. About that period some silver spoons were found among the rubbish, having the handle round and hollow like a pipe, and the concave part or shell perfectly circular. This bulky fabric, which in the eastern front had lower external accommodations, in the year 1200 was denominated *Castellum de Buchann*. It then belonged to the Freskyns of Duffus, by whom it was no doubt built.

Balveny Castle. In the parish of Mortlich, on the banks of Fiddich, are the magnificent ruins of Balveny Castle. Tradition calls the oldest part of it a Pictish tower. In days of old it successively owned as its masters the Cummings, the Doug-

lasses, and the Stuarts; and after them, passing thro' several other families in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it became the property of Duff of Bracco, about the year 1687, and is now the property of the Earl of Fife. In the 1446, there was a Lord Balveny of the name of Douglas. In the front, and over its high and massy gate, which still remains, is a motto of the Stuarts Earls of Athol, descriptive of the savage valour and unhappy circumstances of the times: "Furth Fortvin and fill thi Fattris." The Castle of Auchindune, in the same neighbourhood, built on a green conical mount over the Fiddich, is also worthy of notice, as exhibiting some specimens of excellent workmanship in Gothic architecture. Another old building, of inferior note, is to be seen at Edinglassie. In 1690, the year of the engagement on the haughs of Cromdale, some of the Highland clans, on their march from Strathspey, through Mortlich to Strathbogie, and in a connection with the public dissensions of the day, burnt this house; for which the laird, whose name was Gordon, took his opportunity of revenge in their return, a few weeks after, by seizing eighteen of them at random, and hanging them all on the trees of his garden. Antiquities.

Lastly, it may be remarked, that in the parish of St Fergus, which, though attached to this county, as already mentioned, lies on the eastern coast of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, are the ruins of the Castle of Inverrugie, the ancient seat of the Earls Marischal. Here the Ugie forms a semicircle before the castle, and the area of this semicircle is terminated by Mount Pleasant, a steep rising ground on the opposite side of the river. The castle is now in ruins, but the two courts are almost entire; part of them serves as a granary, and part is used as a brewery for porter and beer. Within a few paces of the wall of the north court are the remains of an ice-house, which perhaps was the Inverrugie Castle.

Antiquities. first in this country. On an eminence, north-west from the castle, there is an artificial moat, where it is probable the ancient proprietors held their courts for the distribution of justice. This continued to be the residence of the proprietors until the attainder of the Earl Marischal, who unfortunately engaged in the rebellion 1715. Here was born the celebrated Field Marshal Keith, brother to George last Earl Marischal. As appears from the parish register, he was baptised 16th June 1696, by the names of James Francis Edward. He accompanied his br[illegible]r Earl Marischal to the battle of Dunblane or Sherriff Muir, and afterwards went abroad to seek preferment at the Spanish court; but not finding a quick promotion there, he entered into the Russian service, and was by Peter the Great promoted to the rank of a general officer. He afterwards entered into the service of the Great Frederick, king of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of field-marshal. He commanded the king's armies sometimes alone, and at other times along with his Majesty, until the fatal battle of Hochkirchen, on the 14th October 1758. The field-marshal, returning from a separate command, found that the king had encamped in a very improper place, and instantly told his Majesty that Daun would surprise them that night. His prediction proved too true; and the field-marshal, making a glorious defence, was unfortunately killed. He was buried in the church-yard of Hochkirchen; but the King of Prussia had his corpse taken up, and sent to Berlin, where he was again interred with the greatest military honours.

Duff House. There are some magnificent mansions in this county. Duff House, the principal seat of the Earl of Fife, and the beautiful scenery of its park, are well known. The house is a large quadrangular building, planned and executed by the late celebrated Mr Adam. The architecture is su-

perb. The original plan, which is truly magnificent, may be seen in Wolf's Vitruvius. Duff House contains several very elegant apartments, in which is a great profusion of paintings, chiefly portraits. Among these are, Frances Duchess of Richmond, a full length, in black, painted in 1663 by Vandyke; fine heads of Charles the First and his Queen; a head of Duff of Corfindac. There are likewise a few paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds and other eminent masters. Country Seats.

The library is a spacious room, nearly seventy feet in length, and extending the whole breadth of the building. The books are numerous and well selected. In a small apartment adjoining, is a cabinet containing an extensive collection of Roman and British coins, medals, &c.

Lord Fife's park and surrounding plantations measure fourteen miles in circumference. The park is bounded by the two bridges of Banff and Alva, and contains within its circuit a part of two counties and four parishes. The pleasure grounds are laid out with much taste and elegance. The walks are of great extent and variety; some, winding beautifully along the banks of the Doveran, and others leading off, in different directions, to wide and distant plantations. About three miles from the house, where the river is considerably narrowed by the lofty and impending craigs of Alva, a majestic arch is thrown across, which is highly picturesque. On a mount in the park formerly stood a chapel belonging to a convent of Carmelites, and around was ground consecrated as a burying place. Here many bones of the dead were found, and by the care of Lord Fife deposited in a large urn, elevated on a pedestal near the mount. In the same ground, on an eminence overhanging the river, his Lordship has built an elegant mausoleum. It is of Gothic architecture, surrounded with shrubbery,

Country Seats.

The cypress, and the yew's funeral shade,

and forms a striking ornament to the park. The windows are of painted glass, in casements of stone; and in front are placed two beautiful figures in statuary, emblematical of Faith and Hope.

Among the monuments in the mausoleum, is one of curious sculpture and great antiquity, sacred to the memory of John Duff of Waldoval, an ancestor of Lord Fife. It was brought thither a few years ago, together with the ashes of the deceased, from the family burying place in the aisle of Cullen. In this monument is rudely sculptured the figure of a warrior in a full coat of armour, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Johannes Duf de Waldaval. et Baldavi, Obiit 2 Julii 1404," &c.

Castle of Banff.

What is now called the Castle of Banff is a plain modern building, belonging to the Earl of Finlater. Its situation is uncommonly pleasing and romantic; and few dwellings can boast of a greater variety of charming prospects. In the castle are some good paintings and prints, particularly a picture of the celebrated Jameson by his own hand. He is represented sitting in his painting chamber, with his hat on and his pallet before him. On the walls of his room seem carelessly to be hung several productions of his various pencil. In a small adjoining house the father of Archbishop Sharp resided; and it is probable that here that ambitious prelate was born.

Cullen.

At Cullen is the principal seat of the Earl of Finlater. This family, within the last fifty years, has planted about 8000 Scottish acres, or at least 32,000,000 of trees. The house is founded on a rock, about fifty feet perpendicular above the burn of Cullen, over which there is an excellent stone bridge of one arch, eighty-four feet wide and sixty-four feet high, making an easy communication with

the parks and woods, where the ground admits of endless beauty and variety. The situation of the house is romantic and pleasant, having a beautiful prospect towards the south, and a fine view of the Moray Frith to the north. Country Seats.

On the bank of the Spey, near Fochabers, stands Gordon Castle, a building of great extent and magnificence. It is surrounded by beautiful plantations. Gordon Castle.

The most remarkable pictures are, a full length of James the Sixth, by Mytens. At the time of the revolution the mob had taken it out of Holyroodhouse, and were kicking it about the streets, when the chancellor, the Earl of Finlater, happening to pass by, redeemed it out of their hands. A portrait of James Duke of Hamilton, beheaded in 1649, in a large black cloak with a star, by Vandyke; a half-length of his brother, by the same, killed at the battle of Worcester; William Duke of Hamilton, president of the revolution-parliament, by Kneller; old Lord Banff, aged ninety, with a long white square beard, who is said to have incurred the censure of the church at that age for his gallantries. Paintings.

On the highway between Fochabers and the Spey is the gate which leads to Gordon Castle, consisting of a lofty arch, elegantly finished, between two domes. It is embellished by a handsome battlement within the gate. The road winds about a mile through a green parterre skirted with flowering shrubbery and groups of tall spreading trees, till it is lost in an oval before the front of the castle. There is, besides this, another approach from the east, sweeping for several miles through the varied scenery of the park, enlivened by different pleasant views of the country around the river and the ocean, till it also terminates at the great door of this princely mansion. The castle stands on a low flat, at some distance from the Moray Frith, from which the ground gradually ascends; but

Gordon Castle.

it possesses a much finer view than might be supposed possible in such a situation, commanding the whole plain with all its wood, and a variety of reaches of the river glittering onwards to the sea; comprehending also the town and shipping of Gairmouth, and a large handsome edifice that terminates the plain on the shore, the hall and other buildings for the accommodation of the salmon fishery.

The castle was originally built by George second Earl of Huntly, and altered and enlarged in every succeeding age. It has of late been almost built of new by the present duke in all the elegant magnificence of modern architecture; it extends in front to the length of 568 feet from east to west; being, however, of different depth, the breaks make a variety of light and shade, which takes off the appearance of excess in uniformity. The body of the building is of four stories, and in its southern front stands the tower, entire, of the original castle, by much ingenuity making a part of the modern palace, and rising many feet above it. The wings are magnificent pavilions of two lofty stories, connected by galleries of two lower stories; and beyond the pavilions buildings are extended equally to either hand, of one floor and an attic story. The whole of this vast edifice, externally, is of white hard freestone, smoothly cut in the most elegant manner, and finished all around, like the gate, by a rich cornice and a handsome battlement.

The hall of this magnificent structure is embellished by a copy of the Apollo Belvidore, and of the Venus de Medicis, beautifully executed of statuary marble by Harwood. Here, also, by the same ingenious statuary, are busts of Homer, Caracalla, M. Aurelius, Faustina, and a Vestal. At the bottom of the great stair are busts also of Julius Cæsar, Cicero, and Seneca, all raised on elegant pedestals of Sienna marble. With these last stands a bust of Cosmo, the third duke of Tuscany, a connection of the

family of Gordon, on an elevated pedestal of painted timber. Gordon Castle.

The first floor contains the dining-room, drawing-room, breakfast-room, the bed-chamber of state with its dressing-room, and several other elegant apartments. All the rooms are judiciously proportioned, sumptuously finished, and the distribution of light managed to the greatest advantage. The side-board is within the recess of the dining-room, separated by lofty Corinthian columns of scagliola, in imitation of Verd antique marble. In this room are copies, by Angelica Kauffman, of Venus and Adonis, and of Danae, by Titian; of Abraham and Hagar, of Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, by Guercino; of Dido and St Cecilia, by Dominichino; besides several portraits. In the drawing-room is a portrait of the Duke by Raeburn, and of the Duchess by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some beautiful screens done by the young ladies. In the breakfast-room is a copy, by Angelica Kauffman, of the celebrated St Peter and St Paul, the masterpiece of Guido Rheni, esteemed the most valuable in the Lampiori palace at Bologna, and one of the best paintings in the world. Ten thousand sequins, it is said, had been offered for it. Various other paintings adorn this magnificent apartment.

The upper stories are occupied by bed-chambers, except the library in the third, and the music-room in the fourth floor, both directly over the dining-room, and of its dimensions. In all these numerous apartments are valuable paintings, many of them family portraits, descriptive of the dresses of their respective times; some fine hunting and pastoral pieces by Rosa de Tivoli, beautiful ruins, and a curious caricature group of Scottish and English travellers, acquainted with the duke, who happened to meet at Florence.

Gordon Castle. Library. The library contains several thousand volumes, and is well furnished with geographical and astronomical instruments. There is a folio manuscript of the Vulgate Bible, and two manuscript missals, elegantly illuminated. There is also a very clean manuscript of Bernard Gordon's Lilium Medicinæ, mentioning at the end the copiers and the year, 1319.

Scenery. From the flat on which Gordon Castle stands, the ground immediately rises towards the east, about twenty feet in height. A second flat of considerable extent succeeds, which terminates on the side of a considerable mountain. The house, standing at the bottom near the river, may be considered as placed on the side of a great park containing ten or twelve square miles. The wood, without the appearance of design, is disposed upon the plain in a variety of pleasing forms; and on the side of the mountain above, it exhibits a boundless forest, affording coverts for vast numbers of mountain deer, and containing in its skirts an ample inclosure stocked with fallow-deer. These ornamented grounds spread far and wide, and include the village of Fochabers.

Forglen, also, the seat of Lord Banff, stands on the banks of Doveran, in a most beautiful and romantic situation, surrounded by extensive plantations: and Carnousie, the house of Colonel Duff, is an elegant mansion.

Population. The state of the population of the county will appear from the following Table.

rishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other persons.	Total of Persons
dour .	1010	920	375	440	334	39	4	815
. . . .	1161	1070	483	574	885	164	8	1057
f	3000	3510	1541	2030	616	429	2526	3571
e	1710	1919	801	1001	320	260	1222	1802
iphnie .	953	630	280	309	567	10	12	589
adie . .	994	1260	514	608	206	203	713	1122
en . . .	900	1214	469	607	168	481	427	1076
rach, } iff div. }	—	—	220	236	94	15	348	456
kford . .	940	752	293	317	329	31	250	610
lyce . .	3212	3425	1182	1565	866	860	1021	2747
glen . .	607	600	282	323	439	113	53	605
nrie . . .	2083	3000	1377	1675	845	809	1398	3052
tley, } nff div. }	—	—	240	274	163	9	337	514
nge . . .	1797	1572	730	799	460	156	913	1529
ravon .	2464	2244	957	1150	1461	67	579	2107
rkeithnes	571	460	234	269	208	25	270	503
th . . .	2683	3057	1372	1912	495	435	2354	3284
kmichael	1288	1276	604	728	172	58	1102	1332
rnoch . .	1894	1960	779	908	1020	93	574	1687
rtlich . .	2374	1918	862	1014	420	110	332	1876
lequhill .	666	517	242	268	132	27	351	510
thven . .	2898	3524	1765	2136	530	255	3116	3901
thiemay .	1190	1125	465	596	442	241	378	1061
of Banff	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total . .	36521	38487	16067	19740	11177	4890	18288	35807

Ferguson. It is worthy of being remembered, that the celebrated James Ferguson, the astronomer, was a native of this county. He was born near Keith, a little village in Banffshire, of parents in the lowest rank of life. His father taught his children to read and write; but before beginning to teach James his letters, was agreeably surprised to find that he had learned to read by merely listening to his brothers. He then gave him further instructions, and put him *three months* to the grammar school of Keith, all the education he ever received.

"My taste for mechanics (says he) arose from an odd accident. When about seven or eight years of age, part of the roof of the house being decayed, my father, desirous of mending it, applied a prop and lever to an upright spar to raise it to its former situation, and, to my great astonishment I saw him, without considering the reason, lift up the ponderous roof as if it had been a small weight. I attributed this, at first, to a degree of strength that excited my terror as well as wonder; but thinking further of the matter, I recollected that he had applied his strength to the end of the lever which was farthest from the prop; and finding, by inquiry, that this was the means whereby the seeming miracle was effected, I began making levers."

In the same way he discovered the axis *in peritrochio*, and made drawings of these machines, which were now, he conceived, invented for the first time, but was much surprised to find them already known. Being then put to the employment of a shepherd, he amused himself in the night with viewing the stars, and in the daytime with making models of mills, spinning wheels, and other things which he happened to see. A farmer whom he served next was so indulgent as often to take the thrashing flail out of his hands and work himself, in order to allow him

leisure for his ingenious operations. He then spent some time in the family of Mr Grant of Auchoyneny, and received a great deal of instruction from Mr Cantley, his butler, who, like himself, was a self-taught genius, and to whom he was so much attached, that on his leaving the family young Ferguson could not be prevailed upon to stay any longer. Ferguson.

The following is an account of his next achievement: "He had made me a present of Gordon's Geographical Grammar, which to me at that time was a great treasure. There is no figure of the globe in it, although it contains a tolerable description of the globes and their uses. From this description I made a globe in three weeks, at my father's, having turned the ball thereof out of a piece of wood; which ball I covered with paper, and delineated a map of the world upon it; made the meridian ring and horizon of wood; covered them with paper and graduated them, and was happy to find that by my globe (which was the first I ever saw) I could solve the problems. But this was not likely to afford me bread, and I could not think of staying with my father, who I knew full well could not maintain me in that way, as it would be of no service to him, and he had, without my assistance, hands sufficient for all his work."

He next spent a year with a miller, where he hoped to have enjoyed a good deal of leisure time, but was kept constantly at work, and got nothing to eat but a little oatmeal and water. As soon as he had recovered from the weak state to which this regimen reduced him, he went to a Dr Young, who promised to teach him surgery; but, instead of that, made him work so hard, that in three months he was almost disabled, and it required a long stay at his father's to recruit him. During his convalescence he amused himself with clock and watch making; and as

Ferguson. soon as he was able to go abroad, carried his globe, clock, and some maps, to Sir James Dunbar of Durn, who he had heard was "a very good-natured, friendly, inquisitive gentleman." Sir James received him with great kindness, and made him take up his residence in his house. As he discovered a talent for portrait painting, Lady Dipple, sister to Sir James, carried him to Edinburgh, and procured him employment among her friends. "Thus," says he, "a business was providentially put into my hands, which I followed for six-and-twenty years." He acknowledges, however, that he never strove to excel in it, because his mind was "always pursuing things more agreeable." After a fruitless attempt to become a medical practitioner, he returned to his astronomical studies. While residing at Inverness, partly from recollection, and partly from immediate observation, he contrived his "Astronomical Rotula," and shewed it to the Reverend Mr M'Bean, one of the ministers of Inverness. This gentleman advised him to write to Mr M'Laurin, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, who approved of it so highly as to procure a handsome subscription for its publication. The author then returned to Edinburgh, and was received in a very friendly manner by Mr M'Laurin. Having seen an orrery in the possession of that celebrated mathematician, Mr Ferguson, of himself, discovered the machinery by which it was moved, and made one, which he showed to Mr M'Laurin, "who commended it in presence of a great many young gentlemen who attended his lectures. He desired me to read them a lecture on it, which I did without hesitation, seeing I had no reason to be afraid of speaking before a great and good man who was my friend."

He went soon after to London, with a recommendation to Mr Poyntz, who had been preceptor to the Duke of

Cumberland, and of whom he speaks in the highest terms. This gentleman had a mathematical school in view for him, and wrote to an eminent professor of the science, requesting him to take Mr Ferguson into his house, and give him the necessary instructions: but this plan failed, because Ferguson had not the means of supporting his wife in the meantime, he having been married in 1739, and because it was necessary that the master of the school alluded to should be a bachelor. He had, therefore, recourse again to drawing pictures. His next adventure we shall give in his own words. Ferguson.

"Soon afterwards it appeared to me, that although the moon goes round the earth, and that the sun is far on the outside of the moon's orbit, yet the moon's motion must be in a line that is always concave towards the sun; and upon making a delineation representing her absolute path in the heavens I found it to be really so. I then made a simple machine for delineating both her path and the earth's on a long paper laid on the floor. I carried the machine and delineation to the late Martin Folkes, Esq. president of the Royal Society, on a Thursday afternoon. He expressed great satisfaction at seeing it, as it was a new discovery, and took me with him that evening to the Royal Society, where I shewed the delineation and the method of doing it.

"In the year 1747 I published a dissertation on the phenomena of the harvest moon, with the description of a new orrery, in which there are only four wheels; but having never had a grammatical education, nor time to study the rules of just composition, I acknowledge that I was afraid to put it to the press, and for the same cause I ought to have the same fears still: but having the pleasure to find that this my first work was not ill received, I was emboldened to go on in publishing my Astronomy,

Ferguson. Mechanical Lectures, Tables, and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences, the Young Gentleman and Lady's Astronomy, a Small Treatise on Electricity, and my Select Mechanical Exercises.

"In the year 1748 I ventured to read lectures on the eclipse of the sun that fell on the 14th of July in that year. Afterwards I began to read astronomical lectures on an orrery which I made, and of which the figures of all the wheel-work are contained in the sixth and seventh plates of my Mechanical Exercises. I next began to make apparatus for other parts of experimental philosophy, buying from others what I could not make for myself, till I brought it to its present state. I then entirely left off drawing pictures, and employed myself on the much pleasanter business of reading lectures on mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, electricity, and astronomy; in all which my encouragement has been greater than I could have expected." He concludes, "It is now thirty years since I came to London; and during all that time I have met with the highest instances of friendship from all ranks of people, both in town and country, which I do here acknowledge with the utmost respect and gratitude; and particularly the goodness of our present gracious sovereign, who out of his privy purse allows me L.50 a-year, which is regularly paid without any deduction."

Ferguson died within four years after writing the account of himself from which we have given these quotations. He is represented as having been through life a man of great mildness and simplicity of manners, of a religious temper, and a blameless character. The most striking peculiarity attending his talents is his capacity for communication, or the perspicuous manner in which knowledge is conveyed by his writings. Independent of the discoveries which he made, his labours were of great

utility, by rendering mechanical science level to every capacity, in consequence of illustrating it in a manner extremely easy to be understood. Hence his Lectures have always been a most popular work. Having acquired the elements of science by solitary industry, and consequently by long continued reflection, and in opposition to many difficulties, he was enabled to discern more clearly the progress of the human mind in acquiring knowledge than is usually done by those who receive science, at a cheaper rate, from the instructions of others. Hence he knew better the steps which it was necessary to follow, and the language which must be used to convey information. Being a lover of science for its own sake, and superior to ostentation, his style also possesses that simplicity which is necessary for conveying truth with perspicuity and precision. Ferguson.

The parish of Mortlich claims a relation to two Scottish songs, "Roy's Wife of Aldevalloch," and "Tibbie Fowler in the Glen." The Braes or Glacks of Balloch is a narrow pass in this parish. Tibbie Fowler is said to have lived in the Braes of Auchindown. Popular songs.

In this county, although the great body of the people are presbyterians of the church of Scotland, yet a very considerable number adhere to the forms of the church of England, or are what is here called episcopalians. There are also still a number of papists scattered over this part of the country, but their number is not great. They have priests and places of worship of their own.

Before concluding, it is proper to remark, to the honour of the great proprietors of land in this county, that of late years they have feued out, or granted to perpetuity, a greater number of small portions of land to individuals, for building and improvement, than has been done in any county beyond the Grampians. The importance and value of their

conduct in this respect, in point of humanity, and of enlightened and patriotic policy, will be afterwards noticed when we come to consider the present state and future prospects of the Scottish Highlands in general.

ELGIN, OR MORAYSHIRE.

Boundaries and face of the country.

THE county of Elgin, or Moray Proper, forms the middle or principal district of the ancient county of Moray. Its boundaries, excepting along the shores of the Moray Frith, have not been determined by natural limits; as in the upper part of the country it is intersected in many places by districts belonging to the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Banff. In general, however, its form resembles that of the county of Banff. It rests upon a northern exposure; its upper part towards the south consists of a portion of that very mountainous region which forms the head of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Perthshire, and which gives rise to all the great rivers in the north of Scotland. As it descends on the north towards the Moray Frith, the country becomes more low and valuable. In general, it may be described as bounded, therefore, on the north, by that branch of the German ocean called the Moray Frith; on the east and south-east by Banffshire; on the south-west by Inverness-shire; and on the west by the counties of Inverness and Nairn. It extends about forty-two miles in length, and its average breadth is about twenty. Of this extent there are more than 200 square miles, denominated the Lowlands

DESKFORD CASTLE

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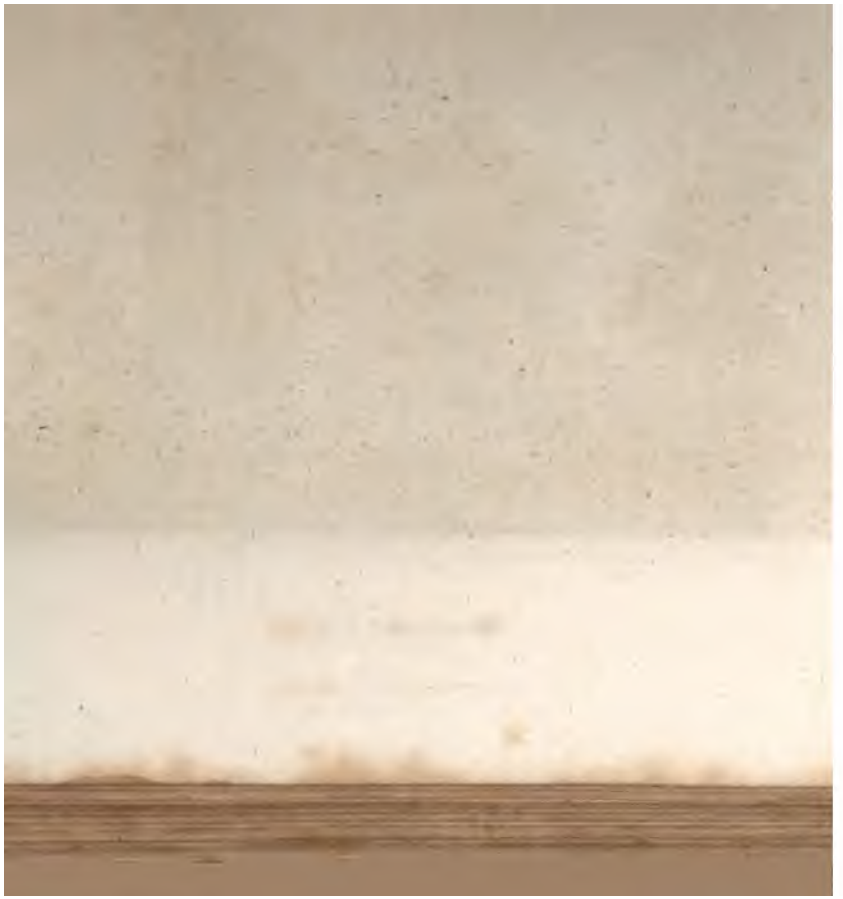


of Moray, lying between the Frith and a chain of hills which stretch in a direction nearly parallel thereto, at the distance of about eight miles from the shore. This may be described as a champaign country, though diversified by many gentle rising grounds; which being all either covered with trees, or cultivated by the plough, form a landscape in general greatly superior in beauty, fertility, and riches, to any northward of the Grampian mountains. The remainder of this district, about 600 square miles in extent, must be regarded as a hilly country, divided into numerous fertile valleys along the banks of the different streams of water, which all terminate in the Spey, Lossy, or Findhorn; the only rivers in this district which discharge themselves into the sea. The uppermost part of the district, called Brae Moray, is occupied by extensive forests. Waters.

Of the waters of this county it may be observed, that the Findhorn rises in the hills of Strathspey, Herrick, and Strathearn, in the county of Inverness; and after traversing near fifty miles, in a north-easterly course, through the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin, falls into the Frith at the harbour of Findhorn, about five miles north of the town of Forres. Findhorn.

The river Lossy has its source in the hills between Dollas and Strathspey in this district; and running north-easterly about twenty miles, falls into the Frith at the port of Lossiemouth, situated about six miles north from Elgin. Lossy.

The Spey has already been mentioned as rising in the hills between Lochaber and Badenoch in Inverness-shire; and that it terminates its course at the village of Gairmouth, at the north-eastern extremity of this county. During the last thirty miles of its course, it is a great and rapid torrent; but in the country of Strathspey this Spey.

Waters. river, with all its branches, flows through channels nearly level; from which in many seasons, towards the evenings of sultry days in August, a most pernicious mildew appears to arise, which, confined by the overhanging hills, pours over the low grounds, and settling on the unripe corn blasts the milky substance of the ear, and sometimes destroys in one night the expectation of the most promising crop, and which can alone be saved either by a brisk wind or a heavy rain clearing off this clammy vapour before its poison is fixed [illegible]e stem, and rendered fatal by the power of the next da[illegible]s sun.

Though none of these [illegible]ivers are navigable, the Spey and Findhorn are notwit[illegible]standing of great consequence to the country, on ac[illegible]t of the salmon fishings: and the timber from the fores[illegible] Strathspey is floated down the first of these rivers to Gar[illegible]mouth.

Lakes. There are several lakes in this district, of which Loch Spynie is the only one of importance. It is three miles long and one broad, and appears to have been formerly a frith or bay of the sea, though it is now shut up at the east and west ends by a long extent of valuable land. Accordingly the land between the lake and the sea still retains the name of Ross Isle; and many beds of sea shells, particularly oysters, are found on the banks of the lake several feet below the surface of the earth. It abounds with pike and perch, and is frequented by swans. It has lately been drained to a considerable depth; but it is still far from being reduced to the smallest possible extent.

The Loch of Cots is in the same neighbourhood, and was originally a part of the sea, being described as a bay in the Cartulary of Moray, in the thirteenth century. Loch Nabee, which is at no great distance from these, is about three miles in circumference, and is in the middle of

what was formerly a barren heath, but which Lord Fife has covered with plantations. Soil and Climate.

The bay of Findhorn contains about 1000 acres of a stiff clay soil, which is only covered by the flux of the tide, as a bar of sand crosses the mouth of the river, and prevents all violence of surge. It has been proposed, by embanking, to gain, or perhaps rather to recover, this land from the sea; for it is to be observed, that the sea has at different periods produced great devastation upon this coast, particularly by the production of that extensive sandy desert called the Mavistone Sandhills, in the parishes of Kinloss, Dyke, and Auldearn, around the mouth of the river Findhorn. Boethius represents these as produced by the same inundation of the sea which swept away the princely estate of Earl Godwin in Kent in 1100, and left the Godwin Sands in its room. Since the original devastation the sea appears to have been considerably encroaching upon this coast, or at least the evil has been extended by the blowing of the sand hills. These were piled up in three great hills below Mavistone, in Auldearn parish; and from this great reservoir the sand has been drifted gradually towards the north-east. In this way the populous and fertile barony of Culbin, which was once called the granary of Moray, was ruined within these hundred years, by being entirely covered with drifted sand. Another effect of the blowing of the sand is the change made about 120 years ago in the bed and mouth of the river, which has occasioned the removal of the town and harbour of Findhorn at least three quarters of a mile down the frith; and where the ancient town of Findhorn stood, nothing appears but sand and benty grass, scarcely affording a meagre pasture to a few sheep. Mavistone Sandhills.

The district called the Lowlands of Moray participates in general of the fair weather which prevails over

Soil and Climate.

the whole extent of the eastern coast of the kingdom. It is in this respect, moreover, favoured by a peculiarity of situation, being a level country lying between the mountains of Sutherland, and those in the highlands of Banff and Aberdeen. The clouds are borne aloft by the winds from the one chain of mountains to the other, and pass over the subjacent plain, which affords no object high enough either to attract or impede their course. This also, together with its vicinity to the sea, may account for the falls of snow being less frequent, and of shorter continuance, than in the mountainous parts of the country: insomuch that the operations of agriculture are comparatively but little interrupted by the inclemency of the weather; and the harvests are only accounted precarious, from the effects of the winds, there being scarcely an instance, between the years 1744 and 1782, in which any considerable damage was occasioned by the rains; and in the warm season the heat is always moderated by a gentle breeze, which rises about noon from the sea. The most uncomfortable weather is towards the end of spring, when a frosty east wind often sets in for weeks together, which, in this country, where there are few hedges or inclosures, is greatly prejudicial to vegetation. The harvest here usually comes on in the end of August or beginning of September. In the hilly part of this district, however, the seasons are considerably later, and the harvests more precarious. The operations of husbandry are long suspended in winter by frost and snow, which often encroach far upon the spring; while frequent rains, or damp foggy weather, in the autumnal months, retard the harvests, and often injure the crop.

The soil of a great proportion of the Lowlands of Moray is a rich deep clay, which under proper management would be equal in fertility to the similar soil of the Carse

of Gowrie. A considerable portion of the soil of this county is a deep black loam, and the remainder may be considered as light and sandy, extremely well adapted to the Norfolk system of husbandry. The soil of the low grounds in the valleys of the hilly districts has been principally formed by the washings of the streams, and which more or less participates of the qualities of the different soils of the low lands, the clay being made much more friable by a mixture of earth and sand. The loam often, from similar mixtures, is of a reddish colour, and the sandy soil is greatly mixed with gravel and large pebbles, which in many places abound. In that part of the country where cultivation has taken place on the sides of the hills, above the reach of the streams, the soil may be described as of a moorish quality, more or less blended with moss. Soil and Climate.

In this county there are six proprietors who possess from L.2000 to L.6000 Sterling of yearly rent each; ten proprietors possess from L.500 to L.1500 yearly rent; the remainder of the territory is shared amongst proprietors possessing from L.50 to L.400 a-year—amounting in all to about L.30,000 Sterling, exclusive of woods, which may be nearly L.1800, and salmon fishings, which may amount to L.3000 Sterling a-year. Of the great proprietors, only one or two reside in the county; a small proportion, therefore, of the annual revenue arising from the lands is expended there. This tends to relax the connection, and to diminish the intercourse, between the landlord and tenant, which is not favourable to improvement. Division of property.

The farms accounted here the most extensive contain from a hundred to a hundred and fifty acres of arable land. The farms in general, however, contain only from thirty to fifty arable acres; and possessions occupied by the poorer people, particularly in the hilly and more re- Agriculture.

Agriculture. mote parts of the country, extend only from five to about fifteen or twenty acres. In Strathspey the farms have been for a long tract of time much more extensive than in the low country, owing to the circumstance of their having been formerly wadsetted, or pledged for debts, by the family of Grant; and though the wadsets are redeemed, yet the farms continue to be possessed by the representatives of the ancient possessors.

The old mode of cultivation here was no less barbarous than in other parts of the country, till about the year 1768, when the Earl of Fife, in order to promote the improvement of the country, began to grant leases to particular substantial and intelligent farmers, of lands formerly occupied by four or five tenants. This example was rapidly followed by the other proprietors; and the system of agriculture, and the appearance of the low country, are now infinitely improved; the ridges being straightened, the fields better drained, and in general properly laid out by ditches and earthen fences, solely at the expence of the tenant, but still susceptible of greater improvements. In Strathspey very great exertions in agriculture have in late years been made.

Crops reared. In the lower part of the county wheat is cultivated, and over the whole county the other usual crops are reared, of oats, barley, peas and beans, potatoes, turnip, and artificial grasses. There is no fixed or steady rotation known; but in all the large farms some proportion is annually fallowed, some laid down with turnips and other green crops, and the whole grass, amounting generally to a third or fourth part, consists of sown clovers, rye grass, and rib grass. In Strathspey one-half of the arable land is usually under oats. Of the remaining half a considerable part is under sown grass, and the remainder in beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes. Much lime has here been

manufactured and applied. On the coast, lime is sometimes imported from England or the Frith of Forth. Agriculture.

The farm-houses in the lower district have a very respectable appearance when the farms are of tolerable extent; but the dwellings of the poorer tenants and labourers are still mean. In the hilly part of the country, between the Lowlands of Moray and Strathspey, particularly in the parishes of Dallas, Knockandow, and Edinkeillie, the habitations of the tenants are in general very poor; the side walls being built of turf, and the roof covered with the same materials. The farm-servants are generally maintained in the family; the ordinary breakfast being porridge made of oatmeal, which is ate warm with milk or small beer; for dinner, a kind of flummery called *sowens*, made from the bran of oatmeal, ate generally with milk; and for supper, greens or cabbage, either cut small or mashed, and afterwards boiled, with an addition of oatmeal and salt; and at each meal there is an addition of bread, made from a mixture of oats, bear, and peas-meal. On Sundays and other holidays the dinner is broth, made of pot-barley with greens or roots and butchers meat. Houses and ordinary food.

In the lower part of the county, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Finlater, and other proprietors, have formed plantations to so great an extent, that almost every part of the territory that is inaccessible to the plough has been covered with different sorts of forest trees. Of natural wood there is not much to be found in the low country, excepting one considerable tract of copsewood-oak upon an estate belonging to the Earl of Fife near Elgin, which is at present in a thriving state, being well fenced and properly protected. Plantations

In Strathspey there are very extensive forests of Scottish fir on the estates of Grant of Rothiemurchus, the Duke of

Forests. Gordon, and Sir James Grant. The first attempt to convert these forests into any commercial purpose was made by the York Buildings Company, about the year 1724, who erected an iron-foundery at Coutnacoil, part of Sir James Grant's estate, in the parish of Abernethy; which, however, was only supported for a short time. Aaron Hill the poet was employed as the clerk to the establishment, who first taught the inhabitants of the country to bind the timber into rafts, composed of fifty or sixty spars, on which also a quantity of deals and other timber are laid, and the whole navigated by woodmen down the river to Gairmouth; from whence the men returned on foot, carrying on their shoulders the ropes and iron hooks requisite for keeping the rafts together.

Thereafter the forests remained entire (merely accommodating the domestic purposes of the country) till about the year 1784, when a company of merchants from Yorkshire contracted with the Duke of Gordon for all the marketable timber in the forest of Glenmore, to be felled within the space of twenty-six years, at the sum of L.10,000. The forest afforded masts for vessels of great burden, and even for the royal navy. It would perhaps have been impracticable to carry them into the river, but for an expedient of some ingenuity, which has been devised and made effectual at a considerable expence. The tallest and most valuable trees stood on the borders of a lake in the forest, distant from the river more than four miles, into which it discharged itself by a small brook, to which the heavy timber was floated on the lake, where a dam and sluices are constructed to form at pleasure an artificial flood; by which means the timber was conducted into the river, along the course of the brook, which has been straightened and deepened for the purpose.

When the timber from this and the other forests in

Strathspey arrives at Gairmouth, after supplying a great extent of country, it has of late been exported, in considerable quantities, to other markets, both in Scotland and England. Forests.

This company has also formed a dockyard, and built several vessels, some of them of 400 and 500 tons burden, entirely of this timber. It is well worthy of remark, that before the commissioners of the navy purchased any of this wood, they tried several experiments in order to ascertain the quality, and it was at last found equal, if not superior, to any imported from the Baltic.

The forests of natural Scottish fir, in this part of the district, contain nearly 20,000 acres.

Freestone and gray slate are found in this county; the former in great abundance. Limestone is also found in a variety of quarters. In the district of Rothiemurchus is a vast mountain of limestone, which is calcined with wood, and much used for manure. On the side of a hill near the church of Rothes is a quantity of fine agate, of elegant red and white colours; it is very hard, heavy, of a smooth uniform texture, and of considerable brightness, in which the red is remarkably clear, and finely shaded through the stone. Mr Williams, the mineralogist, says it is the largest and most beautiful agate rock he ever saw, and is so fine and hard as to be capable of the highest lustre in polishing. In the parish of Duthil are several mineral springs, celebrated for their efficacy in urinary complaints, supposed to resemble the Seltzer waters in containing fixed air. Minerals.

This county contains two royal boroughs, Elgin and Forres. Elgin, the county town, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the small river Lossie, about two miles above its influx into the German ocean. Elgin is supposed to derive its name and origin from Helgy, general of the Royal boroughs. Elgin.

Elgin. army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who about 927 conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray. It is said that he built a town in the southern part of Moray, which it is probable was Elgin; particularly as it is situated to the south of Duffeyrus, or the borough in Duffus, where the Norwegians had a harbour for their shipping. Many Norwegian princes were also named Helgy, and the inscription upon the town-seal is, "*S. commune Civitatis de Helgyn*," engraved in Saxon characters. At what particular period Elgin was erected into a royal borough does not appear. The first charter in the archives of the town is from Alexander the Second, *anno* 1234, who grants to the burgesses of Elgin a guild of merchants, with as extensive privileges as any other borough enjoys in Scotland.

It was the policy of the sovereign, in the middle ages, to give great privileges and immunities to the towns, for the purpose of balancing the dangerous power which had been acquired by the nobles; but when the regal government became at any time feeble, these towns, unequal to their own protection, placed themselves under the shelter of the most powerful lord in their neighbourhood. Thus the town of Elgin found it necessary, at various periods between the years 1389 and 1452, to accept of many charters of protection, and discharges of taxes, from the Earl of Moray, who held it in some species of vassalage. At last, Charles the First, in 1632, established and confirmed all the grants of his royal predecessors in favour of the borough; and the set or form of its government was ratified by the convention of boroughs in 1706.

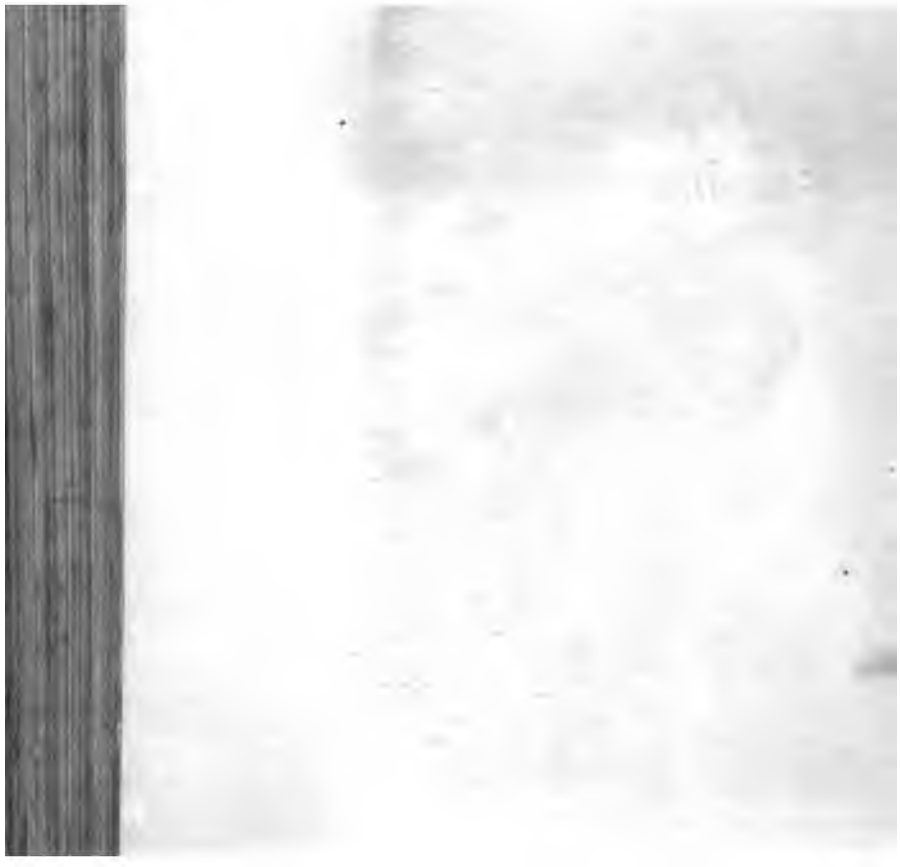
Lossiemouth. The harbour of Lossiemouth, which is the property of the borough, admits vessels of eighty tons at spring tides; and a considerable quantity of corn is shipped for Leith and Grangemouth. The whole revenue of the town a-

ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb 1st 1819.

ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Rudge Sons, &c.



mounts to nearly L.200 *per annum*. There are here good schools for education. The six incorporations of smiths, glovers, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, and wrights, have small funds, arising from yearly assessments, for the support of their poor; and what are called the guild-brethren have a small landed estate, the produce of which is employed for the support of the widows of decayed members. Elgin.

The ruins of the ancient cathedral of Elgin are to be seen here. The seat of the bishopric was originally at Spynie; but it was translated to this place at the request of the chapter and King Alexander the Second, in virtue of a bull from Pope Honorius, dated 10th April 1224. Bishop Andrew Murray is said to have laid the foundation-stone of the New Cathedral Church on 19th July 1224. Cathedral.

After this church had stood 166 years from the date of its foundation, it was burned down in the year 1390 by Alexander Stuart Lord of Badenoch, commonly called the *Wolf of Badenoch*, son of King Robert the Second. For this sacrilege he was excommunicated; but on making due submission and reparation, was again received into the church.

Bishop Barr began rebuilding the church, and every canon contributed. Bishop Lynce conducted the work: but though every parish paid a subsidy, yet, through the troubles of the times, it made slow advances. Bishop Innes laid the foundation of the great steeple in the middle of the church, and greatly advanced it. After his death the chapter met, May 18th, 1414, and bound themselves by a solemn oath, that whosoever should be elected bishop, should annually apply one-third of his revenue to the rebuilding the cathedral until it should be finished. The church at length being rebuilt, it remained

Elgin. entire for many years, till in the beginning of the sixteenth century, about the year 1506, the great steeple in the centre fell down; and the next year Bishop Foreman began to rebuild it, but the work was not finished before the year 1538, when the height of the tower, including the spire, was 198 feet.

"This church (says Shaw), when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe; it stood due east and west, in the form of a passion or Jerusalem cross, ornamented with five towers, whereof two parallel stood on the west end, one in the middle, and two on the east end. Betwixt the two towers on the west end was the great porch or entrance. This gate is a concave arch, twenty-four feet broad in base and twenty-four in height, terminating in a sharp angle. On each side of the doors, in the sweep of the arch, are eight fluted pilasters, six feet and a half high, adorned with a chapiter, from which arose sixteen pilasters, which meet in the key of the arch. There were porticoes or to-falls on each side of the church, eastward from the traverse or cross, which were eighteen feet broad without the walls. To yield sufficient light to a building so large, besides the great windows in the porticoes, and a row of attic windows in the walls, each six feet high above the porticoes, there was in the west gable, above the gate, a window, in form of an acute angled arch, nineteen feet broad in the base, and twenty-seven in height; and in the east gable, between the turrets, a row of fine parallel windows, each two feet broad and ten high. Above these are five more, each seven feet; and over all a circular window, near ten feet in diameter. In the heart of the wall of the church, and leading to all the upper windows, there is a channel or walk round the whole building.

"The grand gate, the windows, the pillars, the projecting table, pedestals, cordons, &c. are adorned with fo

linge, grapes, and other carvings. Let us, after describing the body of the church, take a view of the chapter house, commonly called 'The Apprentices Aisle,' a curious piece of architecture, standing on the north side of the church, and communicating with the choir by a vaulted vestry. The house is an exact octagon, thirty-four feet high, and the diagonal breadth within the walls thirty-seven feet. It is arched and vaulted at the top, and the whole arched roof supported by one pillar in the centre of the house. Arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar. This pillar, nine feet in circumference, is crusted over with sixteen pilasters or small pillars, alternately round and fluted, and twenty-four feet high, adorned with a chapiter, from which arise sixteen round pillars that spread along the roof, and join at the top with the pillars (five in number) rising from every side of the octolateral figure. There is a large window on every side of seven; and the eighth side communicates with the choir. In the north wall of this chapter-house there are five stalls, cut by way of niches, for the bishop (or the dean in the bishop's absence) and the dignified clergy to sit in. The middle stall for the bishop or dean is larger, and raised a step higher than the other four. They were all lined with wainscot. The length of this cathedral is two hundred and sixty-four feet, and its breadth thirty-five feet; the length of the traverse is one hundred and fourteen; the height of the west tower, not including the spire, is eighty-four feet. The height of the spire in the centre was one hundred and ninety-eight feet; and the height of the eastern turrets sixty feet; the height of the side-walls is thirty-six feet. The spires of the two west towers are fallen, but the stone work remains. The great tower is gone. The two eastern turrets, being winding stair-cases, and vaulted at top, are entire. The walls of the

Elgin.

Elgin. choir and the chapter-house are tolerably entire; but the wall of the nave and traverse are mostly fallen."

In this part of the country the reformation from popery did not spread so rapidly, or with such violence, as in the south; and accordingly it does not appear that the ancient ecclesiastical buildings were here destroyed by popular violence. The following act of the privy council of Scotland explains the manner in which the ruin of this cathedral was begun: "Edinburgh, 14th February 1567-8. Seeing provision must be made for entertaining the men of war (soldiers), whose service cannot be spared until the rebellious and disobedient subjects be reduced; therefore appoint that the lead be taken from the cathedral churches in Aberdeen and Elgin, and sold for sustentation of the said men of war: And command and charge the Earl of Huntly, sheriff of Aberdeen, and his deputes; Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock, Knight, sheriff of Elgin and Forres, and his deputes; William bishop of Aberdeen, Patrick bishop of Moray, &c.; that they defend and assist Alexander Clerk and William Birnie, and their servants, in taking down and selling the said lead, &c. Signed R. M."—(Keith's Hist.).

The lead was accordingly taken off these churches, and shipped at Aberdeen for Holland; but soon after the ship had left the river it sunk; which was owing, as many thought, to the superstition of the Roman catholic captain. Be this as it may, the cathedral of Moray being uncovered, was suffered to decay as a piece of Romish vanity, too expensive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the tower and choir remained so entire about the year 1640, that Roman catholics repaired to them to say their prayers. The great tower in the middle of the church being uncovered, the wooden work gradually decayed; and the foundation failing, the tower fell *anno*

1711. On an Easter Sunday, in the morning, several children were playing, and idle people walking, in the area of the church, and immediately as they removed to breakfast the tower fell down, and no one was hurt. Forres.

The royal borough of Forres is neatly built, on a rising ground, near the bay of Findhorn; the mouth of which, three miles distant, is its sea-port, with a small village dependent on the town. It is uncertain when Forres was erected into a royal borough; but ancient records speak of it as a town of considerable note so early as the thirteenth century. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and a dean of guild, annually elected. The river of Findhorn, which has valuable salmon fishings, is navigable to within two miles of the town; and at a small expence a canal might be made to enable vessels to unload at the foot of the eminence on which the borough is placed. Forres.

The village of Gairmouth stands at the mouth of the river Spey, which here forms a good harbour. The houses are mostly built of clay, but the streets are regularly laid out; and, upon the whole, the town has a neat appearance. It is a borough of barony, of which the Duke of Gordon is superior, containing nearly 700 inhabitants. The immense quantities of wood which are annually floated down the Spey from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, render Gairmouth a place of some consequence. The English merchants who have rented the forests, having here established their great sales, of course a number of vessels have been built at this place, from thirty to five hundred tons burden, entirely of home-grown wood. Two saw-mills have been erected for manufacturing the timber; and about thirty ship-carpenters are constantly employed. Besides those built by the company, several vessels have been built by private persons. The salmon fishery here is also the means of increasing the Gairmouth.

Villages. trade; several sloops being constantly employed carrying salmon to London during the fishing season.

Lossiemouth. Lossiemouth, in the parish of Draynie, is a small village belonging to the town of Elgin, from which it is distant six or seven miles. It stands at the mouth of the Lossie. Only some small fishing boats belong to it; but its harbour has been made convenient to receive vessels of eighty tons burden, a considerable number of which enter it annually. The other villages are of no importance.

Antiquities. Besides the cathedral of Elgin, already mentioned, several curious remains of antiquity are here found. Among these the priory of Pluscardine is distinguished.

Pluscardine priory. This priory was founded by King Alexander the Second in the year 1230. It was dedicated to the honour of St Andrew, and named *Valles St Andreæ*. It was peopled with monks of Valles Caulium, a reform of the Cistertians, following the rule of St Bennet. They derived their appellation from the first priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the diocese of Langres in France, between Dijon and Autun in Burgundy, in the year 1193. By their constitutions they were obliged to live an austere and solitary life. None but the prior and procurator were allowed to go without the precincts of the monastery for any reason whatever. They were brought into Scotland by William Malvoisin, bishop of St Andrews, in the year 1230, and were settled at Pluscardine, Beaulieu, and Ardchattan. These monks for some time strictly observed the constitutions of their order; but at length relaxing in their discipline, and by degrees becoming vicious, the monastery was reformed, and from an independent house was degraded to a cell of the abbey of Dunfermline.

This priory stands on the north side of the river Lossie, about six miles south-west from the town of Elgin, near

PLUSCARDINE ABBEY

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb.ry 1803.

SPINIE PALACE.

London. Publish'd by Verner & Reed. Poultry. Feby 1. 1809

the entry of the valley, at the foot of the north hill, which reverberating the sun-beams renders the place very warm. The walls of the precinct are almost entire, and make nearly a square figure. The church stands about the middle of the square; a fine edifice in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, all of hewn stone. The oratory and refectory join to the south end of the church, under which is the dormitory. The chapter-house is a piece of curious workmanship. Shaw calls it an octagonal cube (by which he probably means that its height is equal to its diameter). The vaulted roof of this building is supported by one pillar. The lodgings of the prior and cells of the monks were all contiguous to the church. Here are, in different parts, paintings in fresco on the walls. Within the precincts were gardens and green walks. In a word, the remains of this priory show that these monks lived in a stately palace, and not in mean cottages. Antiquities.

The palace of the bishops of Moray is to be seen in ruins on the south bank of Loch Spynie. This edifice, when entire, is said to have been one of the most magnificent episcopal palaces in Scotland. According to Shaw, in his History of Moray, the buildings occupied an area of sixty yards. In the south-west corner stood a strong tower, called Davy's Tower, twenty yards long, thirteen broad, and about twenty high. It consisted of vaulted rooms on the ground-story, and above these four apartments of rooms of state, and bed-rooms with vaulted closets or cabinets in the wall, which is nine feet thick, with a flight of broad and easy stairs winding to the top. The whole tower is vaulted at the top; over which is a cape-house, with a battlement round it. This tower was built by Bishop David Stuart, who died A. D. 1475. This bishop having some dispute with the Earl of Huntly, laid Bishop's palace.

Antiquities. him under an ecclesiastical censure; at which the Gordons were so much provoked, that they threatened to pull the bishop out of his pigeon-holes, meaning the little old rooms of the former episcopal residence. The bishop is said to have replied, that he should soon build a house, out of which the earl and his whole clan should not be able to pull him.

In the other three corners stood small towers with narrow rooms. On the south side of the area, between the towers, was a spacious tennis court; and parallel to it, on the inside of the chapel, on the east side, between the turrets, were placed the offices and stables; and the north side was occupied by lodging rooms, storehouses, and cellars. The gate or chief entry was in the centre of the east wall, secured by an iron portcullis. Over this gate are placed the arms of Bishop John Innes, with the initials of his name. He was consecrated A. D. 1406. His arms are three stars. This has occasioned a conjecture, though not supported by any other authority, that he was the first who built any part of that court. In the south wall of David's Tower are placed the arms of Bishops David Stuart and Patrick Hepburn. The precinct of this palace was well fenced with a high and strong wall; and within it were gardens, plots of grass, and pleasant green walks.

Danish invasions. The ancient Scottish historians, particularly Fordun and Buchannan, give accounts of the Danes landing in Moray about the year 1008, when Malcolm the Second marched against them, and was defeated near Forres: after this they brought over their wives and children, and were in possession of the country for some time, until they were finally expelled after the victories gained over them at Luncarty near Perth, at Barrie in the county of Angus, and at Mortlich in the county of Banff. There are many monuments of that nation in this quarter; the most remarkable

of which is Swino's Stone or Pillar, on the road from Nairn and Forres, in the parish of Rufford. This stone is allowed to surpass, in elegance and grandeur, all the other obelisks in Scotland, and is said to be the finest monument of the Gothic kind to be seen in Europe. Some time ago, when it was likely to fall, Lady Anne Campbell, late Countess of Moray, caused it to be set upright, and supported by several steps of freestone. The height of this stone cannot now be easily ascertained; it rises about twenty-three feet above ground, and is said to be twelve under it. Its breadth is about four feet. What is above ground is visibly divided, on the east side, into seven parts, containing a variety of military sculptures. The greatest part of the other side is occupied by a sumptuous cross, under which are two august personages in an attitude of reconciliation. One supposition is, that it may have been erected in memory of the peace concluded between Malcolm and Canute upon the final retreat of the Danes from the kingdom. This event is said to have happened about the year 1012. It is somewhat surprising that no distinct tradition concerning the obelisk reached the period at which letters came to be generally used. Antiquities.

In the parish of Edinkillie stood the Castle of Lochindorb, built on an island situated in the middle of a lake of the same name. It appears to have been a very considerable place, and a fortress of great strength. Catharine de Beaumont, widow of David de Hastings Earl of Athol, who was killed at the battle of Kilblaine *anno* 1335, resided in this castle, which was blockaded by Sir Andrew Moray, the regent during King David Bruce's captivity. In the following year, Edward the Third of England led his army northward as far as Inverness, and on his way thither raised the siege of this castle. It seems afterwards to have been converted into a state prison; for in Lochindorb Castle.

Antiquities. the year 1342, the famous William Bullock, who was a great favourite of King David Bruce, was imprisoned there, and died through extremity of cold and hunger. The remains of this castle cover a space of ground not less 100 square yards.*

Doune Hill. The Doune Hill, in the same parish, seems to have been a fortress of still greater antiquity, and used as such far beyond the period of authentic history. It appears to have been a place of strength, to which the inhabitants of the country retired with their cattle upon the invasions of the Danes, Norwegians, or inhabitants of the Orkney isles, to which this county of Moray was so frequently exposed. It is a conical hill, round a considerable part of which runs the rapid river of Divie, in a deep rocky channel; and where not defended by the river, it is encircled by a deep fosse or ditch, with a strong rampart on the outside, mostly composed of stones, some of which have the appearance of vitrification.

Dumphail Castle. About a mile higher up the same river stands the Castle of Dumphail, upon a rock of a very singular appearance, surrounded by a deep gully or narrow glen, formed probably by the river, which at a very remote period seems to have run in this channel. The rock is of a considerable size, with a level area upon the summit of it, similar to the Downhill, of a good soil, covered with grass, and several trees growing upon it. The sides are so steep that it is altogether inaccessible, except upon that next the river, where there is a narrow path leading up to the castle. It formerly belonged to a family of the name of Dunbar. It is now the property of Mr Cumming of Altyre.

Darnaway Castle. In the parish of Dyke and Moy, at Darnaway, the seat of the Earls of Moray, of the Randolph, Dunbar, Douglas, and Stuart race, stands an old castle, nobly elevated, with great range and variety of prospect, which has been

TARNAWAY CASTLE.

London, Publish'd by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Feb.y 5, 1803.

built at different periods, adjoining to a princely hall that had been erected by Thomas Randolph, regent of Scotland during the minority of King David Bruce, for the reception of his numerous vassals. This hall is by much the oldest and most remarkable part of the buildings, which are now altogether a venerable pile. After all the changes which it has undergone, it is still a pleasant monument of ancient hospitality and magnificence. The length is eighty-nine feet, and the breadth thirty-five. It has yet from eighteen to twenty feet of side-wall, though it wants about twelve of its original height, by reason of a range of vaults constructed on its ground-floor for cellars, with a stone pavement above them. It has a buttery in the outer end, and above that a music gallery from side to side. There was a large chimney in the opposite end, and another spacious fire-place in one of its sides. The roof is supported by diagonal couples and rafters of massy oak, more superb than any ordinary ceiling, and resembles that of the parliament house of Edinburgh and Guildhall of London. Earl Randolph's hospitable board of thick oaken plank, curiously bordered and indented, standing on six pillars, draws out at one end to double length. His oaken chair, on which are coarsely carved the bearings of his office and arms, weighs about sixty pounds avoirdupois, and differs little from the coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey. Antiquities.

Tradition relates, that when Earl Randolph came here for the purpose of hunting, the custom was, according to the simplicity of ancient times, that the whole floor of the great hall was deeply littered with rushes at night, and the Earl and his whole company reposed thereon together. A number of modern apartments have been added to this building, and are kept in repair by the Earl of Moray, who has servants here, and occasionally visits it. The

Antiquities. castle rises on a green mount in the skirt of a vast forest. It commands a very extensive landscape, and in the vicinity is embellished by groves and gardens, and some cultivated territory.

In the parish of Duffus some remains are to be seen of military works of the Danes. When Malcolm the Second first attempted to expel them from Moray, we have already said that he was overcome in a pitched battle. "Upon this," says Buchannan, "the Castle of Nairn was surrendered to them, which they strongly fortified; and of a peninsula made an isle, by cutting through a narrow neck of land, and then they called it by a Danish name, *Burgh*." It is supposed that all our historians are mistaken in placing this fort at Nairn, where there never was any such building. But in the parish of Duffus the peninsula above mentioned appears to be situated, and upon it there are large remains of a regular fortification. The cut made to insulate the promontory is yet visible, but now dry, and nearly filled up. The place still retains its Danish name, being generally called by the common people *Burgh*, and sometimes called and written *Burgh-head*. After Malcolm had overcome the Danes, under Camus, in the battle of Panbride in Angus, Camus, with his remaining troops, attempted to retreat to Moray by the mountains, but was overtaken, routed, and slain. There is an obelisk standing at the west end of the parish, conjectured to be the obelisk which historians say was erected for this victory: and near this monument there is a village, called Kaine, which is supposed to be the village mentioned by Buchannan as retaining the memorable name of Camus. It is worthy of notice, that at the village of Duffus there is a square (in the centre of which the church is placed) surrounded by four streets regularly paved, the workmanship of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers.

In the church-yard of the same parish, on a sailor's tomb- Antiquities.
stone, is the following epitaph:

Though Eolus' blasts and Neptune's waves have toss'd me to and fro,
Yet now, at last, by Heaven's decree, I *harbour* here below;
Where at *an anchor I do lie*, with others of our fleet,
Till the last trump do raise us up our *Admiral* Christ to meet.

It is generally understood that Shakespeare has laid the scene, in the parish of Dyke in this county, of the event which ultimately produces the catastrophe of the celebrated tragedy of Macbeth. It was on the Hardmoor, on the western side of the park of Brodie House, where Macbeth and Banquo, returning victorious from an expedition in the western isles to wait on King Duncan, then in the Castle of Forres, and on a journey to Inverness, are represented to have been saluted by the weird sisterhood. Banquo, impatient under a supernatural vicissitude of the weather, after a fatiguing journey on this blasted, and, to appearance, boundless waste, thinks of the termination of his journey, and asks,

How far is't call'd to Forres?

when, by the sudden appearance before him of three haggard forms, his attention is more solicitously bent to inquire,

——What are these,
So withered and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants of earth,
And yet are on't? Live you, or are you aught
That man may question? You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy fingers laying
Upon her skinny lips. You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to interpret
That ye are so——

The following Table exhibits the state of population of the county.

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	Total of Persons
Abernethy	—	—	414	513	598	30	299	927
Alves . . .	1691	1111	482	567	215	78	756	1049
Andrew, St.	1132	777	375	424	352	50	397	799
Birnie . . .	525	402	159	207	353	13	—	366
Boharm . .	—	—	511	650	257	56	848	1161
Dallas . . .	700	888	370	448	191	30	597	818
Drainy . .	1174	1040	484	573	379	267	411	1057
Duffus . .	1679	1800	585	754	255	72	1012	1339
Duthell . .	1785	1110	458	655	216	23	874	1113
Dyke . . .	1826	1529	675	817	608	466	418	1492
Edinkillie	1443	1800	490	633	693	192	238	1123
Elgin . . .	6306	4534	1857	2488	710	1675	1960	4345
Forres . . .	1993	2987	1274	1840	364	380	2370	3114
Kinloss . .	1191	1031	403	514	134	112	671	917
Knockando	1267	1500	625	807	1087	280	95	1432
Rafford . .	1313	1072	484	546	229	53	748	1030
Rothes . .	1940	1500	674	847	814	310	397	1521
Speymouth	994	1347	571	665	162	116	958	1236
Spynie, New	865	602	392	451	89	74	680	843
Urquhart .	1110	1050	480	543	425	163	435	1023
Total . .	28934	26080	11763	14942	8131	4410	14164	26705

Language. It is to be observed, that in the eastern counties which we have been describing, to the northward of Kincardineshire, that is, Aberdeenshire, Banff, and Moray, the Erse language is nowhere spoken in the low country near the coast; and it does not appear to have ever been so. The Erse is the language only of the mountainous regions of the north-west of Scotland, and comes no farther to the eastward than the wild and mountainous part of the coun-

ties now mentioned. The English language, spoken by the common people in Morayshire, is to the ear of a stranger in a considerable degree sharp and provoking, like that of Aberdeenshire. This, perhaps, in some degree, proceeds from their throwing out of their pronunciation two of the most sonorous vowels in the English language, and from substituting short sounds in their place. No Morayshire man of the lower ranks ever pronounces broad *aw* or long *o*. For the first he always uses the short and slender sound of *a*, as *lă* for *lāw*, *Agust* for *August*, *ăl* for *āll*. For the last he always uses likewise the short and slender sounds of *ŏ*, as *clŏs* for *clōse*, *rŏd* for *rōad*, *nŏt* for *nōte*, *rŏt* for *rōte*, *nŏ* for *nō*, *chŏck* for *chōke*, *pŏst* for *pōst*. This peculiarity is the more remarkable, because altho' these two full sounds of *aw* or *a* long, and *o*, are very prevalent in England, yet they are still much more so in the south of Scotland; insomuch that the more frequent use of them is that which (next to the North British accent) most readily distinguishes the language of a south country Scotsman of education from the language of England. In the same manner, also, as in Aberdeenshire, the natives of Moray have a singular preference for the slender *ee*, which usurps occasionally the place of almost every other vowel, as *meen* for *moon*, *speen for spoon*, *freet* for *fruit*, *yeel* for *yule*, *meedow* for *meadow*, *teetle* for *title*, *ees* for *use*, *peend* for *poind*, &c. They also substitute the sound of *f* for *wh*, as *fat* for *what*, *futch* for *which*, &c. They pronounce such words as *filthy*, *fiscal*, *will*, *which*, &c. as if spelled *fulthy*, *fuscal*, *wull*, *futch*, &c. They suppress *r* in many words, as *fist* for *first*, *hoss* for *horse*, *puss* for *purse*, &c. This is the more remarkable, as in general the Scots pronounce this letter more forcibly than the English do. The gutturals *gh* and *ch* are more frequently pronounced here than in the south of Scotland.

Language.

Religion. That zealous regard for religion, and particularly for the presbyterian form of church government, which has so long distinguished the inhabitants of the south-west of Scotland, and of the towns on the Tay, the Forth, and the Clyde, was never much known here, excepting in the towns on the western part of this coast. The men of Moray in general, or at least in the upper parts of the county, became presbyterians more from accident than from temper. During the alternations of presbytery and episcopacy which took place at the reformation, they did not at all discover that decided preference to presbytery which marked the western and southern counties. Had no greater zeal existed elsewhere, the island would probably at present have had but one national church. At the revolution few of the clergy of this province conformed to presbytery, but availed themselves of the indulgence which the government gave of allowing them to remain in their benefices for life upon qualifying to the civil government: and in order to cherish presbytery, it was necessary, from time to time, so send clergy from the south country to serve the cure. That horror at the name of *holidays* which was once a characteristic of the puritans, and *true blue* presbyterians, never took possession of the common people here, and they still celebrate (perhaps without ever thinking of the origin of the practice) St John's day, St Stephen's day, Christmas day, &c. by assembling in large companies to play at foot-ball, and to dance and make merry.

NAIRNSHIRE.

THE small county of Nairn lies upon the coast, to the westward of the shire of Elgin, or Moray Proper, and forms a part of the ancient province of Moray. It stretches from the coast southerly to Lochindorb about twenty miles, where it terminates nearly in a point between the counties of Elgin and Inverness. Its breadth along the shore is twelve miles; its sides extend to twenty-two miles about the middle, from whence they begin to approximate each other. Exclusive of the hilly part of the district, it may be described as a narrow border of level ground along the shore from one to nearly six miles in breadth. Boundaries.

This county is crossed in its southern or hilly part by the river Findhorn, already mentioned, which runs in a direction from south-west to north-east. The water of Nairn takes its rise in the hills of Inverness-shire, at the head of a valley called Strathnairn; and proceeding towards the north-east, falls into the Moray Frith at the town of Nairn. It is of little consequence, forming no harbour, and its salmon fishings are of no great value. It is called in Gaelic *Kisg Nearne*, "the Water of Alders," from the numbers of that sort of trees which grow upon its banks. River.

The town of Nairn stands about the middle of the northern side of the county. From it eastward, or rather from the water of Nairn eastward, the soil is a rich

Agriculture. Soil.

free loam, generally on a sandy or gravelly bottom. To the westward, the soil is either a stiff rich clay, or a sharp gravelly mould. The lower part of the county may be considered as placed in a climate almost as favourable as any part of Scotland. In the hilly or southern part of the county of Nairn, the arable land is but in a small proportion to the waste; the soil is a sandy loam, full of gravel and small stones, except on the banks of the brooks, where it appears less mixed. In this quarter the climate is more cold and stormy than on the coast, and the productions of the soil are somewhat later; yet the crops are never cut off by frost; nor is the harvest greatly more retarded by the autum[illegible]ins than that of their neighbours in more favourable [illegible]situations.

Cultivation.

The agriculture of this [illegible]istrict is far behind that of the southern parts of Sc[illegible]. The farms are in general small, and the tenants cons[illegible]quently poor, the greater number of them having no wri[illegible]ten leases; and by the law of Scotland a lease of land is not valid for more than a year unless reduced into writing. A few farmers, however, are in a different situation; and although the proprietors and the few more opulent farmers have introduced fallow, green crops, and sown grass, into their practice, yet no stated or regular rotation of cropping is here followed, unless that ancient system, which seems to have been the general practice before the era of the reformation, and which is still almost universally practised here by the ordinary and inferior class of tenants, should be accounted a regular rotation. Almost the whole of this country being uninclosed, the tenants are still accommodated with natural pasturage for their cattle, either in the downs along the shore, or in the moors towards the bottom of the mountains. On this account a very small proportion of the arable land is considered as requisite for the pasture

of the stock on the small farms; a part of which, almost on every farm, consists of a small flock of sheep. These are shut up in the house every night, the floor of which is from time to time thickly covered with a bed of turf or sand, so as to form a kind of compost dunghill, equal in surface to the area of the house, and from two to about four feet in depth. The sheep are in general of the small white-faced kind, with fine wool, the original breed of the country, and afford materials for domestic manufactures. The manure thus accumulated by means of sheep, together with some black cattle and horses, is spread over one-fourth of the farm, which, after three ploughings, is generally sown with bear or big, at the rate of four firlots to the acre, between the middle of May and the middle of June: and this, with the exception of a portion allowed for potatoes, and occasionally a small patch in flax for domestic accommodation, is uniformly succeeded by two or three successive crops of oats; the oats sown between the first week of March and the last week of April, and after one ploughing, which is performed during the winter, or at the time of sowing; and four firlots of seed is allowed to the acre. If the land, under this management, become so much overrun with weeds of different kinds as not to return double the seed, which is not unfrequently the case, it is allowed to lie waste for one or two years, during which it is pastured by the cows and horses, and again brought under cultivation, and treated in the same manner as above described. These small tenants, in general, fabricate their own implements of husbandry; hence the wheels of their carts are formed of planks or boards, and turn round with the axle; and all their other implements are equally defective. On the farms of the proprietors, and on the large farms, however,

Agriculture.

Agriculture. drilled crops, own grass, and the best instruments of husbandry, appear.

Though there are no manufactures in this district, yet the price of labour has doubled within the last twenty years. Great numbers of both sexes proceed to the south of Scotland and other distant quarters in summer and harvest, and return from thence with such a stock of money as in a great measure supports them during the winter. Potatoes and the small herrings which are caught in great abundance in the Frith, supply a great proportion of the food of the poorer people, and of servants and labourers.

Minerals. In a small loch called Gonan, and a moss called Lity, it is ascertained that a vast stock of marl exists; but few demands have been made for it in the neighbourhood by the ordinary class of tenants. As there is no lime in the neighbourhood, its intrinsic value must be very great. In the same neighbourhood, that is, in the parish of Auldearn, an expectation once existed of finding coal. A quarry is wrought of dark blue stone, which flames in the fire, but its bulk is not thus diminished. After incineration it does not fall down into powder, but remains solid as before.

Nairn. Nairn is the only royal borough in this county. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river of the same name, near the shore of the Frith. The jail and townhouse are on the middle of the street, from which many narrow lanes extend to the river on the one side, and to an extensive plain of fertile corn-fields, of more than 400 acres, on the other. The first charter now extant is the grant of James the Sixth, in the year 1589, bearing to be the renewal of a charter by Alexander the First. The revenue of the borough arises from a considerable extent of moor, let in various leases to be improved, by which a considerable increase will in due time be made. Some

feu-duties are likewise derived from the borough lands, and from the tolls of six stated fairs in the year, and the weekly market. The government of the borough is committed to seventeen persons; a provost and thirteen bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer, with eleven counsellors. As the gentlemen of the town are not numerous enough for the requisite annual changes, gentlemen from the country are admitted into the magistracy; but the bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer, by a late decision of the House of Peers, must be resident in the town. The whole trades are formed into one corporation. Nairn.

On the south side of the town, on the bank of the river, is the Castlehill, where stood a royal fort, of which the thanes of Cawdor were hereditary constables till the year 1747. The Constabulary Garden is still distinguished, as an article in the valuation of the estate, to the extent of L. 3, 10s. Scots. At a very remote period of antiquity, the castle was situated nearer to the shore, upon the influx of the river, which, similar to the Spey and Findhorn, then flowed half a mile further westward along the shore than its present termination. There are some persons still alive who remember to have seen, at spring-tides, vestiges of its foundation, at present a considerable way within the bed of the ocean. The Chapel of the Virgin Mary, built at Geddes in the year 1220, has always been the burial-place of the family of Kilravock. The burial-ground around it is also still in use. In 1475, Pope Sextus the Fourth granted a discharge of 100 days penance for every visit to this chapel on certain high festivals, and also for a certain extent of donation for the repairs of the building. Antiquities.

The village of Auldearn is chiefly noticed as being a borough of barony. It stands about twenty miles from Elgin, and at the same distance from Inverness, and a high- Auldearn.

Auldearn. way between these towns passes through it. It is distinguished as the field of one of the celebrated victories of Montrose in 1645. The inhabitants of the low country of Moray, like those of the towns on the Forth and Clyde, favoured the cause of the covenanters. Montrose therefore wasted their country, and destroyed their nets and boats, to ruin the fisheries upon the Spey. The covenanters in this quarter rose against him under Lieutenant-General Hurry, but were beaten, with the loss of 2000 men; and Montrose plundered and burned many houses, particularly in the towns of Elgin and Nairn.

Antiquities. In the parish of Nairn are the vestiges of an ancient fortress, about twenty-six yards long, and nearly half as broad. It is called *Caisteil Fienlaï, i. e.* Finlay's Castle. It has been built with run lime, and surrounded at some yards distance with a ditch. The ditch is drawn round the middle of the detached hill or rising ground on which the house was built, and is still very visible. At the bottom of this little hill, on the north-east, there appears to have been a sunk or draw well for the use of the castle. Even tradition does not say by whom, or for what purpose, this edifice was erected. A little to the east, on the side of the same hill of Geddes, are the remains of the Castle of Rait, built probably by Rait of that ilk, but at what period is uncertain. It was for some time the residence of one of the Cummins; and, considering the time at which it seems to have been built, it appears to have been a house of great strength. A little below this castle is a place called *Knoch-na-gillaw, i. e.* the hill where the young men or lads were killed. Here it is said that eighteen of the M'Intoshes were destroyed by the Cummins, who then lived at Rait, on account of some grudge that subsisted between the families.

There are several handsome residences belonging to

CALDER CASTLE.

London, Published by Sowerby & Hood, Industry Fairyday.

geatry of this county; of which the chief are, Brodie, Kilravock, Holme, Boath, Lethen, and Cantray; the last of which is at the western extremity of Nairnshire, or rather within the bounds of Inverness-shire. The population will appear from the following Table. Country Seats. Population.

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other persons.	Total of Persons.
Ardclach ..	1163	1186	540	716	147	69	1040	1256
Auldearn ..	1951	1406	645	756	225	63	1113	1401
Calder	882	1062	540	639	199	73	907	1179
Cray, Nairn division .	—	—	249	313	137	24	401	562
Moy, ditto .	—	—	14	20	19	—	13	34
Nairn	1698	2400	930	1285	1151	621	443	2215
Urquhart ..	—	—	721	889	1023	48	539	1610
Total ..	5694	6054	3639	4618	2901	898	4456	8257

The county of Nairn is represented in parliament along with the small county of Cromarty. Each county alternately elects the commissioner or member of parliament,

CROMARTYSHIRE.

Arrangement of the remaining counties.

HAVING proceeded thus far in our description along the east coast of Scotland, some difficulty occurs with regard to the arrangement of the remaining counties. At the Murray Frith the island becomes narrow, and the great Highland counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, occupy its whole breadth from the German Ocean to the Atlantic. It is therefore, in strictness, no longer possible to proceed circuitously round the island with our description. One of two modes may be adopted; either to proceed immediately to the description of Inverness-shire, Argyle, and Bute, and thereafter northward, through Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Sutherland, terminating the whole with Caithness, the Orkneys, and Shetland, and thus concluding at the *Ultimum Thule;* or we may endeavour, as nearly as possible, to adhere to our original plan, by passing over two corners of the counties of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire to the county of Cromarty on the east coast; by proceeding thence at once to Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, and thereafter returning to the description of the great Highland counties, the important part of which lie on the western side of the island. We are induced to adopt this last arrangement, partly because it forms the closest approximation to our original plan, and partly because we shall be enabled, at once, and with less interruption, to give a general view of the Highlands of Scotland. It is also to be observed, that Cromarty, Caith-

ness, and the Orkney and Shetland isles, are inhabited by a race of men who in all ages have spoken the same language with the inhabitants of the south and east of Scotland; whereas the other counties, excepting a narrow line on the east coast, are inhabited by the race of Gael or Celts, who use the Erse—a language no better known, either to men of letters or to the vulgar, in the south of Scotland, than the modern Greek or the Persian tongue. By the proposed arrangement, therefore, we shall be enabled, with the trifling exception of a very narrow tract, of no great length, upon the coast, to conclude, in the first place, our description of that part of the territory of Scotland which has always been inhabited by people of the same race, or at least of the same language, with those who have occupied the southern parts of the kingdom of Scotland, and the whole of England. General Description.

Passing over the Murray Frith, which, as will be afterwards noticed, advances far into the country, forming a long inland sea, we come to a corner of the county of Ross, which interposes itself between the county of Cromarty and a portion of the Moray Frith. This corner of the county of Ross, together with the county of Cromarty, is peninsulated by the Moray Frith on the south, and by the Frith of Cromarty on the north. The county of Cromarty extends along the southern shore of the Bay or Frith of Cromarty. Its eastern part, also, is in contact, to a considerable extent, with that part of the German Ocean called the Moray Frith. The peninsula which includes Cromarty, together with a small corner of Ross-shire, is denominated the Black Isle, or, in Gaelic, Elandu. A long ridge of hills, or at least of elevated ground covered with heath, runs the whole length of the district from south-west to north-east; and the remaining territory declines on the south towards the Moray Frith, and on the north towards Cromarty Frith. The whole peninsula has pro- The Black Isle.

General Description.

bably received the appellation of the *Black Isle*, either from the appearance which this elevated tract of heath gives to the whole, when seen from a distance, or from the circumstance that, as this peninsula is almost every where in contact with the sea, the snows in winter do not remain long upon the ground; and hence this territory affords a sort of contrast to the neighbouring Highlands, whose mountains, during a longer period, are seen covered with a dazzling whiteness.

The peninsula is situated between fifty-seven and fifty-eight degrees of north latitude, the fourth degree of west longitude passing nearly through its centre. It is above twenty miles long, five miles and a half in breadth, and contains an area of 107 square miles, or 68,480 acres.

Soil.

The soil is various, no one farm ever consisting of one uniform soil; but, generally speaking, that upon shores is thin, light, gravelly, and sandy; partly on a gravel, but mostly on a clay or rocky bottom; in several places a fine black mould on a gravelly bottom; but the soils of this light description, formerly a mere border upon the shores round the peninsula, are of very inconsiderable depth, or extent in breadth.

The soil of the interior of the district consists, in a very great measure, of a black moorish earth, mostly on a clay bottom mixed with stones, over which, in many places, lies a stratum of till or schistus, which renders the lands or fields spouty and wet, and unfit for early ploughing in spring, or late in autumn. This description applies more particularly to all the new arable lands; among which, most of those taken in from moor, and cultivated within these forty or fifty years by proprietors, may be reckoned. Of newly improved territory (greatly to the praise of the improvers), it is believed there is an equal extent to any proportion of the like kind to be met with

in any district in the northern parts of Scotland, considering its extent. These lands are gradually meliorating, and will no doubt, in process of years, become what the principal part of the rest of the interior old soil consists of, *viz.* a black loam: but this, too, is chiefly on a clay bottom, ever retentive of water; but which, as now judiciously and generally practised, is greatly remedied by draining. In the east end of the district there is a good depth of this black mould. It is remarkable that the lands having a northern exposure are more productive and more certain in their crops than those exposed to the south. Soil and Climate.

As it is almost surrounded by the sea, and distant from mountains and hills, the clouds are expended before they reach it; by which the air and climate are rendered drier and milder than in the more northern or western parts of the north Highlands, these being often drenched in rain, or covered with snow, when not a particle of either is to be seen in the Black Isle. Owing to this favourable circumstance and dryness of the soil on the shores, as already mentioned, the farmers are much earlier on this coast, in all their spring and autumn operations, than those on the opposite shores of the Frith, according as they happen to be more or less distant from the hills or mountains. Climate.

We have had occasion to mention formerly that there are few undivided commons in Scotland, because the courts of law have power to make the division where the crown or where royal boroughs are not interested. A great part of the high moorish territory, which forms the middle ridge of the Black Isle, is an undivided common, called Millbuy. The moor commons of Millbuy are so extensive, that they amount to no less than nearly 26,000 acres. The whole peninsula is occupied in the following manner:

Agriculture.

	Acres.
Arable land	15,520
Wood lands	5,760
Moor and pasture	21,440
The moor commons of Millbuy	25,760
Total	68,480

Excepting the farms attached to the mansion-houses of proprietors, all the other farms are generally small, or from fifteen to fifty acres of arable land. A few farms, however, extend to eighty acres of arable land; and one or two only are found that can with propriety be termed large farms. The result is, that agriculture here, among the general class of occupiers of the soil is in a backward state. All the country may be said to be in open fields, excepting the farms in the proprietors own hands, and the farms of a few principal tacksmen; which latter have been chiefly hitherto fenced by the proprietor. The clergy, in general, are very good farmers; and have not only their glebes inclosed, but fence whatever additional lands they rent when the terms are any way encouraging.

Horses and cattle.

Both horses and oxen are made use of, and by a very few proprietors almost indiscriminately for all operations; the oxen coming of late more into use in the cart, plough, and even harrow, and are seen harnessed, for all or either of these purposes, in the same manner as horses. In general, however, proprietors and principal farmers use four in a plough; either four oxen, or oxen and horses, two of each; also oxen and horses in pairs, according to the nature and state of the land. When the ground is stiff and stony, four oxen are necessary, and sometimes, though rarely, six. Most farmers seem sensible of the difference of expence and risk between horses and oxen; the latter, in these respects, being here thought far preferable;

but the predilection for horses is great, and not easily overcome, having more activity, and executing more in a given time than oxen. Agriculture.

As to the tenantry, they seldom have ever fewer than six, and very often eight, oxen in their ploughs; and sometimes the complement is made up of a medley of oxen, horses, and cows: the horses, of which they have generally a most ruinous proportion, are principally employed for carting dung and harrowing, and leading home their miserable turf for firing. The carts of the common tenants have wheels of solid wood of from eighteen to twenty-four inches diameter; and to convey manure they place it in a basket set upon the cart.

The grain cultivated here consists of oats, barley, and peas, with small proportions of rye and beans. Wheat is seldom seen. What are called the *girrans*, or small horses of the tenantry, are of a diminutive size; indeed about from ten to twelve hands high—mere Lilliputian animals—true emblems of the system and operations for which they are designed. The cattle, however, reared by the gentlemen and better farmers, are of a superior size and species, purchased or reared from foreign stocks. The Fife breed certainly seems best to suit this climate and modes of management; but still it is observed that they degenerate under all the advantages thus afforded them (inadequate, no doubt), and become, at the third or fourth generation, little better than the common country cattle.—Not having a sufficient extent of range of suitable pasture for them, there are no flocks in the Black Isle upon any scale of sheep-farming alone. Most of the tenants, however, unless prohibited in the close neighbourhood of plantations, have a very few sheep of an inferior naughty size, and of all sorts of the country breeds and colours; and being always housed, and most miserably pastured, most

Agriculture. of them are lost by disease or famine in the winter seasons and severe springs.

Sea-ware, towards the shores, is frequently used as manure for barley, and brings rich crops, but fails in light lands with dry seasons. It is not thought to have any permanent efficacy in enriching the soil, and may be considered, in that respect, as annual, since it must always be repeated: the crop of the season requiring its whole force, without much advantage to the land. But, excepting in a very few situations indeed, the real, strong, fine, rich sea-ware is not thrown in—only a kind of small short sea-weed, that cannot possibly have much nourishment in it; and the little it may possess is generally exhaled by the sun, or exhausted by the winds, from the ridiculously diminutive handfuls of it laid in orderly range upon the lands, where it withers, and in fact decays without effect. It is said the distillers prefer the ware-barley, as it is called, on account of its fairer colour and thinner husk.

Farm houses. The greater number, by far, of the farm houses and offices of the tenants and cottagers are mean wretched hovels, made up (not built) of stone and feal (sod or turf), without any regard to either proper construction, convenience, comfort, or situation. The family live in one end of the house, and the cows and young store in the other, even without a partition; all enter and come out by the same door. The out-offices of the tenants are in a similar style; but the byre, barn, stable, and kiln, are detached. The cottager or mailer, in general, has his habitation in a more comfortable plight than the farming tenant. These persons called *mailers*, a sort of cottagers, are cultivators; numbers of whom are found here, by whose exertions many considerable acquisitions of arable land have been gained from the barren wastes and moors, and added to dif-

Mailers.

ferent properties in this district. They generally follow some handicraft employment, such as weaver, shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, mason, diker, &c.; and many are mere day-labourers only. These poor people are often indiscriminately planted on the skirts of wastes or moorlands next adjoining to those last cultivated, and now, we shall suppose, in hands of a farmer or tenant; after his house is erected for the mailer, he is left at freedom to dig away and cultivate what ground he can, for there is rarely occasion to limit him. Some give seven years leases *gratis*, wood for his house, and some other small pecuniary allowances. At the expiration of the lease a small acknowlegment is imposed, or perhaps not for three or four years more, as his industry deserves. Some assign them two or three acres, and never remove them, on paying, viz. the men ten shillings, and widows five shillings *per annum*, and giving fifteen days service in harvest; but, however, paying sixpence *per* day to the men, and fourpence to the women, and to all others able to work a little drink, but no victuals. Some, with seven years leases and rent free, at first give them labouring utensils, and also seed for the first three years; and some give a liferent and wood for their houses, on paying one shilling *per annum*, but must yearly take in two acres. Day-services in harvest, and some other trifling exactions, may possibly be stipulated for by all. The only means the mailer has for cultivation are his own family, personal labour with the spade, his ashes, and the dung from his miserable animal of a horse, which he keeps for the purpose of bringing home his turf or fuel; and he generally commences with potatoes. When he thrives, he possibly acquires two horses, a few sheep, and perhaps a hog. Mailers.

There are advocates for and against this practice. The general objections to those settlers are, that they are great

Mailers. depredators, are in declared hostility to all inclosures and improvements of any higher nature than their own, and unmerciful destroyers of all the grounds around them, scalping and tearing up every bit of better soil, and digging holes and pits, either for their turf, or to procure earth or gravel for their dung heaps; and this to such a degree, that when removed no farmer can meddle with such abused and ill-conditioned lands: also, the small and tedious progress they make, and their natural indolence and inefficiency. On the other hand, there are persons who think this mode of improvement sure, though very slow and tedious; that it is the only means within the reach of many proprietors, and not rejected even by those who might adopt a higher and more effectual system; and both have already experienced their good effects in the increase of their rent-rolls. Almost all acknowledge the accommodation derived from the assistance of their services at a certain easy rate in harvest, and other husbandry work, and particularly here, where day-labourers are not otherwise to be procured: in which respect they are useful also to the tenants as well as to the landlords. To all which is to be added, the convenience, even in their humble line, of having people of the different occupations they profess, to answer all necessary purposes; and their women and children are beneficially employed in the manufactures of Inverness and Cromarty, in spinning, &c. besides the great additional aid afforded by them towards the public highways; nor, as encroachers or annoyers of improvements, are they to be considered in any degree more dangerous than the tenants themselves. Such are the views which the proprietors of land in these northern districts entertain upon the subject. How far such miserable cultivators are well employed for their own benefit can be no question; as, by emigrating to other

parts of the empire, they might undoubtedly find a better reward for their industry. At the same time, it seems evident, that the very trifling degree of improvement which they produce upon the soil, or the conveniency they afford to the petty manufactures in their neighbourhood, scarcely deserves notice, considered as a benefit to the public. Minerals, &c.

When mentioning the mode in which the peninsula is occupied, where the county of Cromarty is situated, we said that it contained between five and six thousand acres of woodlands. There is little natural wood in this district, excepting some coppices, consisting of oak, hazle, birch, and alder. The Scottish fir was almost the only wood that gentlemen at first preferred, as most certain to succeed. On that account it still holds its preference in respect to proportion of quantity or extent; but of late years all other kinds of trees, such as oak, elm, ash, beech, larix, spruce, birch, alder, walnut, chesnut, geen, lime, poplars, and willows of different kinds, &c. are interspersed, and mixed in large proportions with the firs in the extensive plantations. The chief care or management of woods here, and the principal expence attending them, consists of preserving them from cattle for eight, ten, or twelve years. Pruning, or other modes of improvement, are little attended to. Woods.

The minerals found in this county, or in the peninsula of the Black Isle, are of little importance, considered as a source of profit to their owners. Freestone and granite are found in abundance. Some marl has also been discovered. In the parish of Fodderty it was at one time supposed that coal might be found, as a stratum of the substance thought to resemble it was discovered. A person was employed to work a part of it; when it was found to be of a remarkably inflammable quality, of a clear black Minerals.

Minerals, &c. colour, so that it appeared to approach nearer to a bituminous substance than to coal. There are several mineral springs here; all of which are of the same quality, and seem to be impregnated with sulphur. One of these has for about twenty years back been of some note. Great numbers of the lower class of people, from the counties of Inverness, Sutherland, and the western districts of Ross-shire, have resorted hither, and use the water of this mineral for all kinds of disorders without exception. Most benefit has been derived from this mineral by those troubled with scorbutic complaints, and all kinds of external sores on the body. It has been used with success in the gravel and stomach complaints.

Cromarty Frith. Cromarty Frith, which runs along the north and north-western sides of the district, is one of the finest bays in Britain, and is called by Buchannan *Portus Salutis*. It is about sixteen miles in length, and sometimes three in breadth. The entrance is between two promontories or headlands, called the Sutors of Cromarty, jutting out into the sea, considerably elevated above its level; the one on the north side of the entrance to the bay, and in the county of Ross; the other on the south side of the county and parish of Cromarty. The strait between the Sutors is about a mile and a half in breadth, and forms the grand entrance to the bay of Cromarty. There is the finest anchorage ground in the world, after passing the Sutors, for several miles up the bay. There is a vast depth of water on both sides almost close to the shore; and such withal is the favourable and smooth state of the shore on both sides, that were a vessel driven from her cables and cast ashore, there would be little or no damage incurred. Such instances sometimes happen, and without any material injury to the vessel. Such is the vast extent of sea-room in this bay, and such the capacious description of its

Sutors of Cromarty.

length, depth, and breadth, that almost the whole British navy might, with the greatest safety, ride within the view of Cromarty. Accordingly, it is remarkable, that in all violent easterly storms, when no vessel can venture to look into any port of the east coast of Scotland, from the Frith of Forth northwards, all vessels thus situated flock into this bay as a place of safety. Upwards of thirty vessels at a time have repeatedly been driven up here, and found shelter from the storm. A strong tide flows in and out between the Sutors. Minerals, &c.

On the eastern and southern side of the county the coast is high, being lined all along with a continued rock, overlooking the ocean, and rising in some places upwards of 250 feet above the level of the sea. A storm from the east covers the shore near Cromarty with sea-ware; but the quantity of kelp which is here made does not exceed ten tons annually. From the South Sutor or Hill of Cromarty, a very noble prospect is enjoyed. The hill itself is covered with firs and forest trees, beautifully interspersed with delightful walks, forming the pleasure grounds of the House of Cromarty. It commands, on one side, an extensive view of the Moray Frith, and the whole of its coast; and, on the other side, it takes in the principal gentlemens seats, not merely of the small county of Cromarty, but of the great county of Ross, who have planted their residences on this eastern part of the mountainous territory belonging to them. Coast. Fine View.

Upon the coast is a large rock, called M'Farquhar's Bed. It is rendered worthy of attention by the grandeur of an arch which forms a natural bridge under the rock, admitting the waves of the sea to pass out and in with a tremendous appearance. There is also in the coast a cavern, formed in a rock close by the sea, having an entrance sufficiently large to admit an ordinary sized man. From the roof and Natural arch.

Cromarty. the sides of this cavern there is a continual dropping of water, some of which falls to the bottom of the cave; but by far the greater quantity is quickly petrified into a white hard substance, with which the roof and sides of the cavern are covered, and make a beautiful appearance. This cavern is quite accessible, and is truly a curious phenomenon.

Cromarty. The town of Cromarty is a small place; it stands on a neck or point of land that stretches out into the bay on a level with the sea. There is a similar point, which extends from the opposite shore towards it. Farther up the the bay are two similar points, occasioning a fine curvature in the coast. Immediately above the town the land rises into a beautiful and verdant bank, which extends to a considerable distance along the coast. It was formerly a royal borough, but was disfranchised by an act of the privy council of Scotland, in consequence of a petition for that purpose, presented by Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty. The reason, on account of which its privileges as a royal borough were resigned, was because the inhabitants found themselves unable to defray the expence supporting a representative in parliament. A ferry-boat is here established to cross the bay between the shores of Ross and Cromarty. A most commodious quay has been built here, partly at the expence of government, and partly of the proprietor of the estate of Cromarty. Vessels of 350 or 400 tons lie here in perfect safety; and a smooth landing place is afforded to the ferry-boat in the most boisterous weather.

The resort of shipping to the bay of Cromarty has produced some manufactures of a coarse sort, consisting of hempen cloth, and sackloth for biscuit. Some dealers, also, in provisions and victualling stores are here established, together with a large brewery, &c. Some fish-

ing boats belong to the harbour. It appears that the sea has made considerable encroachments on the east end of the town, in consequence of the violence with which the tide or storms set in from the German Ocean. There is a tradition among the inhabitants, that the ground on which the old town of Cromarty stood, being towards the east, is now wholly under water; and there are strong presumptions in favour of the tradition. It is well known that what was formerly called the western extremity of the town is now the eastern. Neither are there any houses to the east of the old cross of Cromarty, which is generally supposed to have been placed about the centre of the old town. But what tends to confirm this tradition most of all is, that many of the inhabitants now living have seen several small tracts of garden ground, which are either now cut away or covered by the sea. Cromarty.

The old castle of Cromarty stood near the spot where the present house of the proprietor of the neighbouring territory now stands. It was pulled down in 1772. Several urns were dug out of the bank immediately around the castle, composed of earthen ware. There were also several coffins of stone. The urns were placed in flags of stone, which formed a square around them, and a flag covered them. When the labourers touched these urns they immediately mouldered away, nor was it possible to get up one of them entire. They contained the remains of dead bodies, which seemed to have been burned almost to ashes before they were put into the urns. Some small parts of the bones, which were not reduced to ashes, had the appearance of having been burned, by which means they were preserved from mouldering. The coffins of stone contained skeletons, some of which wanted the head; others having it, were of a very uncommon size, measuring seven feet in length. On a bank to the east of Cromarty Antiquities.

Antiquities. House there stand the remains of a place of worship, called St Regulus's Chapel. Probably it was the family chapel of the Urquharts. About three miles to the south of this place there is a very distinct appearance of a camp, in the figure of an oblong square, supposed to have been a Danish camp. At one corner of it there is the appearance of a number of graves, which makes it probable that they contain the bodies of men who have fallen in some attack upon it. It is generally conjectured that the Danes were wont to land at this place, and that the inhabitants of the country met them at the large moor called Mullbuy, where they often fought, as graves are to be traced distinctly for several miles in different parts of it. About a mile from the encampment, there is a very large collection of round stones, and hard by it a smaller one. Some of the stones are of a great size, which must have cost great labour in gathering.

In the parish of Fodderty is a conical hill, on the top of which, according to vulgar tradition, Fingal had one of his castles. Fingal is a great name in the north; and every thing marvellous, or of which the origin is unknown, is apt to be ascribed to him. On the summit of the hill considerable ruins are yet to be seen. They surround a plain of nearly an acre in extent, and are composed of stones cemented by a vitrified substance. It is certain that the work must have been formed at a great expence of labour, and with prodigious force of fire.

The population of the county stands thus:

Parishes.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-8.	Population in 1801.					
			Persons.		Occupations.			Total of Persons
			Males.	Females.	Persons employed in agriculture.	Persons employed in trades, &c.	All other Persons.	
Cromarty . .	2096	2184	956	1252	262	575	1371	2208
Fodderty . .	1483	1730	395	449	—	—	—	844
Total . .	3579	3914	1351	1701	262	575	1371	3052

The ancient language of this district, like the rest of the east coast, is the ordinary Scottish dialect, differing considerably from that of Aberdeenshire and Morayshire. Till of late years the Gaelic was not spoken upon the coast. It is not a little remarkable, however, that while the language of the ancient Celts is declining rapidly in other quarters, and is abandoned, as speedily as possible, by their descendants, it appears to be gaining ground here, and has come to be in general use. The change has been occasioned by emigrations from the Highlands, partly in consequence of the enlargement of the farms, and the practice of converting them into sheep-walks, which has been adopted in the adjoining Highlands; and partly in consequence of the few manufactures which have been established in the vicinity of the coast. The town of Cromarty contains a small genteel society, consisting of several respectable families. Upon the whole, however, this district, though it has felt the influence of that spirit of activity and improvement which of late years has pervaded General remarks.

General Remarks.

almost every quarter of Scotland; yet, notwithstanding its fine sea-coast, which gives it a ready access to the distant parts of the empire, and consequently a ready market for all its productions, it is still far behind the other districts which we have been hitherto describing. It appears that the physical advantages, resulting from the vicinity of the sea, from natural harbours, and from a ready access to fisheries, are not sufficient, of themselves, to produce general prosperity. Were the case otherwise, the north of Scotland might long have enjoyed the benefit which, for ages, enriched the industrious inhabitants of the marshes of Batavia.

CAITHNESS.

Form and boundaries.

THE county of Caithness consists of the north-east corner of the island of Great Britain. It is a sort of irregular triangle, two sides of which are formed by the sea-coast; and the base, or western side, is formed by the boundary of the county of Sutherland. The north-western point, which is the point of the triangle opposite to the base, is Dungis Bay Head, or Duncan's Bay Head, which has long been considered as the most northern part of the island, and adjacent to which the celebrated John-o'-Groat's house is placed. It is indeed said that, by late observations, Dunnet Head, in the same county, appears to be situated somewhat farther to the north than Duncan's Bay Head. The north boundary of the county of Caithness, from the mouth of the river Hollowdale on the west, to Duncan's Bay Head on the east, consists of the North Sea and the strait called the Pentland Frith, which divides the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney islands. From Duncan's Bay Head the coast proceeds in a direction tending, upon the whole, greatly towards the south-west; and here the county is bounded by the German Ocean. The boundary on the west, and partly on the south-west, is the county of Sutherland, as already mentioned. Caithness extends thirty-five miles from north to south, and about twenty-two miles from east to west.

The territory of the county is in general flat, but the country ascends gradually from the sea on both sides to-

Face of the Country.

wards the county of Sutherland; and along that boundary it rises into considerable hills, where the Erse language is spoken, and which is considered as forming a part of the Highlands of Scotland; unless towards this western elevated boundary, however, which runs along the base of the peninsula of Caithness, from sea to sea, the county may be considered as one of the most level tracts in Scotland. This, however, does not, in all respects, operate to its advantage; because, having no hills to shelter it, the whole territory is exposed to the unrestrained influence of the piercing blasts from the north and east. The country is, upon the whole, so level, that Pennant has described it as an immense morass interspersed with some fertile spots.

Waters.

Caithness, on account of the little distance of any part of it from the sea, can have no large rivers; but it is abundantly supplied with water. The chief of its streams are the waters of Thurso and Wick; the one of which runs into the North Sea, or into Dunnet Bay, at the town of Thurso; and the other into the German Ocean, on the east, at the town of Wick. The water of Thurso originates principally at a place called Lochmore, in the western part of the county, near the boundary of Sutherland. It runs, in general, in a stony channel; is very rapid in time of flood; and, at certain seasons of the year, proves a source of terror to the inhabitants upon its banks, sweeping away corn and hay from the plains and valleys through which it passes. It is bordered, however, by valuable meadows. It abounds in salmon, which, if not prevented, proceed to the head of it. This stream is noted on account of a most incredible draught of salmon taken in it on the 23d of July O.S. 1743-4. Copies of the attestations of this draught have been published in the Statistical Account of Scotland. The number of fish caught at once amounted to

Thurso water.

Great draught of salmon.

2560 salmon. They were taken in what is called the Cruive Pool, above the town of Thurso. The net was carried down the water by eighteen or twenty men with long poles, to keep down the ground-rope, and the fish were taken ashore by degrees in a smaller net. Each of the men got a fish and some whisky for his trouble. The river is navigable for about two miles for vessels of fifty or sixty tons burthen. Waters.

The river Wick rises in the middle of the county, in some high grounds in the parish of Latheron. In its course it is augmented by two streams; one from the Loch of Toftingale, and the other from the Loch of Watten. It affords a valuable salmon-fishery. The Loch of Watten, now mentioned, is a beautiful sheet of water, extending at least three miles from east to west, and nearly two miles from south to north. Eels and trout are caught in it. Sea-fowls and ducks of different kinds frequent it. Wick river.

Besides these, the county contains a variety of smaller streams, with great numbers of inconsiderable lakes. In the upland parish of Halkirk the lakes are no less in number than twenty-four, great and small. The most considerable are the lochs of Cathel, Lochmore, and Lochmeady; but the largest is that of Cathel. It is three miles long, two broad, if not more, very deep, and almost perpetually full to its farthest banks. The lochs all abound with excellent trout and eel of different kinds and sizes. These fishes differ also in colour according to the nature of the lake where they were spawned. In the lake of Cathel there are trouts, which are found nowhere else in the country, of a reddish beautiful colour, a pretty shape, very fat, and most pleasant eating. In the parish of Reay, in the same quarter of the county, are also to be found a number of small lakes; and likewise, in the more eastern part of the county, are Swiney, Alterwell, Lakes.

Sea-Coast. and Wester Lochs, besides a variety of others. In the parish of Olrick, the Loch of Duran is nearly three miles in circumference, but has been partially drained. In many parts of this low district, however, many swamps remain which are capable of being drained.

Dungis Bay Head. The sea-coast is in many quarters bold and rocky. We have already mentioned that Duncan's Bay Head, the *Berubium* of Ptolemy, stands in the angle where the line of coast, from a northern direction, turns towards the west. This beautiful promontory is situated in the latitude of 58° 45′ north, and about 2° 7′ west longitude from Greenwich. It is of a circular shape, about two miles in circumference. Towards the sea, which encompasses two-thirds of the head, it is one continued precipice. On the land-side you descend, by a gentle slope, into a deep valley, having a small mossy rivulet running through it, which terminates the head in that quarter. Near the top of the rock, and in that side which faces the Orkneys, there is a vast gulph or cavern (called by the neighbouring inhabitants the *Glupe*), stretching all around perpendicularly down, till its dusky bottom comes on a level with the sea, with whose waves it holds communication by an opening at the base of the intervening rock. The bridge betwixt this fearful chasm and the edge of the main rock towards the sea is about six yards wide. On the highest part of the head, about fifty yards from the edge of the precipice, there are to be seen indubitable marks of some house or mansion heretofore erected by the hand of man. Its base, which is all that now remains, is perfectly circular, and about twenty feet wide. It has probably been occupied as a watch-tower, or place of observation, corresponding with another, the vestiges of which are to be seen on the top of Waithhill, at about the distance of two miles. South from the head, for about five miles, the Waithhill extends its base to the sea brink.

The coast is every where exceeding bold; and the wild and varied magnificence of the rocks are peculiarly striking to the eye of a stranger. Sea-Coast.

The north coast has but little of that stupendous boldness for which the eastern one is so remarkable. In coming down from the head, and travelling westward for two miles, the walk is extremely pleasant. The greatest luxuriancy of growth prevails, extending from the shore about a mile inland. The beach itself consists wholly of shells and shell-sand of the purest white, which contribute alike to beautify the coast and to enrich the soil. In the middle of this delightful walk you approach the celebrated residence of John-o'-Groat; but although his name be still illustrious, the spot is scarcely distinguishable where he dwelt.

The view from Dung's Bay Head commands the whole of the Pentland Frith, together with the Orkney isles, as far as the eye can reach. The German Ocean, to a great extent, the Moray Frith, and the hills of Banff, Aberdeen, and Morayshire, are all under view. The *Stalks of Dungis Bay*, as they are called, are two pyramidal pillars of naked freestone rock. They rear their fantastic summits a great way into the air, and strike the eye of a stranger, in approaching them, as the huge spires of some old magnificent Gothic pile. They are frequented in summer by innumerable sea-fowls, that hatch and bring forth their young about their sides, while the eagle sits in royalty upon their summits.

On the northern side of the county is Dunnet Head (cape *Orcas* of the ancients), an extensive promontory, which presents a front of broken rocks to the sea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 feet. It is joined to the land by a narrow neck or isthmus about a mile and a half broad. A great variety of fowls frequent the rocks. One, called the layer or puffin, is found in no other place Dunnet Head.

British isles, except Hoy Head in Orkney, the cliffs
over, and Dunnet Head. To the westward of this
and is Dunnet Bay, which runs far into the land.
Pentland Frith, which forms a principal part of the
coast of Caithness, is reckoned twenty-four miles
gth, and varies from four to five leagues in breadth.
s the Orkney isles on the north, and the coast of
ness on the south, and forms a communication be-
n the German and the Atlantic Oceans. In the mouth
Frith, and near half-way between Dungsbay Head
Orkneys, are situated the Pentland Skerries.
e are two small uninhabited islands, the one consi-
ly larger than the other, and stretching a little east-
of Dungis Bay Head; the island of Stroma, to be
ards noticed, lying about two leagues to the west.
rts of the frith most dangerous to navigation are two
, stretching from Dungis BayHead and St John's
, to a considerable distance from land. The former
is called the Bears of Dungis Bay, and the latter the Main of Moy. The billows in them are often swollen to a monstrous size, even in the finest summer day. They seem to arise from the collision of tides in opposite directions, and recoiling with increased impetuosity from the headlands above mentioned. The flood-tide runs from west to east, at the rate of ten miles an hour, with new and full moon. It is then high water at Scarfskerry (whence the ferry-boat crosses from Dunnet for Orkney) at nine o'clock. Immediately as the water begins to fill upon the shore, the current turns to the west: but the strength of the flood is so great in the middle of the frith, that it continues to run east till about twelve. These contiguous currents, running with amazing velocity in opposite directions, have a strange appearance from the land in a day favourable for observing them. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind, about eight o'clock in the morning, the whole frith seems

as smooth as a sheet of glass, from Dunnet Head to Hoy Head in Orkney. About nine the sea begins to be in a rage for about 100 yards, to appearance, off the head, while all without that continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances towards the frith, and along the shore to the east, though the effects of it are not much felt upon the shore till it reach Scarfskerry Head, which is about three miles distant from Dunnet Head, as the land between these two parts forms a considerable bay. By two o'clock the whole frith seems to be in a rage. About three in the afternoon it is low water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed; the smooth water beginning to appear on the land, and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the frith. From the strength of the tides, and the surprising velocity of these contiguous currents in opposite directions, Pentland Frith is a very dangerous navigation to strangers, especially if they approach near the land; but the natives along the coast are so well acquainted with the direction of the tides, that they can take advantage of every one of these currents to carry them safe to one harbour or another. Hence very few accidents happen but from want of skill or knowledge of the tides. The safest way for strangers, is either to take a pilot on board, or to keep at a considerable distance from the land. Sea-Coast.

On the south-east coast, near Wick, and southward to Latheron parish, the shore consists chiefly of lofty rocks. These rocks are diversified by various creeks, where fishing-boats can harbour. The fishermen on this part of the coast, to get to their boats, descend a huge precipice by winding steps in the face of the rock, by which some lives have been lost; and yet, from frequent practice, it has often been done, without assistance, by a blind fisherman in Uibster. To secure their boats from being dashed against

Sea-Coast. the rocks, particularly in storms or stream-tides, the fishermen hang up their yauls, by ropes, on hooks fixed in the face of the rocks above the level of the water, where they are safely suspended till the weather is fit for going to sea. Mr Brodie, tacksman of Ulbster, has paid some attention to the cleaning of these havens, and rendering the passage easier down the declivity. At one of these creeks (called Faligoc, from the fall of water) is a fine cascade, rushing down a very high precipice, which with the reflection of the sun makes a very conspicuous appearance from a considerable distance at sea. Underneath these rocks are many caves, extending up a considerable way, and accessible only by water in boats. In these hideous caverns, as visitors advance, the light of the sun is gradually excluded, till at last they are involved in utter darkness, and recourse must be had to torches before they reach the strand. Along the shelving sides of the caves many cormorants nestle and rest; and the report of a gun fired in them resounds with a most tremendous noise. In the season for seal-catching, the fishermen, as silently as possible, land in boats at the head of the caves on the beach, where they find numbers of seals, which they kill with bludgeons for their oil. In the egress from these caves the gradual light of the sun is enjoyed with double satisfaction. The magnificence of the scene is heightened by many rocky pyramids of immense height, rising at some distance out of the sea. Curious petrefactions, some of them measuring from two to three feet in length, are found in some of these caves. On the estate of Hempriggs, in the mouth of a creek, one very remarkable rock forms a small island, about a gunshot in length and twenty-four feet in width, covered with green, and open at the top, where sea-fowls nestle. It is supported by two oblong pillars completely intersected, so widely that a boat can easily pass through,

Caverns.

and so regularly, that it appears more like the work of art than of nature. Sea-Coast.

On the northern side of the coast also, and indeed almost all around it, are to be found a great variety of fantastic caverns, formed, in all probability, by the action of the waters of the tempestuous ocean. Wherever the sea finds the strata of stone either mechanically of a soft texture, or of such chemical qualities as to moulder down by the alternate action of the air and of the salt water, it gradually encroaches, and either wears away the barriers of the territory, or if it is defended by fragments of more solid rock, bays or caverns are formed. Thus, in the parish of Reay, on the shore, a number of small caves are found; and, in particular, one with a strong natural arch, covered with green turf, in a level with the adjacent ground, and leading over a chasm about forty feet deep, into which the tide flows.

The fishes caught upon the coast are cod, ling, turbot, haddock, skate, whiting, dog-fish, mackerel, hornback, sand-eels, and flounders. The best season for the cod and ling is from the beginning of April to the beginning of July. They are taken with the hand line, the great line, and the small line. Haddocks, the white of the cod's belly, sand-eels, limpets, and crabs, are used for baits. A sort of small fish, of the size of trouts, named *sillacks*, and supposed to be the fry of large fishes, are taken in great numbers among the rocks on the shore, with a hand net, having some broken crabs cast into it for baits. Seals abound on the coast; and it has been occasionally visited by whales, sharks, and porpoises. On the Pentland Frith the winter storms frequently throw in broken pieces of sponge, and among these, now and then, whole sponges spreading out in a bush from one stem. Enough of shell sand is thrown up on the shore, but very few entire Fish.

Sea-Coast. shells. At flood-mark, indeed, the shell of the sea-urchin often appears. The sea-ware used as manure is thrown by storms in great heaps into the bays and creeks, and is a mixture of tangle and other sea-weeds. On all parts of the coast of Caithness considerable quantities of sea-ware are consumed in the manufacture of kelp.

Stroma. Before quitting the coast, it may be remarked, that there is one inhabited island which belongs to Caithness, called Stroma. It is situated in the Pentland Frith, about a league from the shore of Canisby. It is a mile long, and half a mile in breadth. It usually contains about thirty families, and brings about L. 120 *per annum* of rent to the proprietor. It is very productive in corn; but the inhabitants are obliged to supply themselves with fuel from the mosses on the mainland. The sea is one of their principal sources of wealth. On the west of the island there is a vast cavern (or *gloup*, as it is called), at about thirty yards from the beach. It stretches down to a level with the sea, whose waves are seen pouring into it by a narrow opening at the bottom. The sea is often exceedingly tempestuous around the island in the winter months. The coast to the west is exceedingly bold. The tremendous elevation of the billows that beat against it, during a storm from that quarter, exceeds all power of description. Although the rocks are only inferior to those of Dungis Bay Head, the spray is tossed above their loftiest summits, and falls in such profusion as to run in rills to the opposite shore. A reservoir, in a commodious situation, is made to receive it, together with the rain which the clouds impart; and hence a mill is kept going in the winter months for grinding the grain of the island. The agitation of the spray is often so great, that the water in the spring-wells becomes brackish, and a salt taste prevails in the air. The tide is supposed to

rise to the height of six fathoms from the lowest ebb. During a storm from the west, the rise of the sea on that side is more than two fathoms higher than on the east of the island. From the antiseptic influence of the salt particles perpetually floating in the air, mummies were preserved in caverns for a great length of years, and were wont to be exhibited as curiosities in a chapel situated in the island. The mummies are now destroyed, and the chapel is unroofed, and mouldering into ruin. Sea-Coast.

The property of this island was once disputed between the earls of Orkney and Caithness. Instead of having recourse to the sword for the determination of their quarrel, they agreed to a curious mode of deciding it. Some venemous animals were brought to Stroma, and continued to live in it, whereas all such die when transported to the Orkneys: the island was therefore adjudged to belong to Caithness.

It is certain that the county of Caithness was formerly full of wood. Considerable quantities of large fir and other trees are still found in the morasses, and even in some places not far from the sea-coast. Of late years several attempts have been made to rear plantations, but they have been uniformly unsuccessful. When the plantations have been fenced with stout walls, the trees have appeared for some time to promise to do well; but no sooner do they begin to rise above the shelter afforded by the surrounding fence than they begin to decay. This seems to be occasioned by the form and situation of the country. It is a flat and narrow peninsula, lying between two stormy seas, and has in general a bold coast. The waves dashing against the rocks produce much sea spray, which, carried by the winds from one side of the county to another, destroys, in the beginning of summer, and often early in autumn, the leaves of the trees. This unfortunate cir- Want of Wood.

Soil. cumstance necessarily gives to the county a bleak and exposed aspect, which can only, in all probability, be remedied by time and much industry. Should plantations ever be reared on the sheltered spots on the western border of the county, and and from thence gradually climb to the heights, the mild atmosphere which their neighbourhood would produce, might render it possible gradually to extend the plantations towards the sea-coast, till the county should recover that degree of protection from forest trees, of which a former generation improvidently deprived it.

Soil. The soil of the county of Caithness, to the eastward of the mountainous district, is in general a mixture of clay, sand, and brown earth or loam, from six to fifteen inches deep, covering either a horizontal rock or hard gravel, or what is called till or schistus. These strata keep the rain near the surface, which makes it more poachy and wet than where the soil is very deep, or where it covers a bottom of sand or rock, whose veins are perpendicular, and carry off the water from the surface. The rock in this country, on the other hand, being horizontal, it has a tendency to keep the soil always wet, and to obstruct vegetation, more especially that of trees. The soil, however, though shallow, is for its depth equal to any in the kingdom, in point of fertility, which is sufficiently proved by the great quantity of grain exported after maintaining the inhabitants.

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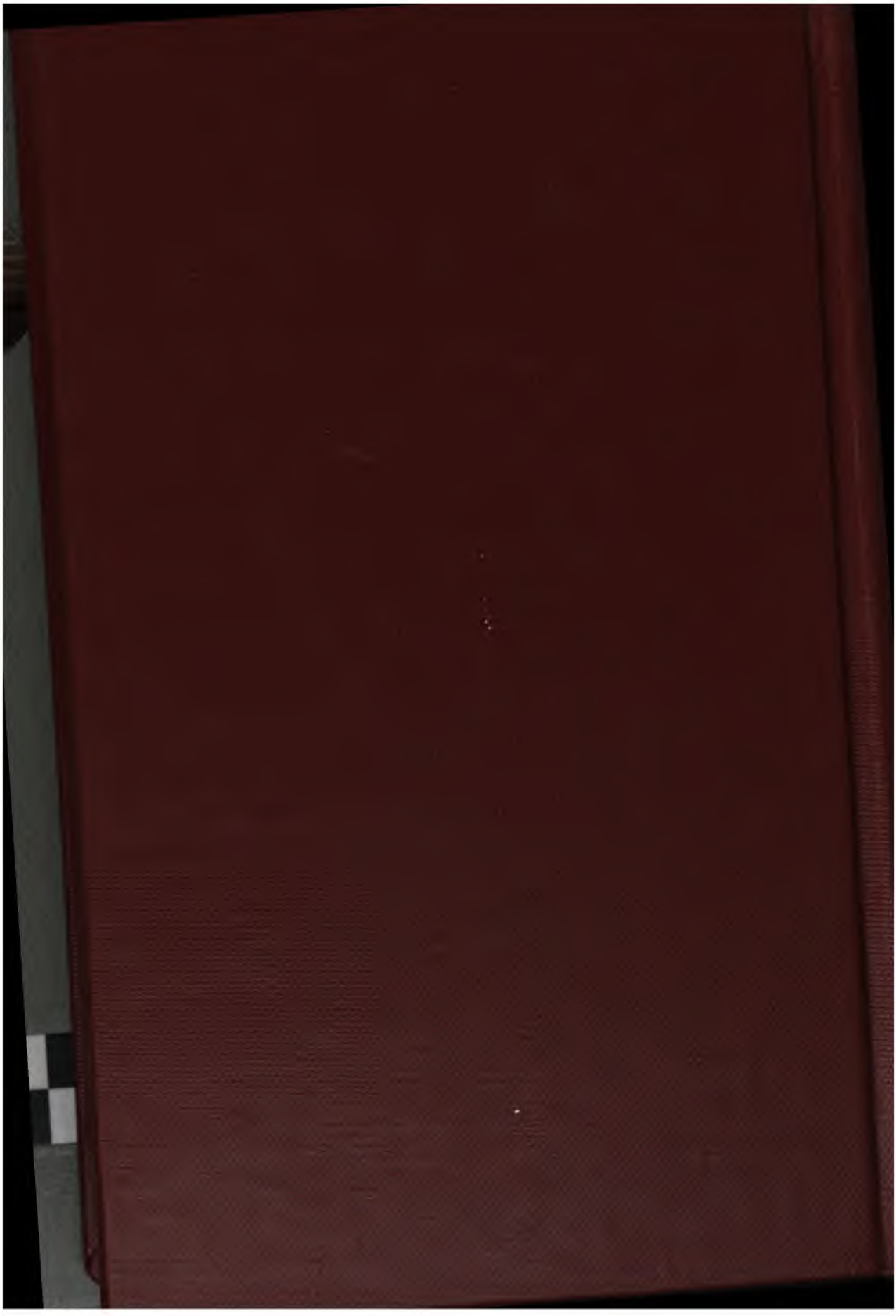
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